passed by the Government of India, the aggregate Provincial receipts of the year would amount to Rs. 4,22,82,000, and the Provincial expenditure to Rs. 4,23,89,000. The actual figures prove to have been Rs. 4,24,45,567 for receipts, and Rs. 4,25,43,825 for expenditure, so that in round numbers the result has been an improvement of Rs. 1,64,000 in revenue, which an increase of Rs. 1,55,000 in expenditure reduces to a net gain of Rs. 9,000. The improvement in revenue was chiefly under direct receipts from Irrigation Major Works, which amounted to Rs. 18,88,000 against Rs. 16,50,000 originally expected, showing a net better result of Rs. 2,38,000 against a decrease of Rs. 1,06,000 under Railways. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 in aid of famine relief expenditure incurred by the Darbhanga District Board, and also to the payment of Rs. 99,307, being a portion of the cost of constructing a vessel to replace the *Coleroon*, pilot brig, which was expected to be built in the current year, and for which a provision of Rs. 25,000 only was included in the revised estimate for 1892-93.

### (2)—REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1893-94.

"7. The budget estimate for 1893-94, as originally passed by the Government of India, assumed that the year would open with a credit balance of Rs. 22,46,000, that the total revenue would amount to Rs. 4,22,30,000, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,24,04,000, so that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 20,72,000. The latest estimate for the year shows that the total revenues have been better than was originally expected by Rs. 11,80,000, while the increase in expenditure is Rs. 2,74,000 only, giving a net betterment of Rs. 9,06,000. Much of this extra expenditure was caused by the payment of the Exchange Compensation Allowance granted to non-domiciled European and Eurasian officers of Government aggregating Rs. 4,50,000 altogether. The heads which contributed chiefly to the increase in revenue in the revised as compared with the original estimate are Land Revenue (Rs. 59,000), Stamps (Rs. 2,63,000), Excise (Rs. 1,50,000), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,01,000), Railways (Rs. 4,25,000), Irrigation Major Works (Rs. 50,000) and Civil Works (Rs. 98,000). The increase in Stamps is attributable to the numerous transactions which take place in a year of prosperity when business is br[illegible] funds are available for indulgence in the luxury of litigation. The [illegible]ause, combined with administrative reforms rendering more elastic the arrangements for settling shops for the sale of country spirits, has operated to produce the advance in Excise revenue. Under Railways, the great advance of $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs is due to the large traffic which has sprung up in the early months of 1894, chiefly consisting in the transport of jute: the principal factors in the increase of Rs. 1,01,000, under Miscellaneous, have been an increase in Partition fees and a special credit for rent and sale of railway lands in Muzaffarpur. The receipts under Civil Works were swelled by better revenue from ferries, but chiefly by a special payment of Rs. 95,250 by the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in settlement of a disputed claim. According to the latest estimate, it is expected that the accounts of the year will close with a credit balance of Rs. 29,87,000. Thus, owing to a sudden accession of revenue during the last quarter of the year 1893-94, in addition to the usual gradual improvement which it is usually safe to assume, Government, after paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for exchange compensation, finds itself with a surplus of nearly ten lakhs above its minimum closing balance of 20 lakhs, and is thus able to meet the call of the Government of India for a contribution of three lakhs.

### (3)—BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1894-95.

"8. The Budget Estimate for 1894-95, as finally passed by the Government of India, accepts as an opening balance the figures just mentioned, viz., Rs. 29,87,000, and contemplates receipts aggregating Rs. 4,28,28,000, thus making a total of Rs. 4,58,15,000 available for expenditure in the course of the year, less a sufficient closing balance. The estimate of receipts framed by the Local Government was 3 lakhs higher than this sum, but orders have lately been received from the Government of India to the effect that the contribution of 3 lakhs which the Imperial Government has decided to levy will be shown as a deduction under the head of Land Revenue, and the net receipts from that source will appear as Rs. 83,73,000 only instead of Rs. 86,73,000.

On the other hand, the sanctioned grant for expenditure in 1894-95 is Rs. 4,35,98,000 compared with Rs. 4,26,78,000, the revised estimate of 1893-94, and Rs. 42,04,000, the sanctioned estimate of the same year; the closing balance is estimated at Rs. 22,17,000 as compared with Rs. 29,87,000 at the end of 1893-94, and Rs. 22,55,000 at the end of 1892-93.

"9. After deducting the 3 lakhs of rupees which have been adjusted by the Supreme Government under the Land Revenue head, the receipts estimated for 1894-95 exceed the sanctioned estimate of 1893-94 by Rs. 5,98,000, to which the principal contributors are expected to be—Stamps, Rs. 2,63,000; Excise, Rs. 1,50,000, and Provincial Rates Rs. 99,000: while Courts of Law, Medical and Police show an estimated increase of about a quarter of a lakh each. On the expenditure side the total grant, as already stated, exceeds the sanctioned estimate of 1893-94 by Rs. 11,94,000. A large part of this extra expenditure (Rs. 7,27,000 according to figures supplied by the Government of India) is debitable to exchange compensation, and many of the heads are swelled by this item, especially the great administrative departments of Land Revenue, Courts of Law, General Administration, Police, Education and Medical; but the advance of Police expenditure by Rs. 2,33,000 over the Budget figures of the present year includes also a large proposed expenditure of Rs. 2,09,000 devoted to carrying out some of the recommendations of the Police Commission. The expenditure on Public Works, on the other hand, has been reduced, the grant for buildings and roads being lower by two lakhs, while an additional lakh is to be expended on irrigation works.

"10. The three years the figures of which I have been discussing present features of great dissimilarity. In 1892-93, the disturbing causes so nearly counterbalanced each other that the net result shows a betterment of Rs. 9,000 only over the year's transactions. The receipts of the year 1893-94, as far as we can see, will be better than the estimate by Rs. 11,80,000, thanks to the great advance in the earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and to large increase under Stamps and Excise, the sure signs of a prosperous season; and even though the Provincial revenues have had to meet the unexpected demand of 4½ lakhs for exchange compensation allowance, yet the balance at the end of the year (Rs. 29,87,000) will be greater by 7¼ lakhs than the balanc[illegible] 22,55,000 with which it opened. The windfall of these large receipts fr[illegible]e railway has enabled the Province to meet without serious discomfort the application of the Government of India for a contribution of 3 lakhs of rupees, and though the necessity of such a demand is greatly to be regretted, the candid critic cannot deny that the wants of the Imperial Treasury with its deficit of 3 crores of rupees, are greater than those of the Provincial Treasury with its unanticipated surplus of 7¼ lakhs of rupees, and that the Bengal Government is bound loyally and uncomplainingly to contribute its share towards meeting the difficulty in which the Government of India finds itself. The growth of the charge of exchange compensation allowance is a more serious check on the ability of the Government to meet the constantly expanding demands of the country. But, in spite of this drawback, we have been able to devote a lakh of rupees to improvements in the administration of justice, more than two lakhs to much-needed and long-deferred improvement in the Police, and Rs. 30,000 to Education. We have had to postpone some important measures and some useful buildings which we desire to undertake, but such is the elasticity of the revenues in Bengal that we may confidently hope that, as the year wears on, the financial horizon will brighten, and that funds will yet be available for the execution of measures conceived in the best interests of this great Province and fraught with benefits for its teeming population.

## (1)—Receipts.

"11. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 3,84,93,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1893-94 was Rs. 3,84,33,000, and the estimate for 1894-95 has been placed at Rs. 3,85,00,000. It is expected that the 12 per cent. which is levied on the collections of all Government estates for charges of management and improvement will produce Rs. 4,75,000. Before the Provincial share of one-fourth is calculated, this sum is deducted from the total and added again to the Provincial share after the calculation of one-fourth

has been made: the estimated Provincial share for 1894-95 thus arrived at is Rs. 99,81,000. This total is subject to a further debit of Rs. 16,08,000, which is shown under Land Revenue adjustments, and is made up of the following items:—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To contribution to Imperial revenues under the terms of the Provincial contract ... ... | 14,39,000 | |
| To special contribution during 1894-95 under the orders of the Government of India ... ... | 3,00,000 | |
| To interest on the capital outlay on the Hidjili Tidal Canal advanced by the Government of India ... | 23,000 | |
| | | 17,62,000 |
| Deduct receipts— | | |
| By capital outlay on the Hidjili Tidal Canal ... | 1,26,000 | |
| By grant for maintenance of Imperial buildings entrusted to Local authorities ... ... | 10,000 | |
| By compensation for reservation of the Western Duars for Khedda operations ... ... | 18,000 | |
| | | 1,54,000 |
| Total payable to Imperial Funds ... | | 16,08,000 |

"12. *Stamps.*—The total revenue from Stamps has been estimated at Rs. 1,60,50,000 against Rs. 1,55,46,000, the actuals of 1892-93, and Rs. 1,60,50,000, the revised estimate of 1893-94. This large increase over the actuals of 1892-93, and the sanctioned estimate of 1893-94, which was Rs. 1,57,00,000, is justified by the actuals of the current year, which in eleven months showed an increase of Rs. 5,17,000 over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year. The Provincial share is three-fourths of the revenue, and for 1894-95 amounts to Rs. 1,20,38,000.

"13. *Excise.*—This source of revenue shows a steady upward movement, the gross figures having been as follows during the last three years:—

| | ...ment | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1890-91 ... ... | 1,04,65,000 | ...... |
| 1891-92 ... ... | 1,11,34,000 | 6,69,000 |
| 1892-93 ... ... | 1,15,94,000 | 4,60,000 |
| 1893-94 (revised estimate) ... | 1,21,00,000 | 5,06,0 0 |

"As was explained in the Resolution on the Excise Department for 1892-93, the rise in revenue was accompanied during that year by a decrease in the consumption of exciseable articles under four important heads—a very satisfactory result. The rates of duty on all kinds of ganja, except flat ganja, have been raised from 1st January, 1894. In view of this fact and of an increase in the actuals of the current year amounting to Rs. 5,07,000 in eleven months, the estimate for next year has been placed at the same figure as the revised estimate of the current year, viz. Rs. 1,21,00,000. The Provincial share of this revenue is one-fourth, and for 189 -95 amount to Rs. 30,25,000.

"14. *Provincial Rates.*—The current demand of the Public Works Cess for 1892-93 was Rs. 40,94,343, and the actual collections were Rs. 41,95,000. In 1893-94, the first estimate was Rs. 41,50,000, and the revised estimate Rs. 41,65,000. Some increase is anticipated in 1894-95 on account of revaluations which have been completed in several districts, and the estimate has been placed at Rs. 42,00,000. The effect of the rules issued under the Management of Private Estates Act of 1892 will be to raise the receipts from the Management Rate to Rs. 1,40,000. These items account for the total rise under Provincial Rates from Rs. 45,61,000 in the budget of 1893-94 to Rs. 46,60,000 in that of 1894-95.

"15. *Income-Tax.*—The revenue under this head showed a progressive increase from 1888-89 to 1891-92, but the actuals for 1892-93 aggregated only Rs. 42,28,000, a falling off which was attributable to larger collections of arrears in the year 1891-92. The sanctioned estimate of Rs. 43,30,000 for 1893-94 has been reduced to Rs. 43,00,000, and the estimate for 1894-95 has been passed for the same figure. The Provincial share is one-half, and amounts to Rs. 21,50,000.

"16. Under *Forests*, an advance of Rs. 26,000 in all has been estimated owing to the probability of an increased demand for timber. The Provincial share is one-half. Under *Registration*, the estimated increase over the latest figures of 1893-94 is Rs. 20,000, of which half is Provincial, and it has been based on the normal development of the operations of that Department.

"17. The receipts of the great spending departments of the Government, such as *Courts of Law*, *Jails*, *Police*, *Marine*, *Education* and *Medical*, are of course quite incommensurate with the expenditure incurred upon them, and the amounts besides being small are liable to little variation. Under the first-named head, about 9 lakhs are derived from fees and sales as against an expenditure of 88 lakhs. The *Jail* Department usually earns about 9 lakhs by its manufactures, but the sum has been swollen in 1894-95 by half a lakh on account of sales of quinine. The receipts of the *Police* Department are mainly derived from payments for the services of the force and from fees and fines: the total of less than two-and-a-half lakhs bears but a small proportion to the expenditure of 59 lakhs. Pilotage receipts account for the greater part of those under the head of *Marine*, and School fees compose almost the whole of the income under the head of *Education* (Rs. 5,70,000), against an expenditure of nearly five times that amount. Under *Medical*, the estimate for 1894-95 is slightly below the revised estimate of 1893-94, but considerably above the sanctioned estimate of that year, which seems to have been too low. An increase of Rs. 20,000, under Hospital receipts above the budget of 1893-94 is due to the orders of Government, by which a higher rate is allowed out of the Hospital Port Dues Fund for the maintenance of sailors in hospital.

"18. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The total receipts under this head in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 1,90,000. This sum includes a special credit of Rs. 25,000, the amount contributed during that year by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit for the construction of a veterinary hospital. The receipts under the subhead 'Cinchona Plantations,' that is, receipts from the sale of cinchona and quinine, amounted to Rs. 1,18,000 in 1892-93; and, in view of the increase expected from the sale of quinine in pice-packets, the estimate for 1894-95 under this subhead has been framed at Rs. 1,25,000. But there has been a falling off of emigr[illegible] fees, and the total estimate has been placed at Rs. 1,74,000.

"19. *Miscellaneous.*—The average receipts for each of the past five years amount to Rs. 8,14,000, and the estimate for next year has been placed at Rs. 8,13,000, although this is a good deal below the revised figures of 1893-94.

"20. *Railways.*—There has been a large increase in the gross earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway consequent on transport of jute and despatches of rice from Bihar to the Eastern districts. The original estimate of net receipts for 1893-94 has been raised by the Government of India from Rs. 64,00,000 to Rs. 72,50,000, and for 1894-95 it has been placed at Rs. 67,00,000. Half of this sum is credited to Provincial revenues.

"21. *Irrigation Major Works.*—The average of the actuals of the past five years amounts to Rs. 15,51,000, but in order to be on the safe side both the revised estimate for 1893-94 and the estimate for 1894-95 have been placed at Rs. 15,00,000.

"22. *Irrigation Minor Works.*—The average actual receipts of the past five years were Rs. 8,15,000, and a like amount has been accepted as the estimate for next year.

### 2.—Expenditure.

"23. *Land Revenue.*—The total Provincial expenditure for 1893-94 was originally estimated at Rs. 34,19,000, but it has been found necessary to raise this to Rs. 34,88,000. The amount, viz. Rs. 1,17,000, by which the grant for 1894-95, viz. Rs. 35,36,000, exceeds the sanctioned estimate of the current year, is more than accounted for by the provision for exchange compensation allowance, aggregating Rs. 99,000 in all, and by an additional expenditure of Rs. 29,000, caused by an increase of 8 Deputy Collectors and 14 Sub-Deputy Collectors, involving also the appointment of additional establishment under them: there is also the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,800.

"24. *Stamps.*—Expenditure under this head takes the direction of commission to stamp-vendors and the cost of plain paper which has to be purchased from the central stores. Obviously therefore an increased revenue from stamps carries with it an increase in the expenditure under the same head. The largest increase anticipated in 1894-95 over the revised grant for 1893-94 is under the head of Stamp Paper supplied from central stores (Rs. 14,000), the value of which is recovered by sales to the public, and the rest is due to larger commission to stamp vendors for larger sales. Three-fourths of the expenditure fall on Provincial revenues.

"25. *Excise.*—The changes in the budget are very small and are chiefly owing to a reduction of the grant for new works necessitated by the financial pressure of the time.

"26. *Provincial Rates.*—The charges under this head comprise the cost (*a*) of collecting the Road and Public Works Cesses (Rs. 3,16,000), and (*b*) of valuation and revaluation proceedings in progress (Rs. 80,000). The share payable by Government for (*a*), which is a fixed proportion, amounts to Rs. 52,000, and that for (*b*), which is nearly one-third of the total, has been placed by the Accountant-General at Rs. 24,000. Accordingly, out of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,96,000, Rs. 3,20,000 are recoverable from the District Funds, and a credit for this amount has been taken on the receipt side. The revised estimate of 1893-94 largely exceeds the sanctioned estimate of the same year on account of the cost of revaluation establishments having been originally placed at too low a figure.

"27. *Customs.*—The total expenditure for the year 1894-95 has been estimated at Rs. 5,79,000 against Rs. 5,52,000, the sanctioned and Rs. 5,56,000 the revised estimate for the current year, and Rs. 5,40,120, the actuals of 1892-93. The increase in the estimate for 1894-95 is due partly to the provision made for the payment of exchange compensation allowance, partly to the entertainment of additional Preventive and Wharf establishments sanctioned in connection with the shipment and loading of goods at the Kidderpore Docks, and partly to the necessity of meeting increased requirements for the construction and repairs of boats. The estimate does not include any establishment to be employed to carry out the provisions of the new Tariff Act, since the cost of this establishment will be met from an assignment to be made for the purpose from the Imperial revenues.

"28. *Forests.*—The expenditure in 1893-94, of which the Provincial share is one-half, was estimated at first at Rs. 4,81,000, but was in the revised estimate placed at Rs. 4,10,000. The advance of Rs. 50,000 beyond this figure, which is estimated for 1894-95, is due to the introduction of a much-needed increase in the salaries of Foresters, Rangers and other native servants of the department.

"29. The advance of expenditure on *Interest* from Rs. 1,38,000 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,78,000 in 1894-95 is due to the larger loans to be taken from the Government of India in order to be lent again to local bodies and others in the Province. Prominent among these is the loan of 15 lakhs of rupees to the Municipality of Howrah.

"30. *General Administration.*—The total expenditure during 1894-95 has been estimated at Rs. 16,77,000, as compared with Rs. 15,92,000, the original, and Rs. 16,96,000, the revised, grant for the current year, showing an increase of Rs. 85,000 over the budget grant of 1893-94, of which Rs. 74,000 is due to exchange compensation allowance. The allotment includes the additional grant made once in five years for the renewal of the furniture at Belvedere and Darjeeling, a provision made for the first time for the travelling allowance of non-official members of the Legislative Council, and also an increased allotment for contract contingencies and purchase of tents.

"31. *Law and Justice, Courts of Law.*—The increase in 1894-95 compared with the sanctioned grant for 1893-94 is Rs. 3,48,000, of which Rs. 2,30,000 is on account of exchange allowance. Provision has also been made for the appointment of an Additional Judge for the districts of Dacca, Jessore and Faridpur, and of 8 Deputy Magistrates and 2 Munsifs, together with increased provision for their establishment. There is a decrease under 'Courts of Small Causes' (Rs. 11,000) due to revision of establishment and economies carried out in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Beighton, who was appointed to investigate the expenditure of the Calcutta Small Cause Courts.

"32. *Law and Justice—Jails.*—The estimate for 1894-95 shows an advance of Rs. 65,000 over the sanctioned estimate of 1893-94 and of Rs. 2,14,000 over the revised estimate of the same year. With a steadily increasing jail population, jail expenditure on clothing and rations must necessarily rise, and, as explained in the statements, the increase over the sanctioned grant for 1893-94 is partly due to the conversion of the Hazaribagh District Jail into a Central Jail, and partly to larger provision for expenditure in the workshops on raw material, which is met by increased income on the Revenue side.

"33. *Police.*—The increase in the grant for 1894-95 over the sanctioned grant of the current year is Rs. 2,33,000, and over the revised estimate it is Rs. 3.42,000. Of the grant for 1894-95, Rs. 68,000 fall under the head of Exchange compensation allowance. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a special Assistant in the branch for the identification of criminals, and for an increase in the number of the Military Police. A special provision of Rs. 2,09,000 has been made in order to give partial effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission. The reforms to be carried out with these funds comprise the redistribution of investigating centres, with an improvement in the position and pay of investigating officers, and also the recruitment of a reserve. It is a great satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor that he has been able to find funds for the inception of these important measures which have long been admitted to be desirable, and he trusts that the condition of the Provincial finances will enable him to make increased provision in future years for their further execution. The total cost of the measures proposed by the Police Commission is Rs. 5,62,000.

"34. *Marine.*—The figures for all three years under review have been a good deal disarranged by the cost of replacing the *Coleroon* pilot-brig, which involved heavy payments in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

"35. *Education.*—The total expenditure for 1894-95 has been estimated at Rs. 26,46,000 against Rs. 25,73,000, the sanctioned grant, and Rs. 25,45,000, the revised estimate for the current year. Of this sum, Rs. 44,000 are debitable to exchange compensation. Government has also agreed to the employment of 38 additional clerks under the Deputy Inspectors of Schools employed by the District Boards, and to an increase under 'Grants-in-aid' for native boys' schools and for European and Eurasian cadets, as also to an increased regrant amounting to Rs. 31,000 for primary schools. The estimate includes a provision of Rs. 1,800 under 'English Colleges' for the salary of an additional Professor for the Dacca College on Rs. 150 per mensem, and of Rs. 1,200 under 'Colleges,—professional,' for a course of lectures on special engineering subjects to be delivered at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

"36. *Medical.*—The estimates for 1894-95 show an increase of Rs. 1,19,000 as compared with the sanctioned estimate of 1893-94, but of Rs. 4,000 only as compared with the revised estimate. This is due for the most part to exchange compensation allowance aggregating Rs. 58,000, and also to the expansion and reorganisation of the Sanitation and Vaccination Departments. The appointment of an additional Assistant Chemical Examiner has lately been sanctioned. The grant of a lakh of rupees which the Lieutenant-Governor had intended to make for a hospital in South Calcutta on condition that the Municipal Commissioners provide a site and undertake part of the cost of maintenance, has been unavoidably postponed for the present for want of funds.

"37. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—There is an increase of Rs. 78,000 as compared with the budget, and of Rs. 19,000 as compared with the revised estimate for 1893-94. The principal item of increase is Rs. 8,000 under 'Veterinary Charges,' chiefly due to provision being made for the keep and feed of cattle and horses which it is expected will be sent to the new Veterinary College Hospital in the Calcutta suburbs by private persons, and will be counterbalanced by receipts from fees. The increase of Rs. 2,000 under 'Experimental Cultivation' is for expenditure on silk experiments, a corresponding increase in receipts being anticipated. The provision made for the payment of Rs. 50,000 as the second instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Plantation bought from Messrs. Kilburn and Company, and the estimate of Rs. 27,470 for the cost of keeping up the plantation and transporting the bark produced there to Mungpoo, explain the large additional expenditure under 'Cinchona Plantation.' Larger provision has been rendered necessary

under 'Provincial Museums' to meet the increase in the pay of the Registrar of the Office of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and on account of the increase of establishment sanctioned by Government. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 10,000 under 'Public exhibitions and fairs' due to the fact that the grant for the current year includes a special contribution of that amount sanctioned in order to facilitate the proper representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition.

"38. *Superannuation, &c.*—The increase during the last four years amounts to Rs. 3,33,000, or an average of Rs. 83,000 a year. The Accountant-General has placed the revised estimate for 1893-94 at Rs. 17,50,000. The actuals of the first seven months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 49,000 compared with the payments in the same period of last year; but excluding a special payment of Rs. 10,000 to Captain E. W. Petley for the loss of his appointment as Port Officer of Calcutta, they amount to Rs. 39,000 during the seven months, or about Rs. 67,000 in 12 months. But looking to the steady increase in past years, the Accountant-General's estimate appears to have been rather timid, and the estimate for 1894-95 has been raised to Rs. 18,50,000.

"39. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1894-95 amounts to Rs. 13,76,000 against Rs. 13,58,000, the actuals of 1892-93, and Rs. 13,05,000, the sanctioned estimate of the current year: but the revised estimate of 1893-94 is highest of all, viz., Rs. 14,06,000. A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made to meet the probable need of strengthening the Accounts Branch of the Secretariat Press. Larger provision than in the sanctioned estimate for 1893-94 has also been made for the cost of stationery supplied from central stores with reference to the actuals which, in 1892-93, amounted to Rs. 7,70,369. This sum represents the value of stationery supplied to the several departments of Government, and has a natural tendency to expand with the development of the administration: the increase is carefully watched. The working of the Press has lately been subjected to an investigation which is expected to result in an economy of labour and some reduction of expenditure.

"40. *Irrigation Major Works.*—Under the category of Major Works are included the Orissa Canals, the Midnapore Canal, the Hijili Tidal Canal, and the Sone Canals, the outlay for the construction and extension of all which has for the most part been advanced from the Imperial Treasury, while the Provincial Government, which gets all the receipts from these works, is responsible for the maintenance of them, and for the payment of interest on the capital invested in them. The total grant for Working Expenses for 1894-95 amounts to Rs. 14,70,000 against Rs. 13,98,000, originally sanctioned for 1893-94, and the revised estimate of Rs. 14,25,000, and the details are these:—

| | Sanctioned estimate. 1893-94. | Revised estimate. 1893-94. | Budget estimate. 1894-95. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Maintenance and repairs ... | 6,07,000 | 6,24,000 | 6,22,000 |
| Improvements ... ... | 32,000 | 41,000 | 18,000 |
| Establishments ... ... | 6,63,000 | 6,61,000 | 7,33,000 |
| Tools and plant ... ... | 91,000 | 92,000 | 92,000 |
| Refunds of revenue ... | 5,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 |
| Total ... | 13,98,000 | 14,25,000 | 14,70,000 |

"The original grant for 1893-94 had to be raised by Rs. 27,000 in the revised estimate for the year in consequence of larger expenditure being required to repair the damage done to the Orissa Canals by the cyclone of 1892, while the increase in 1894-95 is chiefly due to provision for the payment of exchange compensation allowance. The amount of Interest on Debt varies with the amount advanced and outstanding from time to time.

"41. *Irrigation Minor Works in charge of Public Works Department.*—The works included under this head comprise (1) the Saran Canals, the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, and the Orissa Coast Canal, for all of which capital and revenue accounts are kept; (2) the Nadia Rivers, for which only revenue accounts are kept; (3) the Eden and Teur Canals, for which neither revenue nor capital accounts are kept; and (4) Agricultural works including Government and *takavi* embankments.

"42. The actual outlay against the capital account during 1892-93, *i.e.*, charges for original work and construction, as distinguished from maintenance and repairs, was Rs. 1,12,502, and the budget estimate for 1894-95 is Rs. 2,26,000. The increase is chiefly for remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal, the grant for which, though recorded in the Provincial account, is advanced from the Imperial funds and adjusted as an addition to the Provincial share of Land Revenue, as has been shown in paragraph 11 of these notes.

"43. The amount originally provided for 1893-94 as debitable against revenue account was Rs. 3,59,700, which has been raised to Rs. 3,80,280 in the revised estimate on account of repairs of cyclone damage on the Orissa Coast Canal, and heavy silt clearance from the Bhangor Khal, Calcutta and Eastern Canals. For the Nadia Rivers the grant for 1894-95 is Rs. 1,22,000 against Rs. 1,23,072, the actuals of 1892-93. For other minor works and embankments for which separate accounts are not kept either of revenue or capital, the grant for 1894-95 is Rs. 8,57,000 against Rs. 8,72,300, the original grant for 1893-94, and Rs. 8,29,012, the actuals of 1892-93.

"44. The total sum expected to be spent on Minor Works and Irrigation of all kinds during 1894-95 is Rs. 15,72,000, and it is anticipated that it will be distributed under the following heads:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Works ... ... ... ... ... | 3,20,900 |
| Repairs ... ... ... ... ... | 7,11,500 |
| Establishment ... ... ... ... | 4,89,200 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... ... | 50,400 |
| Total ... | 15,72,00 |

"45. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—Under this head are comprised all the charges on Civil Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c., and the grant for 1894-95 has been fixed at Rs. 26,36,000, being distributed thus—

| | Original works. | Repairs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Civil Buildings ... | 7,66,000 | 3,05,900 | 10,71,900 |
| Communications ... | 1,54,000 | 5,42,000 | 6,96,000 |
| Miscellaneous Improvements | 5,000 | 55,100 | 60,100 |
| Establishment ... | 3,92,838 | 3,83,496 | 7,76,334 |
| Tools and Plant ... | 16,024 | 15,642 | 31,666 |
| Total ... | 13,33,862 | 13,02,138 | 26,36,000 |

"46. The total sum which the Lieutenant-Governor desired to spend on new buildings in 1894-95, for the construction of which administrative sanction has been received in the Public Works Department, amounts to about 13½ lakhs, but owing to the want of funds and the urgent necessity of postponing all expenditure that was not absolutely essential, no more than Rs. 7,66,000 could be set aside for new civil buildings. After a careful consideration of the requirements of the several departments and branches of the Public Service, and the

relative importance and urgency of each of them, this sum has been distributed among the various classes of buildings as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts ... ... | 50,000 |
| Judges' Courts ... ... ... | 15,000 |
| Munsifs ... ... ... ... ... | 75,000 |
| Sub-divisional Courts ... ... ... ... | 25,000 |
| Residences for Sub-divisional Officers ... ... | 10,000 |
| Circuit-houses ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Residence for the Lieutenant-Governor ... ... | 5,000 |
| High Court buildings ... ... ... ... | 1,500 |
| Stamp and Stationery buildings ... ... ... | 1,65,000 |
| Jails ... ... ... ... ... | 1,00,000 |
| Police ... ... ... ... ... | 20,000 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... | 1,00,000 |
| Medical ... ... ... ... ... | 35,000 |
| Registration ... ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| Indian Museum, Calcutta ... ... ... | 1,00,000 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Sibpur Engineering College Workshops ... ... | 2,600 |
| Reserve ... ... ... ... ... | 41,900 |
| Total ... | 7,66,000 |

"47. Among the important works which will be undertaken in 1894-95 may be mentioned Magistrates' and Collectors' court-houses in Faridpur (Rs. 33,300), civil buildings in Angul (Rs. 11,900), single munsifis at Meherpur and Ranaghat (Rs. 7,800 and Rs. 11,500), double munsifi at Begu Sarai (Rs. 7,300), treble munsifi at Tamluk (Rs. 10,000), quadruple munsifi at Comilla (Rs. 22,800), Sub-divisional Courts at Kishoreganj (Rs. 5,500), Jamalpur (Rs. 5,900), and Jahanabad (Rs. 8,000), Stamp and Stationery buildings in Calcutta (Rs. 1,65,000), additional accommodation for the Calcutta Museum (Rs. 1,00,000), additional wards in the Bhagalpur Central Jail (Rs. 30,000), as also additional accommodation in Dinajpur (Rs. 20,000) and Comilla Jail (Rs. 14,000), new workshops in the Alipore jail (Rs 7,000), subsidiary jail Lohardaga (Rs. 7,000), additional accommodation in Sibpur Engineering College (Rs. 30,000), science ward in Dacca College (Rs. 20,000), additions to the zilla school at Pabna (Rs. 8,000), new roofing of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, (Rs. 14,800), and Kurseong Boarding School (Rs. 7,000), female ward in the General Hospital (Rs. 10,800), surgical ward in the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah (Rs. 10,000), and a residence for the District Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri (Rs. 7,000). On the other hand the list of works for which administrative sanction has been given, but which cannot be taken up for want of funds, contains such important items as the following: Magistrate's office and record-room at Burdwan (Rs. 24,831). munsifi at Dubrajpur in Burdwan (Rs. 8,000), court-houses for Munsifs and Subordinate Judge at Barisal (Rs. 70,900), and additional wards in the Central Jail at Buxar (Rs. 20,000).

"48. The main items in the total of Rs. 1,54,000 to be spent on communications (original works) are the following:—(1) Completing Lebong Road, Darjeeling, Rs. 18,800, (2) Causeway over the Damudar River (Ranchi and Hazaribagh Road), Rs. 10,000, (3) Bridging over the Lilajan river (Grand Trunk Road), Rs 10,000, (4) Completing road from Bangaon to Chakradharpur, Rs. 30,000, (5) Improving roads in the Eastern Duars, Rs. 15,000, (6) Feeder roads to the Duars Railway, Rs. 10,000, (7) Constructing the Tuichong bridge on the Demagri road, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rs. 23,900, and (8) Constructing Dāk Bungalow at Comilla Rs. 7,300.

"49. The expenditure under the head of *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department* is liable to considerable fluctuations, since to this head are debited many charges for works extraordinary and non-recurring which for convenience sake are entrusted to Civil officers.

"50. *Contributions.*—The charges under this head consist of the net grants made to Local Funds from Provincial revenues to enable them to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and the charges of certain departments made over to them for management and maintenance. The following table gives

some details of these contributions for 1894-95 and the two previous years. The large receipts under Police and Civil Works are due to receipts for pounds and ferries respectively. The largest items of expenditure are Education (Rs. 10,39,000) and Civil Works (Rs. 5,47,000), which alone make up nearly sixteen lakhs out of the total cost of the transferred departments, viz. seventeen lakhs and a half estimated for 1894-95. The accounts for 1892-93 include a contribution of one lakh to the District Board of Darbhanga towards the cost of famine relief operations in that district, and the sum of Rs. 1,04,000 in the estimates for 1894-95 represents a reserve to meet urgent and unforeseen expenditure:—

| HEADS. | Accounts, 1892-93. | | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | | Estimate, 1894-95. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land Revenue ... ... | ...... | 20,000 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Provincial rates ... ... | ...... | 10,000 | ...... | 4,000 | ...... | 2,000 |
| Administration ... ... | ...... | 11,000 | ...... | 11,000 | ...... | 11,000 |
| Police (Pounds) ... ... | 4,20,000 | 22,000 | 4,32,000 | 23,000 | 4,20,000 | 22,000 |
| Education ... ... | 25,000 | 10,43,000 | 27,000 | 11,07,000 | 25,000 | 10,39,000 |
| Medical ... ... | ...... | 2,000 | ...... | 2,000 | ...... | 2,000 |
| Stationery and Printing ... | ...... | 20,000 | ...... | 21,000 | ...... | 20,000 |
| Civil Works (including Ferries) ... | 2,96,000 | 8,47,000 | 3,18,000 | 8,28,000 | 2,96,000 | 5,47,000 |
| Famine Relief ... ... | ...... | 1,05,000 | ...... | 32,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | ...... | 4,000 | ...... | 4,000 | ...... | 4,000 |
| Irrigation ... ... | ...... | 7,000 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Special grant ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,04,000 |
| | 7,41,000 | 20,91,000 | 7,77,000 | 20,32,000 | 7,41,000 | 17,51,000 |
| Total ... | 13,50,000 | | 12,55,000 | | 10,10,000 | |

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## BENGAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000/s, except in accounts.)

| RECEIPTS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Opening balance ... ... | 23,53,431 | 22,46 | 22,55 | 29,87 |
| **Principal heads of Revenue—** | | | | |
| I.—Land Revenue ... Proper ... | 99,79,223 | 99,88 | 1,00,47 | 99,81 |
| I.—Land Revenue ... Adjustments | —13,46,066 | —13,50 | —13,63 | —16,08 |
| III.—Salt ... ... ... | 84,526 | 90 | 80 | 80 |
| IV.—Stamps ... ... ... | 1,16,59,378 | 1,17,75 | 1,20,38 | 1,20,38 |
| V.—Excise ... ... ... | 28,98,646 | 28,75 | 30,25 | 30,25 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates ... ... | 46,16,267 | 45,61 | 46,05 | 46,60 |
| VII.—Customs ... ... ... | 50,494 | 56 | 56 | 55 |
| VIII.—Assessed taxes ... ... | 21,13,982 | 21,65 | 21,50 | 21,50 |
| IX.—Forests ... ... ... | 3,72,441 | 3,87 | 3,91 | 4,00 |
| X.—Registration ... ... | 7,16,900 | 7,10 | 7,15 | 7,25 |
| Total ... | 3,11,45,801 | 3,12,57 | 3,17,44 | 3,15,06 |
| XII.—Interest ... ... ... | 1,42,570 | 1,82 | 1,36 | 2,12 |
| **Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—** | | | | |
| XIII.—Post-office ... ... | 2,422 | ...... | 4 | 5 |
| **Receipts by Civil Department—** | | | | |
| XVI.—Law and Justice— | | | | |
| Courts of Law ... ... | 8,68,395 | 8,76 | 9,00 | 9,04 |
| Jails ... ... ... | 9,13,136 | 9,59 | 9,10 | 9,55 |
| XVII.—Police ... ... ... | 2,41,518 | 2,19 | 2,40 | 2,40 |
| XVIII.—Marine ... ... ... | 9,19,761 | 9,12 | 9,12 | 9,19 |
| XIX.—Education ... ... | 5,65,567 | 5,71 | 5,65 | 5,70 |
| XX.—Medical ... ... ... | 1,70,263 | 1,51 | 1,80 | 1,77 |
| XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments | 1,90,003 | 1,62 | 1,75 | 1,74 |
| Total ... | 38,68,643 | 38,50 | 38,82 | 39,39 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation | 78,018 | 56 | 77 | 72 |
| XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ... | 1,14,613 | 1,07 | 1,23 | 1,22 |
| XXV.—Miscellaneous ... ... | 8,27,175 | 7,96 | 8,97 | 8,13 |
| Total ... | 10,19,806 | 9,59 | 10,97 | 10,07 |
| **Railways—** | | | | |
| XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings) ... | 31,06,429 | 32,00 | 36,25 | 33,50 |
| **Irrigation—** | | | | |
| XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts) ... | 18,87,670 | 14,50 | 15,00 | 15,00 |
| XXX.—Minor works and Navigation— | | | | |
| By Public Works Department | 7,54,327 | 8,15 | 8,00 | 8,15 |
| By Civil Department ... | 1,24,702 | 1,17 | 1,24 | 1,16 |
| Total ... | 27,66,699 | 23,82 | 24,24 | 24,31 |
| **Buildings and Roads—** | | | | |
| XXXII.—Civil Works— | | | | |
| By Public Works Department | 1,63,060 | 1,70 | 2,55 | 1,50 |
| By Civil Department ... | 2,30,137 | 2,30 | 2,43 | 2,28 |
| Total ... | 3,93,197 | 4,00 | 4,98 | 3,78 |
| Total Revenue ... | 4,24,45,567 | 4,22,30 | 4,34,10 | 4,28,23 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 4,47,98,998 | 4,44,76 | 4,56,65 | 4,58,15 |

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(In Rupees omitting 000/s, except in accounts.)

| EXPENDITURE. | Accounts, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Direct demand on the Revenues—** | | | | |
| 1. Refunds and drawbacks ... ... | 1,61,649 | 1,53 | 1,57 | 1,55 |
| 2. Assignments and compensations ... | 1,83,861 | 1,61 | 1,66 | 1,79 |
| 3. Land Revenue ... ... ... | 33,76,419 | 34,19 | 34,88 | 35,36 |
| 5. Salt ... ... ... | 1,24,595 | 41 | 35 | 33 |
| 6. Stamps ... ... ... | 4,46,666 | 4.61 | 4 97 | 5,12 |
| 7. Excise ... ... ... | 1.64,166 | 1,79 | 1,62 | 1,67 |
| 8. Provincial Rates ... ... | 4.33,923 | 3,86 | 4,25 | 3,96 |
| 9. Customs ... ... ... | 5,40,120 | 5,52 | 5,56 | 579 |
| 10. Assessed Taxes... ... ... | 92,044 | 96 | 91 | 94 |
| 11. Forests ... ... ... | 1,90,646 | 2,41 | 2,05 | 2.30 |
| 12. Registration ... ... ... | 3,63,102 | 3,67 | 3,88 | 3,80 |
| Total ... | 60,77,191 | 60,56 | 61,70 | 62,61 |
| 13. Interest on ordinary debt ... ... | 1.21,599 | 1,38 | 1,39 | 1,78 |
| **Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—** | | | | |
| 15. Post Office ... ... ... | 7,100 | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| **Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—** | | | | |
| 18. General Administration ... ... | 16,36,512 | 15,92 | 16,96 | 16,77 |
| 19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law ... | 85,21,933 | 85.28 | 87,00 | 88,76 |
| 19. Law and Justice { Jails ... ... | 21,13,532 | 21,79 | 20,30 | 22.44 |
| 20. Police ... ... ... | 58,45.645 | 56,59 | 55,50 | 58,92 |
| 21. Marine ... ... ... | 9,44,397 | 10,37 | 9,15 | 8,99 |
| 22. Education ... ... ... | 25,37,481 | 25,73 | 25,45 | 26 46 |
| 24. Medical ... ... ... | 16,12,491 | 15,85 | 17,00 | 17.04 |
| 25. Political ... ... ... | 12,500 | 29 | 16 | 29 |
| 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments | 3,40,665 | 3,64 | 4,23 | 4,42 |
| Total ... | 2,35,65,156 | 2,35.46 | 2,36,35 | 2,44,09 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | |
| 29. Superannuation, &c. ... ... | 17,02,868 | 17,50 | 17,50 | 18,50 |
| 30. Stationery and Printing ... ... | 13,58,309 | 13,05 | 14,06 | 13,76 |
| 32. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 2,11,650 | 2,29 | 23 | 2,27 |
| Total ... | 32.72,827 | 32,84 | 33,92 | 34,53 |
| 37. Construction of Railways ... ... | 1,118 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| **Railways (Revenue account)—** | | | | |
| 40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c. ... | 25,356 | 1 | 3 | ...... |
| 41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ... | ...... | ...... | 1 | ...... |
| Total ... | 25,356 | 1 | 4 | ...... |
| **Irrigation—** | | | | |
| 42. Major works— | | | | |
| Working expenses ... ... | 13,95,343 | 13,98 | 14,25 | 14,70 |
| Interest on debt ... | 24,23,353 | 24,48 | 24,43 | 24,59 |
| 43. Minor Works and Navigation— | | | | |
| By Public Works Department ... | 13,94,161 | 15,58 | 14,75 | 15,72 |
| By Civil Department ... ... | 5,284 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total ... | 52,18,141 | 54,08 | 53,47 | 55,05 |
| **Buildings and Roads—** | | | | |
| 45. Civil Works— | | | | |
| By Public Works Department ... | 27,23.928 | 27,43 | 25,38 | 26,36 |
| By Civil Department ... ... | 1,81,202 | 2.25 | 1,90 | 1,38 |
| Total ... | 29,05,130 | 29,68 | 27,28 | 27,74 |
| Contributions ... ... | 13,50,207 | 10,00 | 12,55 | 10,10 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 4,25,43,825 | 4,24,04 | 4,26,78 | 4,35,98 |
| Closing balance ... ... ... | 22,55,173 | 20,72 | 29,87 | 22,17 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 4,47,98,998 | 4,44,76 | 4,56.65 | 4,58,15 |
| Provincial surplus (+) or deficit(—)* ... | —98,258 | —1,74 | +7,32 | —7,70 |

* *i.e.* difference between the receipts and expenditure of the year excluding opening and closing balances.

# APPENDIX A.

## *Bengal Provincial Receipts in detail of minor heads.*

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

### *I.—Land Revenue—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Gross Land Revenue ... ... ... | 3,84,96,093 | 3,84,33,000 | | 3,85,00,000 | |
| Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government Estates ... | 4,73,600 | 5,07,000 | | 4,75,000 | |
| Receipts divisible ... | 3,80,22,493 | 3,79,26,000 | | 3,80,25,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-fourth) ... ... | 95,05,623 | 94,81,000 | | 95,06,000 | |
| Add 12 per cent. on collections from Government Estates ... ... ... | 4,73,600 | 5,07,000 | | 4,75,000 | |
| Total ... | 99,79,223 | 99,88,000 | 1,00,47,000 | 99,81,000 | |

### *Adjustments—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the contract ... ... ... ... | 14,39,000 | 14,39,000 | 14,39,000 | 14,39,000 | |
| Add— | | | | | |
| Special contribution to Imperial Revenues ... ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3,00,000 | |
| Interest on the advance for the Hidjili Tidal Canal ... ... ... | 18,255 | 21,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | |
| Contribution to Provident Fund of the Tirhut State Railway ... ... | 9,259 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Total ... | 14,66,514 | 14,60,000 | 14,59,000 | 17,62,000 | |
| Deduct— | | | | | |
| Advance for the remodelling of the Hidjili Tidal Canal ... ... ... | 38,319 | 1,00,000 | 32,000 | 1,26,000 | |
| Grant on account of Imperial buildings placed under District Boards and Committees ... ... ... | 44,629 | 10,000 | 41,000 | 10,000 | |
| Grant for the honorarium to Mr. Kilby for salt scales... ... ... | 37,500 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Compensation for loss sustained by the Provincial Revenues on account of the reservation of the Western Duars for the Khedda Department from July, 1893 ... | ...... | ...... | 14,000 | 18,000 | |
| Contribution to the Provident Fund of Tirhut State Railway written back to Imperial ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | 9,000 | ...... | |
| Total ... | 1,20,448 | 1,10,000 | 96,000 | 1,54,000 | |
| Net sum transferable ... | 13,46,066 | 13,50,000 | 13,63,000 | 16,08,000 | |

### *III.—Salt—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rents of warehouses ... ... ... | 53,634 | 60,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| Fines and forfeitures ... ... ... | 5 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 30,897 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| Total ... | 84,536 | 90,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | |

### *IV.—Stamps—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sale of General stamps ... ... ... | 43,15,000 | 43,00,000 | | | |
| Sale of Court-fee stamps ... ... | 1,09,73,000 | 1,10,90,000 | | | |
| Sale of plain paper to be used with Court-fee stamps | 2,22,000 | 2,20,000 | | | Increase due to general development of operations and larger requirements. |
| Duty on impressing documents ... | 8,000 | 58,000 | | | |
| Fines and penalties ... ... ... | 27,000 | 30,000 | | | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 1,000 | 2,000 | ......* | ......* | * Details not communicated by the Government of India. |
| Total ... | 1,55,46,000 | 1,57,00,000 | 1,60,50,000 | 1,60,50,000 | |
| Provincial share (three-fourths) ... | 1,16,59,000 | 1,17,75,000 | 1,20,38,000 | 1,20,38,000 | |

### *V.—Excise—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| License and distillery fees and duties for the rate of liquors and drugs ... | 87,68,798 | 85,50,000 | 91,50,000 | 91,50,000 | Increase due to general development of revenue. |
| Duty on ganja ... ... ... ... | 12,95,829 | 13,00,000 | 13,00,000 | 13,00,000 | |
| Sale proceeds of excise opium ... ... | 16,09,420 | 16,40,000 | 16,35,000 | 16,35,000 | |
| Fines, confiscations, &c. ... ... ... | 10,537 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | |
| Total ... | 1,15,94,584 | 1,15,00,000 | 1,21,00,000 | 1,21,00,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-fourth) ... | 28,98,626 | 28,75,000 | 30,25,000 | 30,25,000 | |

## *VI.—Provincial Rates—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Public Works Cess ... ... ... ... | 41,95,000 | 41,50,000 | 41,65,000 | 42,00,000 | |
| Management of Private and Wards' Estates ... ... ... ... | 77,000 | 80,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,40,000 | |
| Proportionate cost of establishment for collecting Road Cess ... ... | 3,44,000 | 3,31,000 | 3,40,000 | 3,20,000 | |
| Total ... | 46,16,000 | 45,61,000 | 46,05,000 | 46,60,000 | |

## *VII.—Customs—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Sea Customs—Miscellaneous ... ... | 47,321 | 51,000 | 52,000 | 51,000 | |
| Warehouse and Wharf rent ... ... | 3,029 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 35,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 144 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | |
| Total ... | 50,494 | 56,000 | 56,000 | 55,000 | |

## *VIII.—Assessed Taxes—Income-tax (Act I of* 1886).

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, &c. ... ... | 4,60,864 | 4,60,000 | 4,60,000 | 4,60,000 | |
| Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities ... | 15,566 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | |
| Income-tax on securities of local authority or company ... ... ... ... | 44,339 | 44,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 | |
| Income-tax on securities of railway company ... ... ... ... ... | 2,134 | 16,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | |
| Ordinary collections ... ... ... | 36,56,131 | 37,49,000 | 36,29,000 | 36,29,000 | |
| Penalties ... ... ... ... ... | 32,814 | 30,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 16,116 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | |
| Total ... | 42,27,964 | 43,30,000 | 43,00,000 | 43,00,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) ... | 21,13,982 | 21,65,000 | 21,50,000 | 21,50,000 | |

## *IX.—Forest—*

| RECEIPTS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ... ... ... ... .. | 26,082 | 25,100 | ...... | 20,800 | The removal of timber by Government agency has been stopped. |
| Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ... ... ... ... ... | 6,68,673 | 7,07,250 | ...... | 7,36,500 | Raised with reference to probable demand and stock in hand. |
| Confiscated, drift and waif wood ... | 10,854 | 12,180 | ...... | 12,200 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... .. | 39,273 | 29,470 | ...... | 30,500 | |
| Total ... | 7,44,882 | 7,74,000 | 7,82,000 | 8,00,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) ... | 3,72,441 | 3,87,000 | 3,91,000 | 4,00,000 | |

## *X.—Registration—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Fees for registering documents ... ... | 13,78,731 | 13,63,000 | 13,75,000 | 13,95,000 | |
| Fees for copies of registered documents ... ... ... ... ... | 19,781 | 22,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 35,289 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | |
| Total ... | 14,33,801 | 14,20,000 | 14,30,000 | 14,50,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) ... | 7,16,900 | 7,10,000 | 7,15,000 | 7,25,000 | |

## *XII.—Interest—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators ... .. ... ... | 26,000 | 30,000 | 36,000 | 30,000 | |
| Class II.—Interest on advances under Special Laws, Drainage and Embankment ... ... ... ... ... | 4,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 10,000 | |
| Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders, &c. ... ... ... | 8,000 | 19,000 | 10,000 | 22,000 | |
| Class IV.—Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations) .. ... ... ... | 9,000 | 67,000 | 22,000 | 85,000 | Increase due to a loan of 15 lakhs to be made to the Howrah Municipality for water-works. |
| Interest on Government securities—Education ... ... ... ... | 13,000 | 14,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | |
| Interest on miscellaneous accounts ... | 53,000 | 47,000 | 51,000 | 51,000 | |
| Total ... | 1,43,000 | 1,82,000 | 1,36,000 | 2,12,000 | |

## *XIII.—Post Office—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Recoveries on account of establishment employed in Postmaster-General's office. | 2,422 | ...... | 4,000 | 5,000 | Recoveries made from the District Post Fund. |

## *XVI.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property | 27,543 | 30,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | |
| Court-fees realised in cash ... ... | 36,334 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | The actuals of the twelve months ended November, 1893, amounted to Rs. 8,97,000. |
| General fees, fines and forfeitures ... | 7,65,711 | 7,80,000 | 7,97,000 | 8,00,000 | |
| Pleadership examination fees ... ... | 22,820 | 20,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 15,987 | 16,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | |
| Total ... | 8,68,395 | 8,76,000 | 9,00,000 | 9,04,000 | |

## *XVI.—Jails—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Jails ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,055 | 9,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | The value of the packets of quinine sold through the Postal Department is first credited in gross under this head. |
| Jail manufactures ... ... ... ... | 9,09,081 | 9,50,000 | 9,06,000 | 9,50,000 | |
| Total ... | 9,13,136 | 9,59,000 | 9,10,000 | 9,55,000 | |

## *XVII.—Police—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Bs. | Rs. | |
| Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ... ... ... | 6,180 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | |
| Police supplied to Public Departments, private companies and persons | 25,180 | 20,000 | 31,000 | 26,000 | |
| Presidency Police ... ... ... ... | 1,01,894 | 96,000 | 87,000 | 90,000 | |
| Recoveries on account of Village Police ... ... ... ... ... | 2,838 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | |
| Fees, fines and forfeitures ... ... ... | 33,810 | 34,000 | 48,000 | 45,000 | |
| Superannuation receipts ... ... ... | 540 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 71,067 | 61,000 | 66,000 | 70,000 | |
| Total Provincial ... | 2,41,518 | 2,19,000 | 2,40,000 | 2,40,000 | |

## *XVIII—Marine—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Sale proceeds of vessels and stores ... | 634 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | |
| Registration and other fees ... ... | 34,687 | 30,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | |
| Pilotage receipts ... { Calcutta ... ... | 8,26,114 | 8,40,000 | } 8,30,000 | 8,24,000 | |
| Pilotage receipts ... { Chittagong ... | 15,032 | ...... | | 16,000 | |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | |
| Deductions for mess money ... ... | 12,330 | 11,000 | } 45,000 | 2,000 | |
| Contribution to Life-boat Establishment, Goalundo ... ... ... | 862 | 300 | | 300 | |
| Marine survey fees ... ... ... ... | 25,128 | 19,000 | | 26,000 | |
| Other items ... ... ... ... ... | 4,974 | 9,700 | | 4,700 | |
| Total Miscellaneous ... | 43,294 | 40,000 | ...... | 43,000 | |
| Total ... | 9,19,761 | 9,12,000 | 9,12,000 | 9,19,000 | |

## *XIX.—Education—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Fees, Government Colleges, General ... | 1,59,657 | 1,62,000 | } 2,03,000 | 1,60,000 | |
| Fees, Government Colleges, Professional ... ... ... ... | 31,250 | 32,000 | | 35,000 | |
| Fees, Schools, General ... ... | 3,20,342 | 3,20,000 | } 3,32,000 | 3,26,000 | |
| Fees, Schools, Special ... ... ... | 13,858 | 20,000 | | 15,000 | |
| Contributions ... ... ... ... | 18,038 | 17,000 | 10,000 | 17,000 | |
| Income from Endowments ... ... | 9,250 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 13,172 | 15,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | |
| Total ... | 5,65,567 | 5,71,000 | 5,65,000 | 5,70,000 | |

## *XX.—Medical—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Medical Schools and College Fees ... | 32,891 | 29,000 | 38,000 | 38,000 | |
| Hospital receipts ... ... ... | 80,514 | 61,000 | 85,000 | 81,000 | |
| Lunatic Asylum receipts ... ... | 23,459 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | |
| Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ... | 11 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Contributions ... ... ... ... | 31,350 | 30,000 | 31,000 | 31,800 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 1,938 | 7,000 | 2,000 | 2,200 | |
| Total ... | 1,70,263 | 1,51,000 | 1,80,000 | 1,77,000 | |

## *XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Botanical and other Public Garden receipts ... ... ... ... ... | 4,666 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| Cinchona Plantations ... ... | 1,17,917 | 1,09,000 | 1,35,000 | 1,25,000 | |
| Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs ... ... ... ... | 24 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Receipts on account of experimental cultivation ... ... ... ... ... | 3,750 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | |
| Emigration fees ... ... ... ... | 34,474 | 40,000 | 27,000 | 30,000 | |
| Examination fees ... ... ... ... | 4,958 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 114 | 1,000 | ...... | ...... | |
| Veterinary receipts ... ... ... ... | 25,000 | ...... | ...... | 5,000 | |
| Total ... | 1,90,003 | 1,62,000 | 1,75,000 | 1,74,000 | |

## *XXII.—Superannuation—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family subscriptions of Native Members of the Covenanted Civil Service ... | 1,253 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities ... ... ... ... ... | 76,765 | 55,000 | 76,000 | 71,000 | |
| Total ... | 78,018 | 56,000 | 77,000 | 72,000 | |

## *XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stationery receipts ... ... ... ... | 1,011 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Sale of Gazettes ... ... ... ... | 18,713 | 19,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | |
| Do. of Indian Law Reports ... ... | 37,018 | 34,000 | 41,000 | 45,000 | |
| Do. of other publications ... ... | 27,496 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | |
| Other Press receipts ... ... ... | 30,375 | 25,000 | 35,000 | 30,000 | |
| Total ... | 1,14,613 | 1,07,000 | 1,21,000 | 1,22,000 | |

## *XXV.—Miscellaneous—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unclaimed deposits ... ... ... ... | 3,70,761 | 3,80,000 | 3,89,000 | 3,80,000 | |
| Treasure Trove ... ... ... ... | 38 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Sale proceeds of Durbar presents ... | 8,964 | 17,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | |
| Sale of old stores and materials ... ... | 31,909 | 37,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | |
| Sale of land and houses, &c. ... ... | 133 | 3,000 | 20,000 | 2,000 | |
| Fees for Government audits ... ... | 90,430 | 75,000 | 80,000 | 71,000 | |
| Rents ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18,965 | 22,000 | 26,000 | 20,000 | |
| Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures | 1,34,711 | 1,01,000 | 1,75,000 | 1,40,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 1,71,261 | 1,61,000 | 1,73,000 | 1,55,000 | |
| Total ... | 8,27,175 | 7,96,000 | 8,97,000 | 8,13,000 | |

## *XXVI.—State Railways—Eastern Bengal State Railway—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross receipts ... ... ... ... | 1,18,30,000 | 1,18,00,000 | ...... | ...... | |
| Working expenses ... ... ... ... | 56,17,000 | 54,00,000 | ...... | ...... | |
| Net receipts ... | 62,13,000 | 64,00,000 | 72,50,000 | 67,00,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) .. | 31,06,000 | 32,00,000 | 36,25,000 | 33,50,000 | |

## *XXIX.—Major Works (Direct Receipts)—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa Canals ... ... ... ... | 4,97,658 | 3,40,000 | 3,40,000 | 3,40,000 | |
| Midnapore Canal ... ... ... ... | 2,80,177 | 2,41,000 | 2,70,000 | 2,70,000 | |
| Hidjili Tidal Canal ... ... ... ... | 53,462 | 60,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | |
| Sone Canal ... ... ... ... | 10,56,373 | 8,09,000 | 8,35,000 | 8,35,000 | |
| Total ... | 18,87,670 | 14,50,000 | 15,00,000 | 15,00,000 | |

## *XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| *Irrigation and Navigation Works.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept— | | | | | |
| Saran Canal ... ... ... ... | 1,526 | 11,000 | ...... | 11,000 | |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals ... | 4,80,244 | 5,02,500 | ...... | 4,80,000 | |
| Orissa Coast Canal ... ... ... | 64,981 | 72,000 | ...... | 82,000 | |
| Total ... | 5,46,751 | 5,85,500 | ...... | 5,73,000 | |
| Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept— | | | | | |
| Nadia rivers ... ... ... ... | 1,65,538 | 1,90,000 | ...... | 1,90,000 | |
| Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept— | | | | | |
| Eden Canal ... ... ... ... | 31,113 | 30,900 | ...... | 40,000 | |
| Teur Canal ... ... ... ... | 163 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Total ... | 31,276 | 30,900 | ...... | 40,000 | |
| Total Irrigation and Navigation Works | 7,43,565 | 8,06,400 | ...... | 8,03,000 | |
| *Agricultural Works.* | | | | | |
| Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept— | | | | | |
| Government embankments ... ... | 6,724 | 5,100 | ...... | 8,000 | |
| Takavi embankments under contract | 4,038 | 3,500 | ...... | 4,000 | |
| Total Agricultural Works ... | 10,762 | 8,600 | ...... | 12,000 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 7,54,327 | 8,15,000 | 8,00,000* | 8,15,000 | * Details not communicated by the Government of India. |

## *XXX.—Irrigation.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recoveries on account of lands benefited by zamindari embankments under the contract system ... ... ... | 1,04,061 | 1,03,000 | 1,03,000 | 1,03,000 | |
| Recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage ... ... ... ... | 17,681 | 11,000 | 18,000 | 10,000 | |
| Receipts of the Dankuni canal ... | 2,960 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | |
| Total ... | 1,24,702 | 1,17,000 | 1,24,000 | 1,16,000 | |

## *XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary normal receipts ... ... ... | 1,63,060 | 1,30,000 | 1,30,000 | 1,20,000 | |
| Profits payable by the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company ... | ...... | 40,000 | 1,25,000 | 30,000 | The revised estimate, 1893-94, includes profits for four years, while the estimates for 1894-95 include profits for one year. |
| Total ... | 1,63,060 | 1,70,000 | 2,55,000 | 1,50,000 | |

## *XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ferry receipts ... ... ... ... | 2,24,065 | 2,27,000 | 2,40,000 | 2,25,000 | |
| Cemetery receipts ... ... ... | 2,285 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 3,787 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total ... | 2,30,137 | 2,30,000 | 2,43,000 | 2,28,000 | |

# APPENDIX B.

## *Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.*

(The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.)

### 1. *Refunds and Drawbacks*—

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Provincial Rates ... ... ... ... | 9,959 | 6,000 | ...... | ...... | Based on the average actuals of the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93. |
| Salt (other than customs and excise duty) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 | ...... | ...... | 9,000 (Salt and Customs) | |
| Customs (other than export and import duty) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 902 | ...... | ...... | | |
| Land Revenue ... ... ... ... | 12,147 | 26,000 | ...... | 11,000 | |
| Stamps ... ... ... ... ... | 1,09,295 | 96,000 | ...... | 1,08,000 | |
| Excise ... ... ... ... ... | 1,486 | 2,000 | ...... | 1,000 | |
| Assessed Taxes ... ... ... ... | 26,297 | 21,000 | ...... | 24,000 | |
| Forest ... ... ... ... ... ... | 159 | 1,000 | ...... | 1,000 | |
| Registration ... ... ... ... | 1,370 | 1,000 | ...... | 1,000 | |
| Total ... | 1,61,648 | 1,53,000 | 1,57,000* | 1,55,000 | *Details not communicated by the Government of India. |

### 2. *Assignments and Compensation*—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Malikana ... ... ... ... ... | 1,83,861 | 1,61,000 | 1,67,000 | 1,79,000 | The estimate for 1894-95 includes Rs. 9,000 on account of *surdusturat* payable to the Maharaja of Darbhanga. |

### 3. *Land Revenue*—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Charges of District Administration ... | 29,48,987 | 29,43,000 | 30,50,000 | 30,70,000 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance Rs. 64,000 in 1893-94, and Rs. 99,000 in 1894-95, and also to the appointment of Additional Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors and their establishment. |
| Management of Government estates ... | 3,53,411 | 4,01,000 | 3,60,000 | 3,87,000 | |
| Land Records and Agriculture ... | 74,021 | 75,000 | 78,000 | 79,000 | Increase due to appointment of a Personal Assistant to Director. |
| Total ... | 33,76,419 | 34,19,000 | 34,88,000 | 35,36,000 | |

### 5. *Salt*—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Salaries, establishment and contingencies. | 1,24,595 | 41,000 | 35,000 | 33,000 | The actuals of 1892-93 include Rs. 75,000 paid as an honorarium by Mr. Kilby for his patent scales and Rs. 15,000 for improvements of salt golahs. |

### 6. *Stamps*—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 79,161 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 83,000 | |
| Charge for the sale of General stamps ... | 1,00,784 | 98,000 | 1,05,000 | 1,07,000 | Increase due to increased sale of stamps which involves the payment of larger commission to stamp vendors. |
| Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps ... | 1,12,140 | 1,11,000 | 1,16,000 | 1,21,000 | |
| Discount on plain paper ... ... ... | 13,633 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | |
| Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores. | 2,89,836 | 3,06,000 | 3,43,000 | 3,57,000 | Increase due to increased issues which have to be paid for. |
| Total ... | 5,95,554 | 6,14,000 | 6,63,000 | 6,82,000 | |
| Provincial share (three-fourths) ... | 4,46,666 | 4,61,000 | 4,97,000 | 5,12,000 | |

### 7. *Excise*—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Presidency Establishment.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Administrative Establishment ... ... | 67,249 | 67,972 | | 71,856 | Increase due to the appointment of a higher paid officer as First Inspector. |
| Executive ditto ... ... | 85,088 | 94,548 | | 97,364 | |
| *District Establishment.* | | | | | |
| Sadar Establishment ... ... ... | 2,68,438 | 2,72,722 | | 2,62,124 | |
| Distillery ditto ... ... ... | 61,822 | 68,620 | | 62,396 | |
| Travelling allowance ... ... ... | 78,325 | 76,995 | | 78,863 | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... ... | 95,743 | 1,35,143 | | 97,397 | |
| Total ... | 6,56,665 | 7,16,000 | 6,50,000* | 6,70,000 | * Details not communicated by the Government of India. |
| Provincial share (one-fourth) ... ... | 1,64,166 | 1,79,000 | 1,62,000 | 1,67,000 | |

## 8. *Provincial Rates—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Salaries, establishment and contingencies. | 4,33,923 | 3,86,000 | 4,25,000 | 3,96,000 | Estimate of the Board of Revenue with reference to revaluations in progress. |

## 9. *Customs—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... | 5,03,672 | 5,12,000 | 5,17,000 | 5,38,200 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance Rs. 11,000 in 1893-94 and Rs. 17,000 in 1894-95. Also to the entertainment of additional Preventive and Wharf establishments provisionally sanctioned in connection with the shipment and loading of goods at the Kidderpore Docks. The estimate for 1894-95 is exclusive of establishment to be entertained to administer out the new Tariff Act, the cost of which will be met from an assignment made for the purpose from the Imperial revenues. |
| Balasore ... ... ... ... ... | 4,619 | 5,000 | 4,800 | 4,920 | |
| Chittagong ... ... ... ... ... | 23,084 | 25,600 | 25,000 | 26,470 | |
| Cuttack ... ... ... ... ... | 6,727 | 7,300 | 7,000 | 7,200 | |
| Dacca ... ... ... ... ... | 691 | 700 | 700 | 720 | |
| Puri ... ... ... ... ... | 1,327 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,490 | |
| Total ... | 5,40,120 | 5,52,000 | 5,56,000 | 5,79,000 | |

## 10. *Assessed Taxes—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Collection of Income-tax ... ... ... | 1,84,089 | 1,93,000 | 1,82,000 | 1,88,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) ... ... | 92,044 | 96,000 | 91,000 | 94,000 | |

## 11. *Forests—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *A—Conservancy and Works.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ... ... ... ... | 10,602 | 11,000 | | 11,500 | |
| Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchaser ... ... ... ... | 6,636 | 58,500 | | 56,200 | Increase due to anticipated larger sales. |
| Confiscated, drift and waif wood ... | 2,826 | 2,930 | | 3,300 | |
| Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government ... ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | | ...... | |
| Live-stock, stones, tools and plant ... | 17,839 | | | | |
| Communications and buildings ... ... | 30,442 | 13,050 | | 12,600 | |
| Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests ... ... ... ... | 22,343 | 66,650 | | 52,800 | |
| | | 32,810 | | 36,600 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 2,343 | 4,060 | | 7,000 | |
| Total A—Conservancy and Works ... | 1,33,031 | 1,89,000 | | 1,80,000 | |
| *B—Establishment.* | | | | | |
| Salaries ... ... ... ... ... | 2,07,951 | 2,46,597 | | 2,33,200 | |
| Travelling allowances ... ... ... | 31,092 | 36,100 | | 36,000 | |
| Contingencies ... ... ... ... | 9,217 | 9,303 | | 10,800 | |
| Total B—Establishments ... | 2,48,260 | 2,92,000 | * | 2,80,000 | *Details not communicated by the Government of India. |
| GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ... | 3,81,291 | 4,81,000 | 4,10,000 | 4,60,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) ... | 1,90,626 | 2,41,000 | 2,05,000 | 2,30,000 | |

## 12. *Registration—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 59,372 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 61,000 | |
| District charges ... ... ... ... | 6,66,831 | 6,74,000 | 7,15,000 | 6,99,000 | Increase due to the larger commission payable to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars consequent on increased registration. |
| | 7,26,203 | 7,34,000 | 7,75,000 | 7,60,000 | |
| Provincial share (one-half) ... ... | 3,63,102 | 3,67,000 | 3,88,000 | 3,80,000 | |

## 13. *Interest—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Interest on Provincial advances and loan account ... ... ... ... | 1,21,599 | 1,38,000 | 1,39,000 | 1,78,000 | Increase due to provision for interest payable on a loan of 15 lakhs to the Howrah Municipality for carrying out water-works. |

## 15. *Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—*

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Post Office ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,100 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | Represents cost of conveyance of mails in South Lushai Hills, and cost of establishment entertained in connection with the zamindari dák in the offices of the Postmaster-General and of Deputy Postmaster-General in Bihar and Eastern Bengal, which is recoverable from the District Post Fund. |

## 18. *General Administration—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Salary of Lieutenant-Governor ... | 96,000 | 96,000 | 1,10,000 | 1,00,000 | |
| Staff and household of Lieutenant-Governor ... ... ... ... | 22,773 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 30,000 | Increase due to provision for renewal of furniture every fifth year. |
| Tour expenses ... ... ... | 39,908 | 34,000 | 50,000 | 34,000 | |
| Legislative Council ... ... ... ... | 22,214 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 27,000 | |
| Civil Secretariats ... ... ... ... | 5,35,801 | 5,21,000 | 5,45,000 | 5,37,000 | |
| Board of Revenue ... ... ... ... | 2,94,041 | 2,76,000 | 2,90,000 | 2,92,000 | |
| Commissioners ... ... ... ... | 5,54,354 | 5,43,000 | 5,80,000 | 5,81,000 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 35,000 in 1894-95 against Rs. 22,000 in 1893-94) to Commissioners and their subordinates. |
| Civil Offices of Account and Audit ... | 71,421 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 76,000 | |
| Total ... | 16,36,512 | 15,92,000 | 16,96,000 | 16,77,000 | |

## 19*A*. *Law and Justice—(Courts of Law)—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| High Court ... ... ... ... | 11,25,000 | 11,40,000 | 11,55,000 | 11,75,000 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance Rs. 39,000 in 1894-95. |
| Law Officers ... ... ... ... | 2,79,000 | 2,90,000 | 2,88,000 | 2,93,000 | |
| Coroner's Court ... ... ... .. | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | |
| Presidency Magistrates, &c. ... ... | 63,000 | 63,000 | 63,000 | 65,000 | |
| Civil and Sessions Courts ... .. ... | 44,76,000 | 44,50,000 | 45,93,000 | 46,37,000 | Increase due to (*a*) exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 83,000 in 1894-95); (*b*) to increased charges on account of remuneration to copyists and (*c*) to process-serving charges. |
| Courts of Small Causes ... ... ... | 1,80,000 | 1,78,000 | 1,70,000 | 1,67,000 | |
| Criminal Courts ... ... ... ... | 22,46,000 | 22,56,000 | 23,26,000 | 23,78,000 | Increase due to (*a*) exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 91,000 in 1894-95); (*b*) to the entertainment of additional Deputy Magistrates and their establishment. |
| Pleadership examination charges ... | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,600 | 8,000 | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... | 1,32,000 | 1,30,000 | 1,44,000 | 1,40,000 | |
| Total ... | 85,22,000 | 85,28,000 | 87,60,000 | 88,76,000 | |

## 19*B*. *Law and Justice—(Jails)—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 52,067 | 52.836 | | 55,000 | |
| Presidency Jail ... ... ... ... | 97,826 | 98,826 | | 1,04,500 | |
| Central Jails .. ... ... ... | 4,92,919 | 4,93,948 | | 5,34,000 | Increase partly due to the conversion of the Hazaribagh District Jail into a Central Jail and partly to increased provision for rations consequent on an anticipated increase of jail population. |
| District Jails ... ... ... ... | 6,06,811 | 5.81,958 | | 6,26,990 | |
| Lock-ups ... ... .. ... | 1,19,179 | 1,23,457 | | 1,23,410 | |
| Reformatory Schools ... ... ... | 39,122 | 35,975 | | 43,400 | |
| Total Jails—Administrative charges... | 14,07,924 | 13,84,000 | 14,00,000* | 14,87,300 | * Details not communicated by the Government of India. |
| Jail manufactures ... ... ... ... | 7,05,593 | 7,95,000 | 6,30,000 | 7,56,700 | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 21,13,532 | 21,79,000 | 20,30,000 | 22,44,000 | |

## 20. *Police—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Presidency Police ... ... .. .. | 7,22,000 | 7,20,450 | 7,20,000 | 7,31,000 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 11,000 in 1894-95.) |
| Municipal Police—(Howrah) ... ... | 35,000 | 36,550 | 37,000 | 37,000 | |
| Superintendence ... ... ... ... | 1,38,000 | 1,30,000 | 1,46,000 | 1,48,000 | Increase partly due to the appointment of an Assistant in charge of the Special Branch, partly to exchange compensation allowance, and partly for provision for special allowance for duties connected with anthropometry. |
| District Executive Force ... ... ... | 40,24,000 | 41,30,000 | 40,30,000 | 42,99,000 | Increase provided to carry out improvements recommended by the Police Commission and accepted by the Government of India and also for exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 44,000 in 1894-95.) |
| Village Police .. ... ... ... | 23,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | |
| Special Police ... ... ... ... | 7,95,000 | 4,98,000 | 4,88,000 | 5,39,000 | |
| Railway Police ... ... ... ... | 1,03,000 | 1,09,000 | 1,03,000 | 1,06,000 | |
| Cattle-pounds ... ... ... ... | 4,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | 5,700 | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | 2,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 3,300 | |
| Total ... | 58,46,000 | 56,59,000 | 55,50,000 | 58,92,000 | |

## 21. *Marine—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat ... ... ... ... | 55,798 | 61,000 | 58,000 | 68,500 | Increase due to provision made for the establishment of a third pilot-vessel. |
| Victualling of officers and men afloat ... | 16,408 | 18,000 | 16,000 | 23,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit o ships and vessels ... .. | 75,310 | 74,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | |
| Purchase and hire of ships and vessels ... ... ... ... ... | 99,306 | 1,52,000 | 76,000 | 10,000 | High figures in 1892-93 and 1893-94, due to the cost of the new vessel to replace the *Coleroon*. No special charge is expected in 1894-95. |
| Pilotage, pilot establishments and vessels ... ... ... ... ... | 5,45,044 | 5,89,000 | 5,38,000 | 5,67,000 | Increase partly due to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 3,000 in 1894-95) and partly to provision for a third branch pilot to hold command of the new vesse to replace the *Coleroon*. |
| Marine establishments ... ... ... | 74,169 | 78,000 | 82,000 | 84,800 | Increase partly due to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 4,000 in 1894-95) partly to increments to salaries, and partly to increased provision for travelling allowances. |
| Subsidies to steam-boat companies ... | 33,250 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 19,500 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 39,247 | 41,000 | 41,000 | 40,200 | |
| State Yacht establishments and contingencies ... ... ... ... | 5,529 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 5,500 | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | 336 | 1,000 | ..... | 500 | |
| Total ... | 9,44,397 | 10,37,000 | 9,15,000 | 8,99,000 | |

## 22. *Education—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Direction ... ... ... ... | 60,760 | 63,000 | 64,000 | 69,000 | Increase due partly to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 3,000 in 1894-95) and partly to increased provision under salary for the return of the permanent incumbent from leave. |
| Inspection ... ... ... ... | 3,55,289 | 3,55,000 | 3,54,000 | 3,63,000 | Increase partly to provide for exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 5,000 in 1894-95), and partly on account of establishment employed under Deputy Inspector of Schools. |
| Government Colleges, General ... | 4,99,421 | 5,20,000 | 5,06,000 | 5,36,000 | Increase chiefly for exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 30,000 in 1894-95), and partly for increased provision for the purchase of stores for English and Oriental Colleges and an additional officer for the Dacca College. |
| Ditto, Professional | 1,10,963 | 1,21,000 | 1,15,000 | 1,20,000 | |
| Government Schools, General ... ... | 5,32,498 | 5,45,000 | 5,35,000 | 5,30,000 | |
| Ditto, Special ... ... | 1,48,894 | 1,45,000 | 1,48,000 | 1,50,000 | |
| Grants-in-aid ... ... ... | 5,87,188 | 5,89,000 | 5,86,000 | 6,35,000 | Increase due to larger grants to primary schools. |
| Scholarships ... ... ... ... | 1,89,627 | 1,93,000 | 1,91,000 | 1,93,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 47,246 | 40,000 | 42,000 | 46,000 | Increased expenditure on the higher training of young men and on the payment of rewards to teachers and pupils in Sanskrit tols, &c. |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... | 5,595 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | |
| Total ... | 25,37,481 | 25,73,000 | 25,45,000 | 26,46,000 | |

## 24. *Medical—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Medical establishment ... ... | 5,97,539 | 5,86,000 | 6,22,000 | 6,33,000 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 48,000 in 1894-95). |
| Hospitals and dispensaries ... ... | 4,04,035 | 3,83,000 | 4,27,000 | 4,13,000 | Ditto ditto (Rs. 7,000). |
| Sanitation and vaccination ... .. | 1,90,358 | 1,92,000 | 2,08,000 | 2,13,500 | |
| Grants for medical purposes ... ... | 4,077 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 4,000 | |
| Medical Schools and Colleges ... | 2,65,343 | 2,68,000 | 2,82,000 | 2,80,800 | |
| Lunatic Asylum ... ... ... | 1,12,085 | 1,10,000 | 1,14,000 | 1,15,000 | Increase due to exchange compensation allowance, Rs. 14,000. |
| Special Hospitals ... ... ... | 15,805 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | |
| Chemical Examiner ... ... ... | 22,928 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 27,700 | Increase due to the appointment of an Additional Assistant Chemical Examiner. |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | 321 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total ... | 16,12,491 | 15,85,000 | 17,00,000 | 17,04,000 | |

## 25. *Political—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs ... | 1,471 | 9,000 | 1,000 | 9,000 | |
| Durbar presents and allowances to vakeels, &c. | 3,052 | 17,000 | 10,000 | 17,000 | |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 7,977 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | |
| Total ... | 12,500 | 29,000 | 16,000 | 29,000 | |

## 26. *Scientific and other Minor Departments—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Provincial Museums ... ... | 25,436 | 16,140 | 20,060 | 18,200 | |
| Donations to Scientific Societies ... | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | |
| Experimental cultivation ... ... | 18,750 | 19,500 | 20,000 | 21,500 | |
| Cinchona plantations ... ... ... | 1,05,347 | 1,03,550 | 1,60,000 | 1,75,000 | Increase partly due to the provision of Rs. 50,000 as part of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation which is to be paid in three years, and partly also for the maintenance of the Plantation. |
| Public Exhibitions and Fairs ... ... | 2,080 | 12,350 | 12,000 | 2,000 | The figures for 1893-94 include a special contribution of Rs. 10,000 on account of representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition. |
| Imperial Institute ... ... ... | 430 | 500 | 1,000 | ...... | |
| Veterinary charges ... ... ... | 2,281 | 19,000 | 9,000 | 22,000 | Increase due to provision made for the keep of cattle and horses which it is expected will be sent to the hospital by private persons on payment. |
| Botanic and other Public Gardens ... | 1,06,775 | 1,10,000 | 1,10,000 | 1,14,100 | |
| Emigration ... ... ... ... | 22,705 | 22,760 | 23,000 | 23,500 | |
| Census ... ... ... ... ... | 1,511 | 1,700 | 3,000 | 2,000 | |
| Registration of railway traffic ... | 5,254 | 2,320 | 4,000 | 3,500 | |
| Registration of river and road-borne traffic ... ... ... | 17,430 | 18,110 | 18,000 | 18,000 | |
| Provincial statistics ... ... ... | 2,037 | 2,500 | 8,000 | 5,200 | |
| Examinations ... ... ... ... | 2,809 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... | 570 | 170 | ...... | 500 | |
| Charges in connection with the Indian Factories Act ... ... | 13,250 | 18,400 | 18,000 | 19,500 | |
| Total ... | 3,40,665 | 3,64,000 | 4,23,000 | 4,42,000 | |

## 29. *Superannuation—*

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superannuation and retired allowances | 16,71,133 | 17,20,000 | 17,13,000 | 18,20,000 | Based on actual claims subject to transfers and lapses by the death of grantees. |
| Compassionate allowances ... ... | 25,711 | 22,000 | 20,000 | 22,000 | |
| Gratuities ... ... ... ... ... | 6,024 | 8,000 | *17,000 | 8,000 | * The revised estimate for 1893-94 includes a payment of Rs. 10,000 to Captain E. W. Petley for loss of appointment of Port Officer, Calcutta. |
| Bonus to officers of the Public Works Department. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| Total ... | 17,02,868 | 17,50,000 | 17,50,000 | 18,50,000 | |

## 30. *Stationery and Printing*—

| Heads. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Stationery Office at the Presidency ... | 1,53,222 | 1,33,530 | 1,60,000 | 1,59,000 | Increased expenditure on account of packing, freight, &c. |
| Stationery purchased in the country ... | 70,456 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | |
| Government presses ... ... ... | 3,63,405 | 3,46,300 | 4,00,000 | 3,76,000 | Increase due to a provision of Rs. 20,000 for strengthening the Account Department of the Secretariat Press. |
| Printing at private presses ... ... | 371 | ...... | 1,000 | ...... | |
| Stationery supplied from Central Stores | 7,70,369 | 7,53,000 | 7,75,000 | 7,70,000 | Increase based on actuals. |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | 486 | 2,170 | ...... | 1,000 | |
| Total ... | 13,58,309 | 13,05,000 | 14,06,000 | 13,76,000 | |

## 82. *Miscellaneous*—

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Travelling allowances to Officers attending examinations | 3,557 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | |
| Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee | 4,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | |
| Cost of books and publications ... | 604 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Donations for charitable purposes ... | 94,331 | 1,05,000 | 95,000 | 1,00,900 | Includes provision for the annual contribution of Rs. 8,000 for the maintenance of the Albert Victor Leper Asylum. |
| Charges on account of European vagrants | 6,029 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 | |
| Rewards for destruction of wild animals | 18,593 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 18,000 | |
| Petty establishment ... ... ... | 30,452 | 19,000 | 34,000 | 29,200 | |
| Special Commissions of Enquiry ... | 4,591 | 10,000 | ...... | 10,000 | |
| Rents, rates and taxes ... ... ... | 20,914 | 24,000 | 40,000 | 24,000 | |
| Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges... | 25,064 | 20,500 | 28,000 | 22,500 | |
| Miscellaneous refunds ... ... ... | 3,515 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | |
| Contract contingencies—Magistrates' miscellaneous. | ...... | 6,500 | 1,000 | 1,400 | |
| Total ... | 2,11,650 | 2,29,000 | 2,36,000 | 2,27,000 | |

## 40. *Subsidised Company's Land, &c.*—

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Law charges in connection with the Duars Railway ... ... ... ... | 25,356 | 1,000 | 3,000 | ...... | |

## 41. *Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure*—

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sultanpur-Bogra Railway Survey ... | ...... | ...... | 1,000 | ...... | A grant of Rs. 1,206 was sanctioned to adjust the charges incurred by the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for establishment employed in marking out the land for the Sultanpur-Bogra Railway. |

## 42. *Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)*—

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa Canals ... ... ... ... ... | 4,75,507 | 4,30,000 | ...... | 4,70,000 | |
| Midnapore Canals ... ... ... ... | 1,86,577 | 2,29,000 | ...... | 2,50,000 | |
| Hidjili Tidal Canal ... ... ... ... | 31,776 | 55,000 | ...... | 50,000 | |
| Sone Canals ... ... ... ... ... | 7,01,483 | 6,84,000 | ...... | 7,00,000 | |
| Total ... | 13,95,343 | 13,98,000 | 14,25,000 | 14,70,000 | |

## 42. *Irrigation Major Works (Interest on Debt)*—

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa Project ... ... ... ... | 9,91,531 | 10,08,000 | | | |
| Midnapore Canal ... ... ... ... | 3,29,593 | 3,30,000 | | | |
| Hidjili Tidal Canal ... ... ... ... | 71,820 | 72,000 | | | |
| Sone Project ... ... ... ... | 10,30,409 | 10,38,000 | | | |
| Total ... | 24,23,353 | 24,48,000 | 24,43,000 | 24,59,000 | |

## 43. *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department*—

| *Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL. | | | | | |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals ... ... | 72,923 | ...... | | 44,000 | |
| Hidjili Tidal Canal ... ... ... | 38,319 | 1,00,000 | | 1,26,000 | |
| Orissa Coast Canal ... ... ... | 2,460 | 1,25,000 | | 20,000 | |
| Damodar Project ... ... ... | −1,200 | ...... | | ...... | |
| Orissa Canals ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | | 30,000 | |
| Sone Canals ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | | 6,000 | |
| Total Capital ... | 1,12,502 | 2,25,000 | | 2,26,000 | |

| HEADS. | Actuals, 1892-93. | Sanctioned estimate, 1893-94. | Revised estimate, 1893-94. | Estimate, 1894-95. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| Orissa Coast Canal ... ... ... | 76,322 | 69,000 | ...... | 71,000 | |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals ... ... | 2,39,751 | 2,70,400 | ...... | 2,75,700 | |
| Saran Canals ... ... ... ... ... | 13,502 | 20,300 | ...... | 20,300 | |
| Total Revenue ... | 3,29,575 | 3,59,700 | ...... | 3,67,000 | |
| Total Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept ... ... | 4,42,077 | 5,84,700 | ...... | 5,93,000 | |
| *Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.* | | | | | |
| Nadia rivers ... ... ... ... ... | 1,23,072 | 1,01,000 | ...... | 1,22,000 | |
| *Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.* | | | | | |
| Eden Canal ... ... ... ... ... | 37,230 | } 97,900 | } ...... | } 1,08,000 | |
| Teur Canal ... ... ... ... ... | 10,032 | | | | |
| *Total Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept* ... | 47,262 | 97,900 | ...... | 1,08,000 | |
| Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ... ... ... ... ... | 6,12,411 | 7,83,600 | ...... | 8,23,000 | |
| *Agricultural Works.* | | | | | |
| Government embankments and works for the improvement of Government and escheated estates ... ... ... | 6,32,520 | } 7,74,400 | ...... | } 7,49,000 | |
| Midnapore takavi embankments under contract ... ... ... ... | 55,087 | | ...... | | |
| Gandak takavi embankments under contract ... ... ... ... } Works in charge of civil offices ... ... } | 63,920 | | ...... | | |
| Total Agricultural ... | 7,81,750 | 7,74,400 | ...... | 7,49,000 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 13,94,161 | 15,58,000 | * 14,75,000 | 15,72,000 | Details not communicated by the Government of India. |

## 45. *Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department —*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Original works ... ... ... ... | 12,01,732 | 11,05,952 | ...... | ...... | |
| Repairs ... ... ... ... ... | 8,49,437 | 8,91,782 | ...... | ...... | |
| Establishment ... ... ... ... | 7,19,896 | 7,06,040 | ...... | ...... | |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... ... | 26,967 | 39,226 | ...... | ...... | |
| Suspense ... ... ... ... ... | −74,104 | ...... | ......* | ......* | * Details not communicated by the Government of India. |
| Total ... | 27,23,928 | 27,43,000 | 25,38,000 | 26,36,000 | |

## 45. *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department—*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ferry charges ... ... ... ... | 5,305 | 12,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| Contributions ... ... ... ... | 34,285 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 | |
| Refunds ... ... ... ... ... | 20,331 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| *Civil Buildings.* | | | | | |
| New works ... ... ... ... ... | (a) 5,907 | ...... | ...... | ...... | (a) Represents the cost of constructing a new circuit-house at Dhenkanal, Cuttack. |
| *Communications.* | | | | | |
| Repairs ... ... ... ... ... | (b) 2,910 | ...... | ...... | ...... | (b) Represents the cost of repairs of the Buxa road. |
| *Miscellaneous Improvements.* | | | | | |
| New works ... ... ... ... ... | (c) 55,238 | ...... | ...... | ...... | (c) Represents the cost for the purchase of the cantonment lands at Lebong spur. |
| Repairs ... ... ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | |
| South Lushai Hills ... ... ... | 57,226 | 92,000 | 59,000 | 58,000 | |
| Improvement at Hastings ... ... | ...... | 41,900 | 41,000 | ...... | |
| Total ... | 1,81,202 | 2,25,000 | 1,90,000 | 1,38,000 | |

## CALCUTTA PORT ACT, 1890, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890. He said:—

"Under section 113 of the Port Act of 1890, it is enacted that the Port Commissioners shall immediately, after the landing of any goods, take charge of them and store such as are liable to suffer from exposure in sheds or warehouses belonging to the Commissioners. It is not quite clear whether, under this section, the responsibility imposed upon the Port Commissioners applies to all goods which may be taken charge of by them and stored in their godowns. The expression used in the Act is 'any goods,' and the question has arisen whether it applies to the storage of petroleum in the Port Commissioners' sheds at Budge-Budge. The difficulty has arisen in this way: The Port Commissioners have, for the public convenience, erected sheds capable of accommodating twelve lakhs of cases of petroleum at Budge-Budge, and this accommodation has been shown by experience to be ample for the purposes of ordinary trade. But within the last few days there has been a block owing to the extra duty imposed upon petroleum, and I am informed that, at the present moment, the number of cases stored at the Port Commissioners' premises at Budge-Budge exceeds fifteen lakhs, that is to say, a very large number of cases are now stored in the open, and as such are undoubtedly liable to suffer from exposure. Now, there is a special Act and there are special rules having the force of law which relate to petroleum; and were there no other reason, it would be doubtful on this account whether section 113 of the Port Act would apply to the storage of petroleum. But the important point to settle is that it does not apply to goods which the Commissioners do not land. The Port Commissioners have taken the advice of Counsel upon this point; and, with the permission of the Council, I will read the opinion given by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans on it. Sir Griffith Evans wrote:—'I think an amendment should, without delay, be made in Act III of 1890, section 113, which at present makes the Commissioners liable to store goods which they do not themselves land—a result which could hardly have been intended, and makes them liable in respect of all sorts of goods at their other wharves which they do not land. They do not land petroleum. It would be sufficient, in order to get rid of the difficulty, to insert the words "by them" after the word "landing" in clause (*1*) of section 113.' It is in accordance with the advice given by Sir Griffith Evans in this opinion to the Port Commissioners that the Government have deemed it necessary to introduce a Bill in order to declare distinctly that it is only in respect of goods landed by the Port Commissioners themselves that the responsibility imposed under clause 1 of this section applies. The law as altered will then apply to all goods which are landed by the Port Commissioners themselves, but it will relieve the Commissioners of responsibility in respect of goods, such as petroleum at Budge-Budge, which are not landed by the Port Commissioners. The matter is an urgent one, inasmuch as all the cases not now stored in sheds lie in the open and are undoubtedly liable to damage should storms occur, or any other accident befall them to which goods lying in the open are always liable. The Commissioners are advised, and the Government have accepted the opinion, that it is eminently desirable that no delay should be allowed to occur in passing this Bill through the Council; and therefore it stands in my name, not not only to ask for leave to introduce a Bill, but to introduce it, and also to ask the President to suspend the Rules so as to allow it to be passed at this day's sitting. The exact form of the Bill consists merely in the insertion of the two words 'by them' after the word 'landing' in clause (*1*) of section 113, in order to make it clear that the clause relates to goods landed by the Commissioners and by no other people."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton also applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business.

The Hon'ble the President having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

"I have only to add one remark to the statement I have already laid before the Council, and that is, that the learned Advocate-General has also been invited by the Port Commissioners to express his opinion on the difficulty which has arisen, and that the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL's advice is identical with that of Sir Griffith Evans which I have already read."

The Hon'ble MR. STUART said:—"I have a few remarks to make upon this Bill. My position in this connection is a dual one; because, as a member of the Port Commission, it is my duty to see that no claims are made upon the Port Trust which were not contemplated or which are not equitable, and on the other hand, as a representative of the merchants, I have to see that advantage is not taken by the Port Commissioners, who hold a monopoly of storage room to the undue disadvantage of the merchants. The present excessive quantity of oil, as I understand in the sheds, is not entirely due to keeping back sales by dealers. To some extent that has been the case; but I believe that considerable deliveries are taking place since the Tariff Act was passed, and I am assured by importers that, in the future, very large stocks of oil will continue to be held at Budge-Budge. However, in acquiescing in the passing of this Act, I do so in the belief that it will make no difference in the actual intention of the Act, and also I believe that the Port Commissioners will take immediate steps to provide increased accommodation for future oil imports, as the quantity of oil now upon the water was considerably in excess of any possible means of storage the Port Commissioners have now got."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"The Rules having been suspended, I have now the honour to move that the Bill be passed. In doing so, I think I should read another portion of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' opinion which bears particularly on this point:—

'The matter is very urgent, as there are over 3 lakhs of cases outside the sheds, and the owners have given notice that they will claim for any damage from exposure, and if rain comes, there may be some lakhs of rupees damages. It is not wise to run the risk of taking the judgment of the Court upon this point, and the risk can only be avoided by an immediate amendment of the Act. As the amendment would only be of two words, and would be carrying out the probable meaning of the Act, and it is eminently reasonable and the risk is very imminent, it is probable that the Lieutenant-Governor would suspend the standing orders and pass the Bill at once.'

"The reasons for urgency are fairly explained in these words. Speaking on behalf of the Government, I think I may say that we could not allow such a measure as this to be passed at one sitting of the Council were we not satisfied that the legislation which is proposed will in effect be carrying out the intention of the existing law. There can be no reasonable doubt that the law was intended to apply to goods landed by the Port Commissioners, and to none other and we are advised that that is the meaning to be attributed to the existing law. But as a doubt exists regarding it, and the law is capable of being construed in more ways than one, the present Bill is introduced in order to make the point perfectly clear."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I think there can be no doubt that this measure is an urgent one. Section 113, when properly read, implies that the 'landing' meant is by the Commissioners. It says:—'The Commissioners shall immediately upon the landing of any goods take charge thereof.' It never could have been intended that when goods are landed by other persons and is in their possession, the Commissioners shall, by taking them out of such possession, take charge thereof; therefore it is pretty plain that the landing in section 113 means landing by the Commissioners. The words are unfortunately so wide as possibly to induce some court of justice to hold a different view, and should such a view be entertained, heavy responsibility would be incurred by the Commissioners in regard to a matter as to which no liability was intended.

This Act provides for the landing of goods alongside of the wharves or jetties of the Commissioners; and under the Port Act of 1876 (which this Act cannot in any way affect) oil must be landed at Budge-Budge. The Port Act refers to the place of landing and to the mode of landing, and it may possibly be said that there is a doubt as to whether landing does not refer to all landing. The opinion given by Sir Griffith Evans was put before me, and I arrived at the same conclusion, first, that it would be a matter of great moment to the Port Commissioners to have the wording of this section made precise, in order to preclude their liability for goods not landed by them. It must always be remembered that all people do not look at the same thing with the same eyes. Some people's eyes have the microscopic attribute of looking at things so minutely as to throw a doubt upon everything which has ever been written. It is for that reason that the Port Commissioners wish to guard themselves against the possibility of liability. Then, with regard to the urgency of the matter, there cannot be any doubt. At present there is a block at Budge-Budge, and there are other ships coming into port with petroleum. I have no doubt that the Commissioners will do their best to assist the public by erecting more sheds, but in the meantime there is a block, and a possible responsibility is thrown on them, which they naturally wish to avert. It is therefore quite clear that the matter is urgent. It being the fact that the liability was never intended to be imposed upon the Commissioners, but that owing to the general language of the section that liability would and might be attempted to be thrown upon them it is nothing but fair that the Legislature should make their intention clear. On that subject I apprehend that not a single member of this Council will entertain any doubt. For these reasons, I think, both the necessity for legislation and the urgency of it will be admitted."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Government has been asked by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta to allow this Bill to be passed through Council at a single sitting. The Bill has not been long under consideration, and it has been hastily prepared on account of a sudden emergency. On these grounds, there might have been, in the eyes of hon'ble members, some hesitation as to whether they are sufficiently prepared against the unforeseen to justify them in taking this step. But considering the opinions they had just heard expressed by the most eminent legal adviser of this Council that the amendment is one which will only carry out the spirit and intention of the original Act, and considering what we have heard from the hon'ble member who represents the mercantile community of Calcutta, and who is also a Port Commissioner, who tells us that in his opinion this Bill will not cause injustice to importers of petroleum, and that the Port Commissioners will take all possible steps they can to prevent inconvenience to importers, I venture to think that we are not incurring undue responsibility if we accede to the request of the Port Commissioners and pass this Bill into law on the present occasion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## THE REVENUE SALE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law. He said:—

"As it is my intention to ask you, Sir, to suspend the Rules of Business to enable me to introduce a Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law at this meeting, I do not propose to offer any observations at the present stage. I merely now move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND also applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business. He said:—

"It is considered desirable that a Bill of such importance and of so grave a character should receive the fullest consideration from all those whom it may affect, and that object it is thought would best be attained by referring the Bill at once to a Select Committee. When Bills are introduced they are according to Rule published in the Gazette. It is expected that the Select Committee

would, as was done in the case of the Drainage Bill, pick out the points of special importance on which the opinions of the district officers and of the public associations interested in the subject of the Bill should be sought. There is no intention whatever of proceeding with this Bill with any undue expedition and it will probably not be taken actively into consideration until the next cold weather."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I declare the Rules to be suspended. I make this declaration in full conformity with what has fallen from the Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND, that it is not the intention of the Government to hurry the Bill through the Council with undue speed, and this step is taken merely to pass the Bill through its formal initial stages at once and to enable us to place it before the public immediately so as to obtain opinions on the different important points at an earlier stage than if we postponed these stages for one or two subsequent meetings of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble MESSRS. ALLEN and LYALL, the Hon'ble MAHARAJA RAVANESHWAR PROSAD SINGH BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR, the Hon'ble MAHARAJA SIR LUCHMESSUR SINGH BAHADUR OF DARBHANGA, the Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR, the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE and the MOVER. He said:—

"As the Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law is formally before the Council, I rise now, Sir, to make an explanatory statement before moving that it be referred to a Select Committee. I will not tax the patience of the Council more than I can help; and, though I have to advert to the origin of the main principle of the existing law, I shall touch very lightly on its ancient history. In Lower Bengal, everything goes back to the Permanent Settlement of 1793. A reference to section 7 of Regulation I of that year will show that it was distinctly declared that in the event of any zamindar, independent talukdar or other actual proprietor of land, with or on behalf of whom a settlement might be concluded, failing in the punctual discharge of the revenue assessed on his land, a sale of the whole of the lands of the defaulter or such portion of them as might be sufficient to make good the arrear, would positively and invariably take place. This is the cardinal principle of the Sale Law. Since the Permanent Settlement the following Regulations and Acts have been passed, down to the main Act now in force for the realization of the land revenue in the Lower Provinces:—Regulations 14 of 1793, 3 of 1794, 5 and 12 of 1796, 7 of 1799, 1 of 1801, 12 of 1805, 5 of 1812, 18 of 1814, 11 of 1822, 12 of 1824, 7 of 1830; Acts 12 of 1841, 1 of 1845, 11 of 1859. I mention them to show that they have not been overlooked rather than from any desire to refer to them in any detail. An analysis of them would be interesting, but would occupy too much time. I will merely state that the Act of 1841—48 years after the Permanent Settlement—settled the general principles by which sales of land for recovery of arrears of revenue were to be regulated. Its provisions were re-enacted with slight modifications in Act I of 1845, and are still to be found in almost their original form in Act XI of 1859. The occasion for the Act last mentioned arose, not so much from any necessity of altering the law of 1841, or remedying defects which time had brought to light in the working of the law, as from the expediency of affording protection to new interests which had sprung into existence during a further period of progress and prosperity. It may, therefore, be laid down as an axiom that the main principles of the law which have stood the test of 50 years should not be disturbed. Again, a glance at this list of laws will serve my purpose to point out that the existing law, Act XI of 1859, has been in force much longer than any of its predecessors, though it, too, soon required and obtained support in some details from the auxiliary measures—Acts III (B.C.) of 1862, VII (B.C.) of 1868, II (B.C.) of

1871 and I (B.C) of 1875. Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 was half repealed by Act VII (B.C.) of 1880, the Public Demands Recovery Act, now in force. The main principles of the law were not affected by these Acts. It will help the Council, I think, and anybody who has comments to offer on the Bill, if I briefly enunciate the main points of the existing law for the recovery of the land revenue as contained in the several Acts in force. At the Permanent Settlement it was arranged that the land revenue should be paid by monthly instalments. It has been defined by law since 1841 that when the whole or a portion of one of these instalments remains unpaid on the first of the following month of the era of the settlement, the sum so remaining unpaid is considered an arrear of revenue. The collection of such arrears is the main function of the sale law. By the law, latest days of payment are to be fixed on which all such arrears must be paid, and, in default of payment of the arrears in full by sunset on the latest days of payment, the estates or shares of estates in arrear are to be sold at public auction. These latest days of payment are for the most part fixed at four dates in the year. The meaning of this is, that the zamindars have been allowed the privilege of paying four times a year, instead of by monthly instalments. When these latest days of payment have passed, notifications are issued with lists of the estates or shares in arrears, and a date is fixed for the sale of such estates or shares to take place. Hitherto it has not been the general practice for any notice of their default to be sent to defaulting proprietors, though Collectors may, by section 6 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, be empowered to send them, but a proclamation is issued to the raiyats forbidding them after a certain date to pay rents to the defaulting proprietor. The law at the same time provides means by which proprietors and other persons than the proprietors can save their estates or their interests from sale, for instance, by making deposits, and recorded sharers may open separate accounts with the Collector, and in the latter case, the entire estate is not sold if the sale of the defaulting share satisfies the arrear of revenue due from it. Certain estates, such as those under the Court of Wards or under attachment, receive special protection. Though the law lays down that defaulting estates shall be sold, it gives the Collector and Commissioner discretionary power to exempt an estate or share from sale at any time before the sale has commenced, and Collectors have been permitted to exercise this right until the fall of the hammer at the auction. The law then provides for the payment by the auction-purchaser of a deposit of a portion of the purchase-money, and subsequently of the full amount, and for a re-sale under certain circumstances. It also authorises a defaulting proprietor to appeal to the Commissioner to have a sale annulled, and the Commissioner's order on such appeal is final. But it is open to a Commissioner on the ground of hardship or injustice to suspend passing final orders in appeal and to move the Board to recommend Government to annul the sale. This is done whenever required. Supposing the sale to have become final by course of law, the purchaser receives a certificate of title and formal delivery of possession. Every such certificate of title is to be conclusive evidence of regularity in the service of all notices; and the law clearly intended that no title should be impeached by reason of any informality or irregularity in these notices. Nothing can be done by the ousted proprietor to recover his estate except by a suit within a limited time in the Civil Court, upon the grounds of disregard of the provisions of the Act and substantial injury caused by the irregularity. The Collector applies the purchase-money first to the liquidation of arrears of revenue, then of all outstanding demands on the estate, and holds the surplus sale proceeds in deposit for the benefit of the late recorded proprietor.

"The purchaser of an estate in a permanently-settled district acquires it free from encumbrances, and can annul all under-tenures and eject all under-tenants with certain exceptions. Hitherto it has been possible for new talukdari and other similar tenure-holders, *i.e.,* those holding tenures direct from the proprietors, to protect their tenures from annulment and themselves from ejection by registering their rights in specified methods within three months of the constitution of the tenures. For various reasons, much advantage has not been taken of these provisions. Under certain circumstances, that is, when there is no other bid for an estate put up to auction, Government may purchase it. By Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, tenures paying revenue to Government can be

sold up for arrears in the same way as estates can be sold under Act XI of 1859.

"These are the main features of the existing Revenue Sale Law. Its importance is unquestionable, and it may fairly be claimed that it works with smoothness and efficiency. Its importance is proved by the fact that there were, according to the Board's last Land Revenue Report, 158,205 permanently-settled estates, yielding a current demand of Rs. 3,22,63,793 of land revenue, and 9,562 temporarily settled estates yielding Rs. 27,10,912 land revenue. I will not quote the figures in the Board's Cess Report, which shows a million and a quarter tenures and two million and a third recorded shareholders in tenures, because those figures include revenue-free estates, but it may be accepted that the revenue-paying tenure-holders are very numerous indeed. All of these persons, it may safely be said, are interested in the sale law as it is and as it may be amended. Again, according to the Board's last report, whereas 16,913 estates, shares and interests became liable to sale for arrears of Government dues, only 1,355, or 8 per cent. of those liable to sale were actually sold, *i.e.*, about ·58 per cent. of the total number of estates and shares opened. This is good evidence that the law is not enforced with any excessive frequency.

"It would be wonderful if a law which has been developed by stages during 100 years, so much used and subjected to such constant criticism, did not in the course of time exhibit weak points, in which improvement would be admissible. Very few projects of law have been the subject of so much attention and enquiry as this Bill has been by reason of its widely extended application. I will allude briefly to the earlier enquiries, from which the changes now advocated really sprang to some extent. In referring to the previous correspondence, I wish to bring out clearly three points—*firstly*, that the whole subject has been very fully considered; *secondly*, that Government has, as Government, very little interest in passing the measure; *thirdly*, that the chief objects of legislating at all are to improve the law in respect of the facilities afforded to the zamindars and others concerned. The papers are very voluminous, amounting to 370 large pages: the correspondence has extended over 23 years. I find that in 1871, Sir George Campbell, when reviewing the Board's Land Revenue Report for 1869-70, called for a special report on the working of the sale law. He particularly wished to know whether the sales were really on account of inability to pay or in order to give a good title to the purchaser, and whether the effect had been to cause hardship to the holders of under-tenures or much litigation regarding them. He also asked whether the provisions of the law for registration and protection of under-tenures were operative and to what extent, and if not, why not; and whether any further provision was required. The Board replied that sales rarely took place owing to the inability of the proprietors to pay the Government demand thereon, the only exception being in those cases in which the estate or a large portion of it might have diluviated. Sales chiefly took place, it was said, owing to disputes among the minor share-holders and the desire of proprietors to obtain the highest value for their property, when owing to extravagance or other causes sales became necessary. By sales a good and certain title could be obtained, so that the utmost value of the land was realized. It was reported that sales did not practically cause much hardship to under-tenure-holders who were not as a rule interfered with under the law. The provisions of the law for the protection and registration of under-tenures were not utilized as much as had been expected. But the Board were willing to allow an under-tenant to deposit the arrears due from the estate at any time before the day of sale.

"The Board in 1872 considered the working of the law most beneficial, and deprecated altering a law with which the people were acquainted, and which entailed very rare instances of individual hardship, and such too as local authorities could remedy. 'The punctuality with which the Government demand must be met under pain of forfeiture of the estate in arrears induces habits of forethought and thrift, and tends to check the spirit of extravagance and recklessness which a knowledge that under a less stringent system the payment can be deferred from time to time is apt to create.' The Board thought that

no other system of enforcement of the Government demands would be so beneficial or prove so acceptable to the people.

"Accordingly the matter dropped for the time. In 1874, Sir Richard Temple renewed the enquiries on the working of the law. In this Council, on the 19th December, 1874, he stated, after enquiries had been made from zamindars in various parts of the country, that he did not find that the law operated with any excessive harshness. He mentioned two points in which improvement might be possible—(1) that some notice should be given to defaulting zamindars before their estates are advertised for sale, and (2) that sometimes estates are advertised for sale for arrears for very small amounts. He thought it possible to insert some conditions to this effect in the existing law, provided always that any failure to fulfil such conditions on the part of the Revenue authorities should not affect the validity of the sale which might have to be carried out. On April 10th, 1875, again, Sir Richard Temple spoke in this Council of a brief amending Act. The Board asked for instructions. In July, 1874, a Government circular had been issued calling for a statement of the history of each estate or share advertised for sale for arrears in 1872-73. The replies showed that only 298 were sold, *i.e.*, 10·6 of the number liable to sale, or 0·12 per cent. of all the estates on the revenue roll. In a Minute, dated the 26th August, 1875, Sir Richard Temple reviewed the question of the necessity for legislation, and mentioned that he had not learnt that any considerable grievance was felt by the zamindars. The only complaints he had heard of related (1) to the advertisement of estates for sale for comparatively trivial arrears, and (2) to defects in sending notice to defaulters respecting the occurrence of the arrear and the several stages in the procedure of the sale. The idea of immediate legislation was abandoned, but the British Indian Association were asked to state what alterations they considered to be needed in the sale law. In November, 1875, that Association made three suggestions for the amendment of the law, (1) that a mortgagee might be allowed to register his name and interest in the Collectorate, and in case of default that a notice might be served upon him giving him option to pay in the revenue within a prescribed time, after which the sale should take place; (2) that the proprietor might be allowed to register in the Collectorate the name of the patnidar and the conditions of the tenure, and in case of default of payment by the patnidar notice should be served upon the proprietor giving him time to pay in the revenue; (3) that when zamindars' muktars play them false, wide discretion should be given to the Board to receive the Government demand after due date. The British Indian Association recommended no radical changes. They wrote of the law:—'Although it is extremely rigorous, it has not been without substantial advantages. It has ensured the punctual payment of revenue, and taught the zamindar habits of providence and regularity.' They asked for a certain degree of leniency in its administration. The Government of the day accepted the proposal that a mortgagee should be permitted to register his name and interest in the Collector's books, and that, in case of default of payment by the mortgagor, a notice should be served on the mortgagee permitting him to pay in the arrears within a specified time. In section 52 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, provision was made for the registration of the mortgagee's interest. But Government declined to accept any other person, such as the patnidar, other than the zamindar as primarily responsible for the payment of the land revenue. The third proposal was accepted and provided for by circular orders.

"For some years, while the Rent Law of the Province was under consideration, the question of amending the Revenue Sale Law remained untouched. In 1883, the Board brought to notice the provision contained in section 27 of Act XI of 1859, by which sales which have once become final and conclusive cannot be interfered with either by the Board or by Government, except in special cases. The Lieutenant-Governor desired that the state of the law should be more fully considered, in communication with the Law Officers of Government. In a case which came before the Board in that year, they expressed their views that the policy of the Legislature was to put an early end to the uncertainty which must attend a purchase at a revenue sale as long as the higher executive authorities have the power of interfering to set it aside, and so to secure a higher price for estates so sold. Again, in 1884, the Board adverted to the subject, and

Mr. Dampier thought that something more might be done without material risk to the public revenues for giving security to tenures and encumbrances generally on estates on the model of sections 38 *et seq.*, which protect talukdari and other similar tenures. He mooted the idea of putting up an estate to sale in the first instance subject to registered and declared encumbrances only, and afterwards to sale with power to avoid all encumbrances, if the arrears had not been realized by the first sale. He pointed out that this proposal followed the system provided for the sale of tenures for arrears of rent inserted in the Tenancy Bill, and that shares of estates are sold under Act XI of 1859 subject to all existing encumbrances. The Lieutenant-Governor was then too busily engaged with the Tenancy Bill, but expressed his intention of taking up this subject if set free to attend to other matters on the passing of that Bill.

'In 1885, Mr. Reynolds, who had succeeded to the Board, submitted three definite proposals, after premising that the Tenancy Act had given legislative recognition to the principle that the sale of a tenure for arrears of rent shall be held subject to registered encumbrances. I will here quote the proposals but with the warning that the first two of them were withdrawn by Mr. Reynolds in February, 1889. They were (*1*) (as Mr. Dampier had suggested) that estates in respect of which a default has occurred in the payment of revenue should in the first instance be put up to sale, subject to declared and registered encumbrances, and should be sold with power to avoid encumbrances only in the event of the bidding at the first auction being insufficient to cover the outstanding demand with costs; (*2*) that, where a Commissioner dismisses an appeal and does not exercise his power of reporting the case under section 26 with a view to the sale being set aside by Government on the ground of hardship, the appellant should be allowed to make a further representation to the Board; (*3*) that the law as to delivery of possession to auction-purchasers be amended so as to remove doubts which had been expressed in some quarters regarding the legality of the present practice. These were criticised by Government in November, 1887, when it was for the first time suggested for consideration whether the cess demand should not be made realizable under the sale law instead of by the Certificate Procedure. This suggestion the Bengal Government subsequently withdrew, on the ground that it would be universally unacceptable to the zamindars. The Board were desired to further consult Commissioners and experienced Revenue Officers. I may mention that about this time the High Court's decision in the case of Lala Mobaruk Lal was much considered, and I may here state the main points of their decision, as it has been constantly referred to and as it is one object of the Bill to meet this decision, so as to give greater security to auction-purchasers. It was a case in which the Collector fixed a sale day which was not 30 clear days from the date of affixing the notification under section 6 of Act XI of 1859. A full Bench of the High Court held in January, 1885, that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 8 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 this error of procedure made the sale null and void. It would follow from this that, if the sale was not merely voidable, but void *ab initio*, the limitations of section 33 of Act XI of 1859 would not apply to it. It would not be necessary for the plaintiff to show that he had sustained substantial injury, or to have appealed to the Commissioner, or to bring his suit within the term of one year. This decision manifestly tends to make the title of auction-purchasers insecure, and also to involve Government in liability for costs in suits for the reversal of sales. The problem has been, how to meet these contingencies. I shall describe later how they have been met in the Bill. But I should mention here that since the Bill was drafted and submitted to the Government of India my attention has been drawn to an important decision of the Privy Council, reported in the Law Reports of last February. In the case of Gobind Lal Roy *versus* Ramjanam Misser and others, which was heard in June and July last, the Privy Council ruled as follows:—'Their Lordships, having regard to the scheme of the Act and the express direction contained in section 33, are of opinion that in every case where a sale for arrears of revenue is impeached as being contrary to the provisions of Act XI of 1859, no grounds of objection are open to the plaintiff which have not been declared and specified in an appeal to the Commissioner.' They went on to say:—'In the opinion of their Lordships a sale is a sale made under the Act XI of 1859 within the meaning of that Act, when it is a sale for arrears of Government revenue, held by the

Collector or other officer authorized to hold sales under the Act, although it may be contrary to the provisions of the Act either by reason of some irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale or in consequence of some express provision for exemption having been directly contravened.' It is evident from the further remarks of their Lordships that they had in view the security of the titles of auction-purchasers. This also has been the object of the Bill now in my hands. I am not prepared to say, without taking the best legal advice, how far this recent decision of the Privy Council provides for all that this Bill was framed to secure in this respect, how far the Bill needs modification, or should be allowed to stand as drafted. The point will require careful consideration. I will now return from my digression, which I thought it best to complete. The Board's report, framed after consulting Commissioners and others, was submitted to Government in February, 1889. They called attention to the unsatisfactory and confused state of the law, comprised as it is in several Acts, and they suggested the consolidation and codification of both the laws for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as such arrears. They thought it would be impossible to pass a merely consolidating Bill, and suggested an examination of the law by the light of the experience gained in 30 years. They withdrew, as I have said, the first two of the proposals which they had made in 1885. They adverted to the suggestion which had originated with the British Indian Association, that notices of arrears should be served on defaulting proprietors, and they proposed to allow any person interested in an estate, whether proprietor, mortgagee, judgment-creditor or tenure-holder, to register a name and address in the Collector's office on payment of a reasonable annual fee; the Collector then to be bound, on the occurrence of any default, to send immediate notice of the same by registered letter to the registered address. It was to be understood, *firstly*, that the Collector would be responsible only for the despatch and not for the receipt of the notice, and, *secondly*, that the registration of a name and address would not involve any transfer of the liability to pay the revenue. They suggested that any person should be allowed the right to obtain exemption of an estate from sale on payment of the arrear with all Government demands and a penalty, provided that the payment must be made and the order for exemption passed at least seven clear days before the day of sale, and that the Collector should have no discretion to give an exemption or to waive the penalty. They thought that landed proprietors would welcome this scheme as a valuable concession, and that Collectors would be glad to be relieved of exercising their discretion. The Board were opposed to extending the provisions of the Sale Law, instead of the Certificate Procedure, to the recovery of cesses. They agreed to a proposal to extend section 49 of the Cess Act to excess payments of revenue by sharers. They agreed also, in consequence of Lala Mobaruk Lal's case, to amending the law so as to secure finality of sales; and they again proposed to make more clear section 29 of Act XI of 1859 regarding the delivery of possession. Almost simultaneously with this correspondence about the revision of the sale law, there was other correspondence between the Board and Government on the interpretation of section 19 of the Public Demands Recovery Act arising out of the case of Sadhusaran Singh *versus* Panchdeo Lal in the High Court, to which allusion will be made at greater length subsequently.

"I have so far briefly run over the correspondence which took place preparatory to the first definite proposal for legislation, submitted by the Bengal Government in September, 1889, to the Government of India. The letter of this Government mentioned that the expediency of undertaking fresh legislation with the object of tempering the alleged severity of the law in some respects and of remedying such defects as, for instance, the insecurity of under-tenures under the existing Acts, had been discussed in Bengal from time to time, but for various reasons action had been postponed. This Government suggested that the laws should be amended to meet the difficulties which had arisen from the cases of Sadhusaran Singh and Lala Mobaruk Lal. It was also proposed to extend the principle of registration to under-tenures (which is now only allowed to tenures of the first degree under section 38, as I have stated), and to allow the registration of all tenures and under-tenures at any time on a reduced fee of Rs. 2 in each case, provided that the deeds constituting

them have been duly registered in time. Sir Steuart Bayley's Government also proposed (*1*) to amend the working of section 29 of the Act so as to leave no doubt as to what is required of the Collector in giving possession of an estate after sale; (*2*) by registered letter to give notice of default to any person interested who had registered his name and address; (*3*) to allow payments of revenue subsequent to the fixed latest days of payment, but subject to a penalty; (*4*) to extend section 49 of the Cess Act [IX (B.C.) of 1880] to excess payments on account of land revenue; (*5*) to allow any one affected by a revenue sale to appeal against it—a right at present restricted to the defaulting proprietor; (*6*) to allow the rate of interest payable on the refund of purchase-money to be fixed at 12 per cent.

"Sir Steuart Bayley proposed to have two separate Acts, each complete in itself—one on the subject of the collection of land revenue and the other on that of the realization of other public demands recoverable as land revenue, and he placed Mr. J. Beames, C.S., on special duty for the purpose of preparing them. The Government of India approved of this and generally of the proposals of the Local Government, subject to further consideration. It is well known that Mr. Beames framed two Bills during the cold weather of 1889-90. They were laid before Government in May, 1890, accompanied in the one case by explanatory notes, and in the other by a Statement of Objects and Reasons. Under cover of a brief Resolution, dated the 17th June, 1890, they were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the opinions of the leading Associations interested in land were invited. The Bills were also submitted to the Government of India, who asked for the opinions of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court. The Associations consulted expressed their opinions. The Board reported at full length on the Bills in February, 1891. In August of that year, the High Court furnished the Government of Bengal with a copy of the report of the Hon'ble Judges to the Government of India on the Bills. That report chiefly dealt with the Public Demands Recovery Act, to which I shall have occasion to refer hereafter. With regard to the Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law, the Hon'ble Judges made certain proposals of so fundamental a character that it was necessary for Government to consult the Board again, and further to address the High Court. The upshot of this correspondence was, that Government accepted the High Court's proposals as follows:—(*1*) that the system should cease whereby a purchaser runs the risk of two costly series of litigation—one before the Revenue authorities, the other in the Civil Courts; (*2*) that the Collector should be the final authority to decide conclusively upon the question of the arrears due; (*3*) that in cases of claims for arrears of land revenue, all recourse to the Civil Courts should be barred, *i.e.*, that it should not be open to the defaulter to appeal to the Civil Court or to contest the sale in the Civil Court either on the ground of non-indebtedness or on any other ground. This proposal (*3*) was made on the understanding (*a*) that a special system of notice should be enforced by which the defaulters should be assured of really receiving notice of the date of the intended sale of their property; (*b*) that, in lieu of the right of suit to contest such claims in the Civil Court, the Legislature should give a right of redemption after sale similar to that which is allowed by section 174 of the Tenancy Act in the case of a tenure or holding sold for arrears of rent.

"The Local Government did not accept in all its details the system suggested by the High Court for the service of notices; for instance, the suggestion that Civil Court peons should serve the notices instead of the revenue peons, and that it should be made by law the duty of the Police to co-operate with the serving peons; but the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the suggestions that the serving peons should be bound to obtain the countersignature of the panchayats and chaukidars, and that, where proprietors had registered their addresses, duplicate notices should be sent to them from the Collectorate by registered letter.

"On this it was determined, with the assent of the High Court, to cut out from Mr. Beames' Bill the part dealing with the powers of the Civil Courts, and to substitute a single section providing that no Civil Court shall entertain a suit to set aside a sale either on the plea of non-indebtedness, or of irregularity of procedure, or want of jurisdiction, or for any other cause.

"The Bill was then redrafted by Government after full consideration of all the reports received. It was submitted to the Government of India in May,

1893, and after some correspondence this Government has been permitted to proceed in this Council with the Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law, which is in the hands of hon'ble members.

"Before proceeding to describe the principal changes which the Bill proposes to introduce into the existing law, I desire to pause here for a minute or two and offer some general observations. I have endeavoured to explain to the Council how the project of legislation has grown up. The enquiries into the working of the sale law in Sir George Campbell's time came to nothing; Sir Richard Temple's idea of legislating was similarly infructuous for the time: it was not until the Board took up the subject with earnestness, while Mr. Reynolds was the Member in charge, that the proposed legislation began to assume definite shape between 1885 and 1889. The object of the contemplated legislation, as I have tried to show, is not only to put the law in a more convenient form by consolidation and re-arrangement, but also to introduce such substantive improvements as it seems possible to effect for the convenience of the different classes concerned without impairing the efficiency of the system. The view taken by the Board at one time was that the Revenue Sale Law, as embodied in Act XI of 1859, is a measure of extreme stringency, both as it bears upon proprietors of estates and as it affects the holders of subordinate tenures and interests. The alleged stringency upon the former class is that, if the arrear demand of revenue is not discharged in full before sunset on the latest day of payment, the Collector has an absolute right to sell the estate. The position of subordinate tenure-holders has been described as precarious, in that their titles are liable to be annulled by the default of the superior landlord. In the case of the former, the alleged severity of the law has been tempered by section 18, which permits a Collector to exempt a defaulting estate from sale at any time before the sale has actually commenced, and by Government orders issued from time to time enjoining leniency and moderation in the administration of the law. I am not prepared to admit that the law is unduly stringent: it is an obligation coming down from the Permanent Settlement, section 7 of Regulation I of 1793, that if the proprietor fails in the punctual discharge of the land revenue, the whole of his lands, or sufficient to make good the arrear, will positively and invariably be sold. This provision and penalty were thought just in 1793 when the revenue represented 90 per cent. of the rental. Without referring to Road Cess figures, it is notorious that the rental has increased considerably, while the revenue permanently assessed has remained stationary: at any rate, if the zamindars should be disposed to question this single provision of the Permanent Settlement, they would run the risk of having the whole arrangement re-opened.

"I have quoted a passage from the report of the British Indian Association of November, 1875, in which, while admitting that no radical change in the law is required, and complaining of its extreme rigour, that influential body admitted its substantial advantages, as it had ensured the punctual payment of revenue and taught the zamindars habits of providence and regularity. The keynote, then, to the Bill which I hold in my hand is that, so long as the punctual payment of the revenue is secured, Government have no objection to making changes of procedure which will facilitate the retention of their estates by the proprietors, and will assist the subordinate tenure-holders to preserve their interests in the event of the parent estate being sold for arrears of revenue. But, in making concessions which will admit of defaulting proprietors saving their estates up to the day preceding the day of sale or redeeming them after sale, Government propose to place a limit to further concessions by withdrawing from the Collectors the discretionary power they have enjoyed under section 18 of Act XI of 1859. Perhaps I should not say that they have enjoyed the power in question, for it has laid them open to the rebukes and censures which have occasionally been administered: the variety in practice has at any rate caused an undesirable uncertainty which has been a cause of anxiety to proprietors and their agents. It is impossible for Government to allow concessions and further discretionary leniency as well. The security of the revenue is the first consideration, and it is, I might almost say, the only consideration in which Government is really concerned in this Bill. At the same time, I should point out that the measure in no way aims at any increase in the Government land revenue. If the zamindars pay their

revenue punctually, the Bill will add nothing but possibly some comparatively unimportant stamp duties to the coffers of the State. It is brought forward necessarily as a Government measure, but it will be evident that the interest of Government in its passing is very small as compared with the interests of those classes whose rights of property will be benefited by it. If therefore any amendment is carried, which will have the effect in the remotest degree of endangering a rupee of the Government revenue, it will be my duty immediately to move that the progress of the Bill be suspended, and, as they say in Parliament, to move the Government to reconsider the situation. It would be very easy for Government to introduce a much smaller Bill, merely for the object of meeting the High Court's judgment in the case of Lala Mobarak Lal, by which it may be thought that the safety of the Government revenue was to some extent likely to be exposed to risk.

"I will now proceed to explain some of the most important of the changes introduced by the Bill into the existing law as contained in the Acts mentioned at the beginning of my remarks. They have been set out in order in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. There can, I presume, be no objection to the re-arrangement of the law in a natural order, so as to correspond with the actual course of events in the history of an arrear of revenue from its inception to its ultimate consequences. I may also mention that some definitions have been added, some altered, and all arranged in alphabetical order.

"The most important paragraphs of the Statement of Objects and Reasons with which only I need trouble the Council are those numbered 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, on each of which I will offer some explanations. These refer to the particular points for which legislation is considered, if I may not say absolutely necessary, yet advisable for the improvement of the law.

"In the first place, it is considered desirable to provide for the service of notices upon defaulters, so that their estates may not be sold without their knowledge. This will be effected by sections 10-12 of the Bill. It will be remembered that the zamindars in 1875 complained of want of notice of default before their estates were sold for default. Both Sir Richard Temple and Sir Steuart Bayley were willing that some notice should be given, and indeed section 6 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize the issue of such notices as he may please to defaulting proprietors, though no general use has been made of these provisions. The Bill does not propose that proprietors should receive notice of defaults, for it may rightly be assumed that when the revenue is settled in perpetuity, and even under a temporary settlement, every proprietor must know the amount due from him, the latest day of payment, and whether he has paid or not. But what is proposed is, that the defaulter should receive information not of his default, but of the date fixed for the sale, in order that he may attend the sale and secure that a fair price is bid for the property. Then, as notices to this effect are to be given, it is essential to secure their due service. It has, therefore, been provided in the Bill that when notifications of sale are issued, notices of the date of sale shall be served at the same time locally on the recorded proprietors, and shall specify the estate or share notified for sale and the date fixed for the sale. The chaukidar and a member of the chaukidari panchayat of the proprietor's village are to co-operate with the serving officer and to certify to the service of the notice. It is intended also to instruct the police, not by law as the High Court proposed, but by executive orders to use their weight and authority to impress on the chaukidars and panchayats that it is their duty to assist the process peons in this way. One great difficulty has always been to ascertain the names and addresses of the proprietors of estates, and some improvement has been effected in this respect by the Land Registration Act, though many mutations still escape registration. In order that no available means may be neglected for ensuring the service of these notices, any person interested in an estate by whatever title is to be allowed to register his name and address with details in the Collectorate, and thereby to become entitled to receive another notice of the date of sale by registered letter. No sale is to be held void or voidable by non-receipt of the letter, if it be proved that it has been duly registered and posted. The High Court, as well as Government, attach great importance to the due service of these notices of dates of sale.

"The next important sections are 14 and 15 of the Bill, which are to take the place of section 18 of the main Act in force. Paragraph 11 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons is so full that I need add little to it. It runs thus:—

'By section 18 of Act XI of 1859, a Collector is authorised to use his discretion, at any time before the sale of an estate shall have commenced, to exempt such estate from sale, but the section contains no instructions for the guidance of Collectors in the exercise of their discretion. The orders of the Board and Government issued from time to time have inculcated leniency, but the discretion allowed has necessarily been exercised without uniformity; so that landed proprietors have been left in uncertainty and Collectors exposed to an embarrassing responsibility and the risk of errors and reprimands. It is considered desirable to leave no discretionary power to Collectors, and to fix exactly by law the rights of Government and of the proprietors who desire to save their estates from sale. It has accordingly been provided by sections 14 and 15 of the Bill that arrears are to be received by a Collector after the latest days of payment (fixed under section 6 of the Bill) up to the day preceding the day fixed for the sale, on payment by the defaulting recorded proprietor of all Government dues, interest on the arrear of revenue, and a penalty graduated according to the delay in payment (between the latest day of payment and the day before the sale day) up to one-fifth of the arrears, with certain provisos limiting the penalty in the cases of very large and very small estates. Their default will not, as at present, be liable to be followed invariably by the extreme measure of sale, but will involve in the first instance only some additional expense. In allowing the right of payment later than the fixed latest days of payment, it becomes necessary to charge interest on the arrear. This entails the repeal of the surviving section of Act XII of 1841, which prohibited the demand of interest or penalty upon any arrear of land revenue. The Collector is to have no power to receive any payment on the sale day.'

"If these sections are approved by the Council, the payment of the land revenue will be thus provided for:—

(*1*) up to what is commonly called the kist day, *i.e.*, the latest day of payment, as a matter of right of the payer, without any penalty;

(*2*) up to sunset of the sixth day before the sale day, as a matter of right of the payer, on payment of a penalty of one-tenth of the arrear due;

(*3*) during the last five days before the sale day, as a matter of right of the payer on payment of one-fifth of the arrear due;

(*4*) on the sale day, no opportunity of any sort to be allowed to a defaulter to protect his estate from sale: the sale to be obligatory.

"In all cases the arrear and interest and all outstanding charges are to be paid: the proportionate penalty is to be modified in the case of large estates, and is never to be less than one rupee.

"It may be anticipated that these proposals will be much discussed. Considerable thought and care have been expended on making them substantial and reasonable. The zamindars, it may be expected, will be glad of the concession of opportunities of saving their estates after kist days, but will wish to do it on easier terms as to the penalty to be levied for the concession. I may say at once, in the most emphatic manner, that there is no desire to increase the land revenue by the levy of a penalty on late payments. The whole and sole object of the penalty is to enforce punctuality in the payment of the revenue. The Bill embodies all that the Government is prepared to concede: it may turn out that too much has been conceded. On the other hand, it has been objected that this concession allows a later day of payment than the fixed latest day of payment, which is absurd, as Euclid says. I do not agree in this criticism. It allows an opportunity of paying under a fixed penalty, which is a very different thing. It is essential to preserve the importance of the kist day, *i.e.*, the latest day of payment, and to allow no payment on the sale day on any terms. The confusion and inconvenience caused by the power that defaulters have of tendering arrears up to the very commencement of a sale are notorious, and it is very desirable that the sale proceedings should not be disturbed by the efforts and clamours of defaulters demanding permission to pay at the last moment.

"I have next to refer to sections 43 and 59 of the Bill which are meant to meet the difficulty caused by the High Court's ruling in the case of Lala Mobarak Lal. I have referred to this case already. It is obviously desirable that, when estates are brought to sale and sold, the proceedings should not be liable to be set aside unless for some serious defect. There is a section of the law, viz., section 8 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, which already provides that a purchaser's title is not to be impeached or affected

by any omission, informality or irregularity as regards the serving or posting of any notice connected with the sale. But this case decided that, where sufficient legal notice of the sale had not been given, the sale was in consequence not a sale under Act XI at all, so that there was no power under that Act or its subsidiary Acts to prevent such a sale from being set aside. The object of legislating is to secure the titles or auction-purchasers which are rendered unsafe by such a decision. To do this, it is proposed to require the Collector or his Deputy, before a sale is held, to go through all the notifications and notices, see that they have all been duly issued, and record an attestation proceeding to that effect. It is intended that this attestation and the certificate of title shall together protect the sale from being upset on the grounds of any omission, informality or irregularity regarding the notices. I need only repeat here what I said a few minutes ago, that the effect of the recent Privy Council decision in the case of Gobind Lal Roy *versus* Ramjanam Misser and others will require careful consideration in connection with these provisions of the Bill. I have mentioned above the existing provisions regarding appeals against sales. They are not satisfactory because it is beyond the power of the Collector to review his own action if he wished to do so. An appeal against a sale must be made to the Commissioner at a distance, and the defaulting proprietor is the only person who can make it. There is no appeal from the Commissioner, and, if he does not choose to move the Board of Revenue to recommend the Local Government to annul a sale on the ground of hardship, no remedy is available. It is thought that the opportunities of appeal and remedy should be increased, but not to an unlimited extent. It is important at the same time that the Collector should be the final authority regarding the due service of all notices. Any person interested is to be allowed to appeal to the Collector to annul a sale on the ground of irregularity in any of the notices, if substantial injury has been caused thereby, and an appeal is to be allowed to the Commissioner against a Collector's refusal to annul a sale, but allowed on the ground of substantial injury only. As now, no right of appeal is to be allowed beyond the Commissioner, but, whether the Commissioner sends up the case or not, any person interested is to be allowed to represent the case to the Board on the ground of hardship or injustice. The Local Government will no longer have anything to do with the matter; but, with two appeals available and the right of representation, there is no need to fear any miscarriage of justice.

"The Council may be aware that under section 174 of the Tenancy Act it is open to judgment-debtors in sales for arrears of rent to have the sale set aside by making certain deposits in Court. The High Court have proposed that, analogously, a right to redeem their estates after sale should be conferred on recorded proprietors, the right to be exercised within a given time by depositing certain amounts, and a penalty. Obviously, the penalty to be paid to entitle to redemption after sale must be higher than that required to entitle to exemption before sale. It is a moot point what effect this right of redemption will have on the price obtained for an estate at a revenue sale. On the one hand, it is alleged that the result will be to decrease the price, and that it may involve the redeeming proprietor in difficulties with the purchaser. As a general rule estates, it is believed, fetch a full price at revenue sales, because they are sold free of encumbrances for the most part, and an absolutely secure title is given. On the other hand, the High Court have expressed an opinion that this right of redemption would tend to secure prices at revenue sales corresponding more nearly than now with the value of the land sold: for, instead of having to face the possibility of costly and complicated litigation on the part of the person whose land is sold, the worst that a purchaser would have to fear would be the return of his purchase-money with interest, and the High Court anticipate that it would provide a remedy against the extreme hardship that occurs from time to time when properties, in consequence no doubt generally of the carelessness of the proprietors, are sold at revenue sales for a small fraction of their value, and the owners are brought to ruin. This extreme hardship it is thought desirable to obviate by this right of redemption. The zamindars will doubtless express their opinion in due course on this new proposal; but it is one on which the High Court lay great stress, as it is upon this right of redemption and upon the efficient service of notices that the High Court rely as conditions precedent for their proposal to which I must next allude, that the Civil Courts

should be debarred from entertaining a suit to annul a sale for arrears of land revenue. By section 33 of Act XI of 1859, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in suits to annul sales is surrounded by certain limitations. But weighty objections have been taken to the Civil Court having any jurisdiction at all in such cases. The High Court point out that now a purchaser runs the risk of two costly series of litigation—one before the Revenue authorities and the other in the Civil Courts. The property sold is injuriously affected, as it is seldom that at a revenue sale the price fetched reaches the real value; and other evil effects, such as disastrous litigation, follow. In the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges this system ought not to continue, and they recommend that there be substituted for it a method of procedure analogous to that which they recommend for the recovery of other public demands. They consider that the Collector should be the general authority to decide conclusively, subject to the control of his official superiors, upon the question of the arrear due; and they would not permit a suit to be brought in a Civil Court to dispute or set aside a sale on any other grounds, such as those of jurisdiction or irregularity in the proceedings. But before barring all recourse to the Civil Courts they stipulate for two points as conditions precedent. These are a high standard of efficiency in the service of notices, and a right of redemption after sale. I have already dilated sufficiently on these points. The object of section 55 of the Bill is to provide in general terms for the High Court's suggestion, other sections being framed to carry it out in detail. It is obviously desirable if possible that the revenue work should be done by the Revenue officers, and that opportunities of litigation should not be unduly increased.

"Sections 57 and 58 of the Bill are of some importance and may be mentioned. Their object is not to add any new law, but to make clearer and to enforce the intention of the present law. Under section 28 of Act XI of 1859, the Collector is required to give a certificate to the purchaser at a sale. But in practice purchasers constantly neglect to take certificates for various reasons, because they do not want to get possession, or because the Collector notifies the transfer of the estate without waiting for the purchaser to take the certificate, or to avoid the stamp duty which is the same on a certificate as on a conveyance. The Bill provides for an application to be made for the certificate, and requires the payment of the stamp duty before a certificate is granted. Not till then is the Collector to notify the transfer of the estate or to give possession. Doubts have before now been expressed as to the proper method for a Collector to give possession, and it was at one time thought that he was required to do so by metes and bounds, that is, by indicating the actual boundaries of an estate and placing the purchaser in actual possession. It is provided in the Bill that the manner of delivery of possession is to be assimilated to that of the Civil Procedure Code for giving possession of immoveable property in execution of a decree. The procedure is explained at length in section 58.

"There is only one more matter of importance on which I need now touch. It has long been felt that the holders of interests in landed property, subordinate to the interest of the revenue-paying proprietor, were not sufficiently protected by the sale laws, which permitted the annulment of such interests or charges, defined in the Bill as encumbrances, by a purchase at sale for arrears of revenue. Before 1859 a system of double sales was in force, whereby an estate might be put up to sale in the first instance, subject to all encumbrances whenever necessary: in the event of such a sale not producing a sum sufficient to cover the arrear, it was not to be confirmed, but a second sale with power to annul encumbrances was to take place. As is well known, the matter was much discussed when Act XI of 1859 was passed. One of the objects of that Act, as stated in the preamble, was to protect certain registered under-tenures (as they were called) from loss, *i.e.*, annulment, by avoidance of the tenures through the sale of the superior estate for arrears, and a system of special and common registry was adopted in the Act for the purpose of protecting certain tenures and farms when the estate was sold for arrears. This system only applied to talukdari and other similar tenures holding direct from the proprietor: registration of old tenures was only allowed for a limited time, which was subsequently extended: now only newly created tenures can be registered. It is now thought that under-tenures of all descriptions are as much deserving of protection as those of the first degree,

An objection has been taken to the extension of the principle of registration and protection of all tenures, and to the sale of a defaulting estate subject to such encumbrances, on the ground that the existence of such tenures diminishes the sale value of a defaulting zamindari. On the whole, however, it is thought equitable that tenure-holders should be capable of protecting themselves from the consequences of the *laches* of the proprietor, for which they are not responsible, and that it should not be open to the zamindars first to derive consideration from the creation of tenures and then to derive a second consideration from the same land by allowing it to go to sale free from encumbrances. Actual instances of such malpractices are on record. The talukdars and tenure-holders have not availed themselves largely of the power of protecting themselves, and it remains to be seen whether the under-tenure-holders will do so more. My references to the correspondence of the last few years will have shown that the revival of the system of double sales which I have just mentioned was at one time contemplated by the Board, but was dropped as open to various objections, *inter alia* that it would be regarded by the zamindars as tending to a general reduction of the value of their property. If, then, on the one hand, estates are to be made over to purchasers free of all encumbrances of doubtful validity, and on the other hand, adequate protection is to be secured to *bonâ fide* tenants of all classes, so that their interests may not be jeopardized through no fault of their own, the only resource lies in an extension of the principle of registry. The provisions of the Act for the registration of talukdari tenures have therefore by the Bill been extended to tenures of all descriptions without limitation of time and on payment of a small fee: such tenures must either have been in existence for twelve years, or have been created by registered deeds. This change is not mentioned now for the first time. It was alluded to in the Government Resolution of 17th June, 1890, under cover of which Mr. Beames' Bills were published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

"I have now glanced, perhaps too briefly, at the principal changes in the law for which it is thought desirable to legislate as distinct improvements, beneficial to one class or the other, to the zamindars in some points, to under-tenure-holders in other respects, and to Government only in the case of stamp duty. The subject is so technical that it has been difficult to be clear without prolixity. But ample time for studying it will be available before next cold weather, when it is intended to proceed with it actively, and I trust that on examination it will be found to have been framed with circumspection and with a reasonable regard for the interests of all concerned. The Bill will be published in the Gazette according to the Rules. The Select Committee will not be expected to deal with the Bill finally with a view to a Report at present. It is rather expected that they will examine the Bill carefully, and, as was done in the case of the Drainage Bill, will indicate specially the points on which the opinions of officials and Associations should be obtained. If the Select Committee should see fit to adopt such a course, the Bill, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the Select Committee's letter would be circulated for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of all persons interested in the subject. I will only repeat that there is no intention whatever of unduly expediting legislation in connection with so important a measure. I have now, Sir, to move that the Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law be referred to a Select Committee of this Council."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR said:—"With your Honour's permission, I beg to offer a few observations with reference to the general provisions of the Bill before the Council. It would appear that the present measure is in some respects an improvement on the previous Acts regarding revenue sales, the right, for instance, which is given to the defaulter by the present Bill to redeem on payment of revenue within a certain time and to pay arrears of revenue after the latest date of payment and the facilities which are further given to mortgagees and others, who are interested in a zamindari to register their names and to receive notices of sale and so on. No doubt these are improvements for which the public ought to be thankful to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. But, at the same time, there are some provisions which seem to me open to objection. The Bill proposes to take away a right which the public have hitherto enjoyed. I mean the right to have the question of the validity or invalidity of a sale tried by a Civil Court. That is a right which I submit is valued by the people and ought not to be taken away after a series of years. The reason given in the

Statement of Objects and Reasons for taking away this right appears to me, I say so with great respect, not sufficient to justify a departure from the established law of the country, and that reason is this, that according to the opinion of the High Court suitors ought not to have recourse to two tribunals—the Revenue Court and the Civil Court. The object no doubt is a very generous one, namely, to save the public from the costs of litigation. In that I quite agree. But the remedy which is proposed is, I am afraid, one which will not meet with the approbation of the public. The remedy ought not to be by taking away the right of the people to have recourse to the Civil Courts to have their rights tried, but it is a very simple one, namely, to repeal section 33 of Act XI of 1859. It is that section which, I submit with great respect, has created all the mischief. It compels suitors to go first to the Commissioner of the Division by way of appeal, and then to go to the Civil Court by way of a regular suit to have the sale set aside. So suitors are obliged under that section to resort first to the Revenue authorities. If the object of the Bill is to do away with this double set of tribunals, I submit the simple remedy is by repealing section 33 of the present Act. As I said before, I quite agree with the general object with which this section has been framed. It is not my desire that there should be a loophole in the Bill to encourage litigation, but I would urge the Council to take into their serious consideration that some provision should be made in the Bill to protect the rights of the people, and for that this Bill, I submit, does not make sufficient provision.

"The only safeguard I find is, the attestation of the Collector to the service of notice by a peon. That attestation will go to show that a notice was issued, but it is not a sufficient safeguard to protect the rights of the people. The right of applying to the Collector and of appealing to the Commissioner is given by the Bill, and the only question is, whether the public would have the question of right tried in a summary way by the Revenue authorities or by regular suit in a Civil Court. As far as I am aware, I think the public would prefer to have this question tried by the Civil Courts, and that being so, I do not think it necessary to deprive the people of a right which they have hitherto enjoyed. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has said that the Government has no interest in the matter. No doubt that is so, but the policy of the sale law is to protect the Government revenue, and the law was founded on the assumption that after the Permanent Settlement some zamindars by improvident gifts of taluks and other sub-tenures endangered the security of the revenue. That was considered a breach of the conditions on which the Permanent Settlement was created; and it was in order to meet such a state of things that the sale law was first enacted. I do not propose to discuss the question whether the reasons which induced the Legislature at that time to frame the Sale Law exist now or not, but I submit that the Government has ample security for their revenue in the estates themselves. There is an efficient machinery in the hands of the Government to enforce that security against defaulters. That being the state of the law, as the interests at stake are very large, and as valuable properties are sometimes sold through the oversight of some ministerial officers, I ask whether it would be right or expedient to deprive the people of a right to a regular suit? I submit this for the consideration of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill.

"There is an omission in the Bill to which I wish to draw attention, namely that there is no distinction made between illegality and irregularity in sales. No doubt there are irregularities or technical defects which may be covered by the certificate given to the auction-purchaser. Section 59 of the Bill provides that such certificate and attestation by the Collector should be conclusive evidence in favour of the purchaser. The mere granting of a certificate and attestation by the Collector will be conclusive evidence and serve to cure every defect. If it be a technical defect or a slight clerical error, it may be so, but the Bill does not provide for an important defect in the procedure, where, for instance, there was no actual service of notice at all. That is not a mere ordinary irregularity, but an illegality which goes to the root of the jurisdiction. Section 49 provides that the Collector shall satisfy himself that all the notices required previous to the sale have been duly served, and his attestation will be conclusive to cure all sorts of defects whatever. I humbly submit that this Bill does not provide sufficient safeguards to protect the rights of the people."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I feel called upon to say a very few words upon the subject of this Bill, although I have not studied it sufficiently to be able to pronounce a positive opinion. I wish to point out for the consideration of the Select Committee that any attempt to deprive the High Court of its jurisdiction will be useless, because this Council has no power to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court. I have also to observe that in former days when land was not so valuable as it is now, it was sometimes necessary to resort to personal eviction for the purpose of recovering the deficiency after the sale of land. Now, fortunately, circumstances have so changed that there is no necessity for imprisoning a zamindar for the recovery of any deficiency in the sale proceeds.

"It is not the zamindar now to whom the Government looks for its revenue, but to the land itself. It is the land which is charged with the payment of revenue. It is the duty of everybody connected with the land—the zamindar, the mortgagor, the putnidar, &c., to take care that the revenue is paid; and therefore if the provisions of Act XI of 1859 are not sufficient to allow all persons interested to pay in the Government revenue, I shall be very glad to see the law amended, so that any person interested in the smallest degree in the land should be entitled to pay the arrears of revenue in order to save the estate from sale. Further, I am averse to requiring a notice of arrear to be sent by the Government to any human being. I should like to see a different procedure altogether adopted. I would proceed on the principle that the land is responsible for the revenue, and that any person interested be permitted to save the estate from sale by paying the arrears of revenue. And that being so, instead of embarking on a sea of confusion by requiring the service of a number of notices by registered post or otherwise, I think the special procedure ought to be something like this. A default in the payment of revenue takes place; it should be advertised and notified in all public places, and stated distinctly that two or three months (as may be determined upon) from that date the sale will take place. That being done, there should be some provisions such as those contained in this Bill that the arrears may be paid within that time with 5 per cent. interest. After the sale takes place, no opportunity should be allowed to attack that sale through the Revenue Courts. The only attack which should be permitted should be on the ground that no arrear of revenue was due.

"By a procedure such as this, all the trouble as to the service of notices and proof of service would be avoided, and no injustice would be done from my point of view. I do not think the lines on which the Bill has been drawn disclose improvements. They appear to me to indicate a retrograde movement."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND in reply said:—"The remarks which were addressed to the Council by one of the gentlemen who has spoken will be dealt with by the Select Committee, and I accept them as valuable contributions from a gentleman who is interested in the subject of this Bill. I canont say that I share at all in the fears expressed by the learned Advocate-General that any estate is likely to be sold for arrears of revenue when no arrears are really due. I think the Collector of the district and other officers entrusted with the revenue administration of the district are fully capable of ensuring that no estate will ever be brought to sale unless there are arrears of revenue due from the estate. It seems to me that my hon'ble and learned friend has raked up an imaginary grievance on this point. With regard to the question of staying the jurisdiction of the Civil Court, it has been very fully dealt with in the correspondence, and the proposal which now finds shape in the Bill has been adopted on the recommendation of the High Court itself. I think the Bill might very well go to the Select Committee, where the observations which have now been made will be thoroughly considered."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The question before the Council is one of such technicality that it would be undesirable to attempt to answer here on the spur of the moment the observations which have fallen from my hon'ble friend the Advocate-General; but, as far as I understand him, I venture to think

that whatever disagreement there may be in matters of detail between the procedure enunciated in the Bill and the procedure recommended by him, at any rate our aim is the same. It seems to me that he desires, like the Government, that the advertisement of sale should be a complete notice to a defaulter to pay up the arrear if he is able to pay it, and thus save his estate from sale, but that if he does not pay, the sale should be so absolute that there should be no means of upsetting it. The land is undoubtedly liable for the payment of revenue, not the person, but it should not be possible that a man's property should be sold without his being aware of it. All that I wish to say at the present stage is, that the object of the learned Advocate-General and of the framers of the Bill seems to me to be the same, and I trust it will be quite possible for the Select Committee to make such alterations in the Bill as may meet his views. Our intention is that the subject should be considered as fully as possible, that the Bill should be circulated and opinions should be called for, and that the remodelling or alteration of the Bill to such an extent as may seem necessary should be placed in the hands of the Select Committee."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT, 1880, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880. He said:—

"As in the last case, it is my intention to ask you, Sir, to be good enough to suspend the Rules of Business to enable me to introduce this Bill at the present meeting of the Council. I shall therefore offer no observations at this stage."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland said:—"I now also apply for the suspension of the Rules with a view to the Bill being read in Council and referred to a Select Committee. As I said when dealing with the Bill for the amendment of the Revenue Sale Law, it has been thought desirable to obtain all possible opinions before the Bill is actively proceeded with next cold weather. The object of referring the Bill to a Select Committee is, that they should examine it in connection with those opinions when they are received."

The Hon'ble the President having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland introduced the Bill and moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Allen and Lyall, the Hon'ble Maharaja Ravaneshwar Prosad Singh Bahadur of Gidhour, the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga, the Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy of Nator, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghose and the Mover. He said:—

"The second Bill which I have the honour of laying before the Council today is a measure to amend and consolidate the Public Demands Recovery Act. In the explanation which I have to offer, I shall not occupy the time of hon'ble members to such length as I was constrained to do just now: the Bill itself does not contain so many important changes, and it has not been the subject of so much correspondence as the Revenue Sale Bill. The whole system of the Recovery of Public Demands is an offshoot of the system of the realization of the land revenue, and the present Bill has sprung from the correspondence connected with the amendment of the Revenue Sale Law. It is now intended to divide the offshoot from the main stock, and to give it a separate existence.

"I propose to divide my remarks into several portions. I will first make some reference to the history of the system of the recovery of public demands; secondly, I will give an outline of the existing law; in the next place I will trace the correspondence which led up to the proposal for legislation, and in the last place I will explain the important points in which it is intended to amend the law now in force.

"The main Acts on this subject have been only two, viz., Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and Act VII (B.C.) of 1880. Two brief subsidiary Acts, I (B.C.) of 1875 and I (B.C.) of 1891, have been required; the former of these merged in the Act of 1880, and the latter was requisite to correct an oversight. The principles of the system are briefly, that Government is thereby allowed to recover certain demands due to the State by a special Certificate Procedure, without resorting to a Civil Court: and that execution of the certificate is to be effected by the Revenue authorities. The history of the system and its principles were clearly stated by Mr. Field when he introduced into this Council, on the 13th March, 1880, the Bill which afterwards became Act VII (B.C.) of that year. He referred thus to the first of these Acts, VII (B.C.) of 1868. The object of the Act was twofold. It first amended the Revenue Sale Law—Act XI of 1859; that is, the law for the recovery of arrears of land revenue by the sale of the estate upon which those arrears had accrued. In the second place, it provided a procedure for the recovery of certain demands due to the State. The nature of that procedure was this? A public officer of Government was empowered to certify that a certain sum of money was due, and to this certificate was given the force of a decree. This decree is executed as the decree of a civil court, but, with this difference, that the machinery employed in executing it consists of the Collector and his subordinate officers, instead of the ordinary machinery of the civil courts. In all countries the State—the Exchequer—has reserved to itself a special and peculiar procedure for the recovery of certain dues and debts owing to itself. Between private individuals the ordinary practice is, that a person to whom a debt is due resorts to the civil court, and after an adjudication upon the rights of the parties, the court embodies this adjudication in a decree, the execution of which enables one person, the plaintiff, to compel another person, the defendant, to pay the debt justly demandable from him. In the case of the State, in most countries the Government has declined to resort to the ordinary tribunals, and it has reserved to itself a special procedure to enforce its own demands. In this conntry, from the earliest period, there has been a difference. In all cases of disputed right the Government has submitted itself to the jurisdiction of civil courts. In this principle, as a principle, no change was made in 1868, and it is not proposed to make any change now. But there are certain demands in the nature of taxes, fines and other dues, in respect of which the only real question is, whether they have been paid or not, and as to the right of recovering which no question arises It is in respect of this class of claims, then, that the Act of 1868 provided a special procedure, and that procedure it is on the present occasion proposed to maintain and improve. In 1868, it was attempted to enumerate and classify the particular demands to which this procedure should be made applicable. The Statute-book was, however, then in an uncertain and confused state, and it was extremely difficult to know what portions of the old Bengal Regulations were in force, and what portions had been repealed or modified. As a natural consequence, the classification attempted in 1868 was, in the course of a few years, found to be incomplete, and in 1875 a short amending Bill was brought into this Council and passed. In the course of the few years that have since elapsed, the working of the Act of 1868, and the experience derived from its working, have brought to light further omissions; and now (I am still quoting from Mr. Field's speech of March, 1880,) that the Statute-book has been brought into a state of order, and it is known exactly what old Regulations are in force and what have been repealed, it is possible to attempt a complete enumeration and classification of those items of Public Demands created by existing Statutes, which it is desirable to bring under this special procedure. What then the Bill proposed to do is this: it would repeal so much of the Act of 1868 as was connected with the second object already stated, viz., the recovery of public demands. That portion of the Act which was connected with the realization of land revenue by the sale of estates, and which was an amendment of Act XI

of 1859, it was not intended to touch. The second portion it was proposed to repeal, and to enact in an amended and more complete form. It has been attempted to give a complete enumeration of all those public demands created by the existing law which it has been thought desirable to recover by this special procedure, and a clause has been added enabling future Acts by a few words to refer to this special procedure, so that in the case of any new demand, or tax, or fine, or due, a few words introduced into any future Act will make it recoverable under this procedure.

"The object of the present Bill is not to make any change in the main principles of the previous legislation, but rather to carry them out more completely.

"I will now give an outline of the present law and its working under the rules. When certain arrears of land revenue accrue, the Collector files certificates of his own motion; in the more numerous cases of public demands enumerated in the Act, when they remain unpaid, the officer or manager responsible for realising them, called under the rules the Requiring Officer, makes requisitions on the Collector with statements of the debts; and the Collector or his Deputy, called the Certificate Officer, files certificates in his office.

"The certificates at once have the force and effect of Civil Court decrees so far as regards the remedies for enforcing them. Thereupon the Collector issues a notice to the debtor to show cause within 30 days why such certificate should not be enforced. The debtor may then either file a petition of objection before the Collector denying his liability, or he may within a year of the notice bring a civil suit to contest his liability. In the case of demands for certain arrears of land revenue, the debtor can only sue in the Civil Court on the ground of non-indebtedness, and he must have paid the arrears before such suit may be entertained. In the case of other public demands, he must have petitioned the Collector before he can bring a Civil Suit and a Civil Court can cancel a certificate only on certain specified grounds. The petitions of objection are ordinarily referred by the Collector, *i.e.*, his Deputy, the Certificate Officer, for hearing and determination to the Requiring Officer, who has the best knowledge of the case. The law provides for appeals and power of revision. A certificate may be enforced and executed when a month has elapsed from the service of the notice, or the petition of objection against it has been heard and determined. The execution and enforcement are to be according to the Code of Civil Procedure as of decrees for money, but it is the Collector who is to enforce the certificate, not the Civil Court. I should mention that on the issue of the notice to the debtor all his immoveable property is bound as if attached under the Code of Civil Procedure, and under certain circumstances his moveable property may be attached.

"I will now refer to the correspondence which has led up to the present proposal for legislation. It was in November, 1887, when the Government were asking for the opinion of the Board and Revenue officers on certain definite proposals for legislation regarding the Sale Law, that they enquired also whether some modified form of the Sale Law should not be applied to the recovery of such demands as cesses now realized under the Certificate Procedure. The Board thought there would be much to recommend the change on grounds both of convenience and economy, as the system of recovering cesses by the Certificate Procedure was dilatory and expensive. But they did not think the Sale Law should be made applicable to such demands unless it was shown that the landholders generally favoured the proposal. They recommended that a fuller expression of the zamindars' views should be invited on the suggestion that, when the payment of the land revenue of an estate can be enforced under the Sale Law, the payment of cesses due from it should be enforced by the same procedure. Nothing came of this suggestion. Meanwhile the case of Sadhusaran Singh *versus* Panchdeo Lal had occurred, and as I shall have to explain somewhere its bearing upon the case for legislation, I may as well deal with it here in its chronological order. Section 19 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 declares that all the practice and procedure provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of sales in execution of decrees shall apply to every execution issued to enforce a certificate. In cases which came before the Board, they held that section 311 *et seq.* of the Civil Procedure Code (concerning applications to set aside sales) came strictly within the terms practice and procedure as above

employed, and that therefore those sections were applicable to sales under the Public Demands Recovery Act; that Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 was not applicable to certificate sales; that a sale under a certificate was not a sale under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 or XI of 1859, but a sale under the Code of Civil Procedure; that, if immoveable property was sold under a certificate, the sale was not a sale of an estate or share, but a sale of the rights and interests of the judgment debtor. But in Sadhusaran Singh's case the High Court decided in April, 1886, that only the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure up to the stage at which the auction sale is held apply to an execution issued to enforce a certificate, so that sections 311 and 312 are not applicable. They thought that the remedy of a judgment debtor, whose property has been wrongfully sold, is not under sections 311 and 312 of the Code, but by appeal to the Commissioner under the Revenue Sale Law.

"The Board pointed out to Revenue officers that by this ruling all the provisions of Act XI of 1859 with regard to appeals against sales of estates became applicable. A Commissioner brought to notice the inconvenience caused by this ruling, which necessitated all appeals being made to the district Commissioner, whereas previouly section 311 of the Civil Procedure Code was considered applicable to such sales, so that any person aggrieved by a sale would apply for relief to the Certificate Deputy Collector, and an appeal lay to the Collector under section 588 of the Code. The Board at once suggested legislation to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act and provide for a simple procedure to afford a remedy on the spot, and to prevent the possibility of sales of moveable property being regulated by Acts which applied to sales of immoveable property. The Board also pointed out that what passes by a sale under Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 is the right, title and interest of a judgment-debtor, so that it is inappropriate to give possession of an estate or share under section 28 of Act XI of 1859.

"This was the correspondence before Government when Sir Steuart Bayley in September, 1889, proposed to put Mr. John Beames, C.S., on special duty to prepare two separate Bills—one to amend the Revenue Sale Law, the other to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act. I have already explained how Mr. Beames prepared two Bills, how they were published and opinions asked and received. I then mentioned that the report of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court chiefly dealt with the Public Demands Recovery Act, and that it led to further correspondence with the High Court and the Board. It would be tedious to go into too much detail, but I must mention the main points of the discussion. The High Court stated their views that the Certificate Procedure should be limited to public demands in the strict sense of the term, and to demands which can be ascertained simply by an examination of the public records under the control of the Collector; that Revenue authorities should not be vested with incidental powers such as those relating to insolvency; that the procedure for questioning the validity or correctness of a certificate is defective as it involves two series of litigation—one before the Revenue authorities, the other before the Civil Courts. They proposed to leave the present procedure up to the service of the certificate untouched; but its execution they would leave to the Civil Court, allowing the judgment-debtor the choice of paying the amount or depositing the amount of the claim in Court so as to gain the right to resist execution on the ground that the sum claimed is not due. They wrote:—'If the intervention of the Civil Court be thus made before, and not after, the certificate is enforced, there would seem to the Judges to be no reason for setting aside the certificate on the ground of any irregularity; for, if any irregularity has occurred of such a kind as to place the judgment-debtor at a disadvantage, the remedy would naturally be to delay the execution for a reasonable time. Nor would the Judges allow any objection to be taken on the ground of jurisdiction. They do not see why a debtor to the Government should be permitted to raise questions, often very difficult to solve, as to the boundaries between administrative districts, and they would therefore limit his right strictly to disputing his indebtedness. If this system were adopted, no subsequent suit should be allowed to lie for the purpose of questioning the certificate or invalidating the sale thereunder by reason of one or the other not being warranted by the Act.' And in the last place, the High Court proposed that a debtor whose property has been sold should always be given the right of

redemption, that is be at liberty to come before the Court and pay the amount of the demand with a penalty and interest on the purchase-money and thereupon have the sale set aside. The Board contested these views in several respects. The conclusions arrived at by the Local Government on the several points above mentioned were as follows: that there was no reason why any change should be made in the law which for years had admitted of rents in Courts of Wards' estates being included in the list of public demands recoverable under the Act, but that it should be provided that no certificate should issue in any case where a question of right or title is involved. The result will be to limit the action of the law to demands which are certain or easily ascertainable from the records. As to the exercise of powers in cases of insolvency, it has been shown that the matter is of no great practical importance as there have been only 47 such cases in three years. It has been admitted that Deputy Collectors should not have such powers, and it has been provided that the Collector of the district is not to delegate his powers in respect of insolvent debtors.

"With regard to the change of procedure proposed by the High Court, it has been thought advisable to retain the execution of certificates in the hands of the Revenue authorities on the grounds that the execution work of the Civil Courts is not better done than that of the Revenue authorities, and that the Revenue authorities would do better the work in which they are concerned than the Civil Courts who are not interested in the revenue would do it. But the Government fully accepted the High Court's objection to the double series of litigation which is now open to parties—one before the Revenue authorities, the other before the Civil Courts, and adopted the view that there should be no setting aside of a certificate after it has been carried into effect on the ground of irregularity; that no objection should be taken on the ground of jurisdiction, and that no suit should be allowed to lie for the purpose of questioning the certificate or invalidating the sale thereunder. Government are desirous that the procedure in the Revenue Courts, which will by the law be conducted under the Civil Procedure Code, should be as careful and accurate as that of any Civil Court and follow the same procedure. The High Court's proposal to grant a right of redemption after sale has been agreed to. This recommendation has been supported by the Board though with some misgivings; it is opposed by some officers of considerable weight, while it is approved of by the majority of the experienced officials who have been consulted. It is probably correct to anticipate that the result of making all sales liable to be set aside will be to reduce the auction price, but it is thought that this risk should perhaps be run rather than inflict on the debtor what the Judges call the frightful penalty of having an estate sold for a fraction of its value and himself reduced to ruin through his neglect to pay what may be only a trifling sum. At the same time safeguards seem to be necessary. The time allowed for redemption of purchase should be short, and the debtor should be required to pay a heavy penalty and a high rate of interest on the purchase-money. The principle of allowing a right of redemption after sale has recently, as the Council may be aware, received further sanction from the Legislature in another place.

"I will now proceed to refer to the principal changes which it is proposed to effect by the Bill. As will have appeared from my previous observations, the general object is to separate the two systems (*1*) of realization of the land revenue, (*2*) of recovery of other public demands. In the first case, the land is theoretically responsible. The remedy should, it is thought, be speedy by the sale of the land. But, in the case of the other demands, the land is not liable in the first instance, and there is no necessity for providing the speedy remedy of land sales. At the same time it has been thought right, according to universal practice, that Government should have a special and more summary procedure allowed it for the collection of public demands than is permitted to the private creditor, and that for this purpose the Civil Code procedure should be carried out by the Revenue authorities. The main lines of the procedure previously in force have been retained, but the words in the Act of 1880, which directed that it should be construed as one with the Revenue Sale Law, have purposely been omitted. The Statement of Objects and Reasons shows all the changes beyond mere words introduced into the Bill. I will now only advert to paragraphs 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 of the Statement.

"In section 4 of the Bill a new definition has been inserted to distinguish the Collector of the district from the officers who are specially appointed to exercise the functions of a Collector under the Act. It has always been the intention of the law that the general direction, control and supervision of the Certificate Department should remain in the hands of the Collector of the district, while the ordinary routine business of applying for certificates and of hearing and determining petitions of objection should be entrusted to the staff of Assistant and Deputy Collectors. It would be impossible for the Collector himself to do all the work; the certificates issued are too numerous, and he has many more important duties. I may mention that in 1892-93, 146,572 certificates were filed, 83,283 were pending, and 159, 522 were disposed of. Act I (B.C.) of 1891 was passed for the purpose of making it clear that it was not necessary for the Collector of the district himself to make all the certificates under section 7 of the Act, and that a specially appointed Collector might do it. By use of this new definition, and by making such changes as it entails throughout the Act, it is now possible to see at a glance what powers are to be exercised by the District Officer only and what he may exercise concurrently with the specially appointed Collectors. It has long been a rule under the law, and it is now included in section 31 of the Bill, that specially appointed Collectors are not to exercise appellate powers unless expressly authorised to do so by Government, and that they are still to be subject in the exercise of their functions to the general control of the District Officer.

"The changes proposed in section 7 of the Act generally speak for themselves. The list of demands recoverable under the Certificate Procedure has been brought up to date. Interest is to be allowed, as in the Sale law, on arrears of revenue or rent due to Government. A proviso to sub-section 7 of section 7 protects arrears of rent in managed estates from being levied at enhanced rates except by agreement or orders of Court. This sub-section has been remodelled to adapt it to the Tenancy Act. Provision has been made to carry out the decision that no certificate is to be made in case of any demand involving a question of right or title. Certificates filed while an estate was under the Court of Wards are not to lapse on account of the release of the estate.

"By the proviso to section 12 of the Bill the Collector is to be empowered to order that no petition of objection to a certificate shall be entertained unless at the same time the judgment-debtor deposits the full amount entered in the certificate. It will be remembered that, with regard to cases in the Civil Court to contest liability, the High Court proposed that the amount claimed should be deposited in Court to give the right to resist execution on the ground that the sum claimed is not due. This proviso is somewhat analogous, but it makes the deposit demandable—not obligatory.

"In the proviso to section 13 it is proposed to give the Collector power to refer a petitioner to the Civil Court if the petition of objection discloses a case which could, in his opinion, be more suitably tried by such Court. This is a suggestion from the Board of Revenue, and is taken from a section of the Land Registration Act.

"Section 16 contains the grounds on which a certificate may be cancelled by a Civil Court. It will effect considerable changes in the existing law by eliminating the grounds of error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings and want of jurisdiction on which a certificate may now be cancelled by a Civil Court. The grounds for cancelment will now be only two, viz., that the amount had been paid before the certificate was made, and that no part of the amount stated in the certificate was due. The section as drafted will maintain the right of objecting in the Revenue Court on technical grounds of irregularity, non-service of process, and on the substantial ground of non-indebtedness, the reference to the Civil Court being only admissible on the ground of non-indebtedness. In referring to the correspondence with the High Court, I have sufficiently stated how this result has been arrived at. By section 18 of the Bill, the present system of appeals—first to Collector and then to a Commissioner—is generally maintained. But some small changes have been introduced. The appeals from his subordinates will lie to the District Collector, who may, with the permission of Government, transfer the hearing of them to any specially appointed Collector subordinate to him; also, with the permission of Government, appeals from a

specially appointed Collector may be made to a District Collector instead of to the distant Commissioner. By section 20 of the Bill, a judgment-debtor whose property has been sold under the Certificate Procedure will have a right of redemption on payment of the demand with penalty and interest analogous to that which is given to judgment-debtors under section 174 of the Tenancy Act. This section corresponds with a section of the Revenue Sale Bill. The High Court think this right should be given without any enquiry into the circumstances. Extremely bad cases have occurred in which properties have been sold very much under their real value, and although the judgment debtor may himself be to blame for his negligence, the High Court consider it, as I have said, too severe a penalty to impose upon a man for his neglect to pay a trifling sum that his estate should be sold for a fraction of its value and the debtor be reduced to ruin. To recover his estate the judgment-debtor will be required to pay the heavy penalty (a portion of which should be paid to the purchaser as compensation) and a high rate of interest on the purchase-money. It is argued that by such a plan Government cannot possibly be a loser, a purchaser can sustain no serious injury, and extreme hardship will be avoided in individual cases.

"A change has been made in section 22 of the Bill, which replaces section 19 of the Act of 1880, by setting out distinctly the numbers and description of the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which will be applicable to the enforcement of certificates. This change had its origin in the case of Sadhusaran Singh, on which I have dwelt so fully that I need not revert to it here. The effect of the changes will be that appeals against certificate sales will not be to a Commissioner under the Revenue Sale Law, but under the Civil Procedure Code they will be to the Court which held the sale; and possession will be given under that Code of the right, title and interest of the debtor instead of being supposed to be given of an estate which was not really being sold.

"Under section 23, the Board of Revenue will be given the power now vested in the High Court of making rules under the Code of Civil Procedure regarding sales of immoveable property, so that the Board may frame such rules as may be suitable to the circumstances of certificate sales. The High Court's orders have been found unsuitable for certificate sales, as they entail expense and add to the length of the procedure. They were framed for a state of things differing very considerably from that prevailing in certificate matters. The remedy adopted has been to direct Collectors to follow certain portions of the High Court rules and to disregard the rest as inapplicable, but the correctness of this course is open to question: the rules should apply in their entirety or not at all. It is considered best to allow the Board of Revenue to make suitable rules. This continues the principle of allowing the Revenue authorities to carry out Civil Procedure, just as the execution of certificates is made over by the Act to Revenue Officers not to Civil Courts. By section 32, provision is made for the service of notices under the Code of Civil Procedure. It was wrongly considered at one time that Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 provided no system for serving notices, but it was overlooked that that Act was to be read with Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, which did prescribe rules for serving notices. Now that the Revenue Sale laws and the recovery of public demands are to be kept distinct, it becomes necessary to avoid misleading and confusing references from one Act to another. This section has therefore been introduced prescribing the method of serving notices under the Bill. In accordance with the system followed in other parts of the Bill, the course has been adopted of declaring certain sections of the Code o Civil Procedure applicable to notices issued under this Bill, which is thus provided with a procedure entirely independent of any enactment relating to sales for arrears of land revenue.

"As I indicated just now in the case of the Revenue Sale Bill, so also in this case there is no intention whatever of hurrying it through the Council. The object has been to launch both the Bills together, with such explanation as I have been able to offer, and by doing so now, nearly at the end of a Session, and referring them to a Select Committee, to afford several months for their circulation and for their consideration by public bodies and by Government officers before the Council meets next cold weather. It is expected that the Select Committee will be willing to examine the Bill and to indicate the points on which opinions will be specially valuable. I beg, Sir, to move that the Bill

to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880, be referred to a Select Committee."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON moved that the clauses of the Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1884, as amended by the enlarged Select Committee, be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"I have now the honour to bring forward the amendment to the Municipal Bill which stands against my name, and the consideration of which, it will be remembered, was postponed at the last occasion by direction of the President upon the suggestion of the Hon'ble MR. ALLEN.

"The circumstances which led up to the introduction of this amendment have already been mentioned. Briefly, the difficulty is this—that sometimes considerable delay occurs in the election of a Vice-Chairman or the appointment or election of a Chairman for a new body of Commissioners. As the ordinary official life of a Municipal Commissioner, a Vice-Chairman, or a Chairman is three years, the result is that the Commissioners at the end of their term go out of office some weeks, or sometimes months, before their Chairman and Vice-Chairman. In these circumstances, the old Chairman and Vice-Chairman continue to preside over a body of Commissioners who did not elect or nominate them. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has given his opinion that such a state of things is quite legal, but it is obvious that the position may often be trying, and especially will this be the case when—as may easily happen—the old Chairman and Vice-Chairman may not be included in the new body of Commissioners.

"To remove this difficulty and to arrange that a Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall go out of office as soon as possible after the body of Commissioners over whom they preside, is the object of the amendment now before Council.

"But objections have been taken to the amendment as originally drawn, and I have now, with the permission of the President, to suggest that the amendment may take the form which it bears on the printed slips supplied to each member—a form for which I am indebted to the Hon'ble MR. COLLIER—

'After section 26, the following section shall be inserted:—

'26A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-four and twenty-five, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of any municipality shall resign their office at the first meeting of the body of Commissioners newly appointed and elected at which a quorum shall be present. The meeting shall thereupon proceed to elect, or to request Government to appoint, a Chairman, and to elect a Vice-Chairman.'

"Section 15 of the Bill proposes to enact that the outgoing Commissioners shall hold office till the first effectual meeting of the new Commissioners, and the amendment as now framed provides that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall go out of office at the same time, and that the meeting shall forthwith proceed to elect their successors or to elect a Vice-Chairman and ask Government to appoint a Chairman. I submit that the amendment supplies a real want, and that it will incidentally decide a question which has sometimes given rise to much local feeling, viz., who shall preside at the meeting for the election of new officers. In many cases, the outgoing Chairman claims the right to preside at this meeting, but he will now have no title to do so, for, since he and the Vice-Chairman will already have resigned, the meeting will be at liberty to elect a President *ad hoc*, which is doubtless the proper course. I, therefore, recommend that the amendment be accepted as it now stands."

The further consideration of this amendment and the next moved by the Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON that in section 16 of the Bill for the number "26" the number and letter "26A" and for the number and letter "26A" the number and letter "26B" be substituted were again postponed to the next sitting of the Council.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that in section 22 of the Bill, at some convenient place, the following proviso be introduced:—

"Provided that when the Commissioners of one municipality are required to show cause under sub-section (*1*) against any such scheme, a resolution against the introduction of such scheme passed at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, in favour of which a majority of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners shall have voted, or when the Commissioners of two or more municipalities are required to act conjointly with each other for that purpose, a similar resolution passed by the Joint-Committee constituted under section 37B, in favour of which a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of votes allotted to such municipalities and apportioned to each of them according to their respective incomes shall have been recorded, shall be final, and in either case no further action shall be taken by the Local Government under the provisions of this section."

He said:—

"The difference between this amendment and the one which originally stood against my name is that the amendment, as altered, allows the Commissioners to impose their veto at an earlier stage of the proceedings than what was contemplated under the original amendment. At the last meeting of the Council, the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General remarked that one of the amendments which I had the honour to move was unnecessary and uncalled for. I regret I could not acquiesce in the justice of that observation, and I am certain that when the hon'ble member comes to reconsider his remarks, he will find reason to modify the severity of the criticism which he passed on that occasion. However that may be, I think there can be but one opinion with regard to the question now before the Council. It involves a consideration of the gravest public importance. The section to which my amendment refers represents an important departure in municipal law. It introduces a principle unknown to our municipal institutions. It is not control but compulsion that is sought to be secured. The powers of control are there reserved to the Government under section 64 of the Act. These powers have been confirmed and consolidated by the provisions of this Bill; *first*, as regards the appointment of an assessor by the Government when the assessments made in any municipality are considered to be unsatisfactory or inequitable; *secondly*, as to the appointment of auditors when the accounts of a municipality are in a state of hopeless confusion. It is worthy of remark that the Act of 1876 did not secure to the Government the powers of control reserved to it under the Act of 1884. The powers of control are a creation of the Act of 1884, and now we pass from control to compulsion. I should be guilty of grave injustice were I to question the motives of the Government. The Government has in this matter been actuated by the highest and purest intentions, namely, by the desire to reduce the terrible record of mortality due to causes that are in their nature preventible. Cholera and fever are the two great scourges of Bengal—awful visitations of Providence that decimate more than a million of our people every year. A Government that seeks by its measures to reduce such a terrible death-rate is entitled to our lasting gratitude. But what is felt is, that the Government should in this matter co-operate with the representatives of the people; that they should not coerce them, but endeavour to carry them with it in the path of sanitary improvement.

"Health is a matter of such first importance, human life is such a sacred thing, that I should not hesitate to have recourse to compulsion if I did not believe, having regard to the public controversy which has taken place since the Belvedere Conference, that compulsion, pure and simple—compulsion which went beyond the limits of moral pressure—would end in failure. Sanitation is a practical art: it is a branch of the general administration. It is an axiomatic principle that the sanitarian must carry the people along with him. If he advances ahead of public opinion, he incurs the risk of failure; if he defies public opinion, runs counter to it, or seeks to coerce it, failure is inevitable. No Lieutenant-Governor was more partial to personal government or was less influenced by sentimental considerations than the late Sir Ashley Eden. Let me quote his remarks bearing upon this point in connection with a controversy between the Calcutta Corporation and their Health Officer, Dr. Payne:—

'Mr. Eden is persuaded that to make sanitation efficient in Calcutta, the people of the city must be led, and not driven, into co-operation with the Sanitary Department. Dr.

Payne should bear in mind that one case in which native society is induced by conviction to adopt a sanitary theory is worth hundreds of cases in which they are pressed into submitting to reforms of the benefits of which they are not satisfied. The Sanitary Officer must remember that the principles and theories which to him seem so obvious and so indisputable have not even yet received practical acceptation in many countries in a much more advanced condition of social progress than India. In some of the finest cities in civilized Europe, with every appliance and convenience for sanitary improvement available, there are streets, lanes and houses whose description, if faithfully given, would throw into the shade the vivid pictures of the filth of Calcutta so graphically drawn by Dr. Payne.'

"I invite the Government to adopt the principle which is here so emphatically set forth, and to accept it for the sake of the great experiment upon which it is about to embark. By conciliating public opinion, by meeting it half way, Government will more effectually promote sanitation than by the adoption of compulsory measures. Let me here gratefully acknowledge that Government has already done much in this direction. The Bill provides that before any municipality can be required to provide a system of water-supply or a system of drainage, it will be called upon to show cause why it should not carry out the scheme. The explanation of the municipality will be considered by the Government. If satisfactory, no doubt it will be accepted. If, being unsatisfactory, it is rejected, the Government will publish its decision with a full statement of the reasons thereof. These are important concessions to public opinion. I ask the Government to advance a step further and to crown the edifice of its graceful concessions by recognizing the principle in the Bill that where there is a clear, emphatic and overwhelming consensus of opinion against any proposal which the Government makes, it shall be abandoned. For what does my amendment propose? It says that a municipality being called upon to show cause, if two thirds of the whole number of Commissioners vote against any scheme, or when several municipalities are called upon to show cause if two-thirds of the whole number of votes allotted to a Joint-Committee constituted under section 37B are recorded against it, the scheme shall be abandoned by the Government. Let it be observed that a vote against the Government by a bare majority will be inoperative; a majority of two-thirds voting at the meeting would be infructuous: it must be a majority of two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners. I am sure such a vote would not be recorded against the Government except in a case of real and absolute necessity. I rely upon the precedent of a great municipality which I have the honour to represent in this Council. Sections 39 and 41 of the Calcutta Municipal Act lay down the procedure under which some of the high officers of the Corporation may be removed from their office. They provide that the Chairman, Vice Chairman and certain other officers of the Corporation, especially mentioned in the sections referred to, can only be removed from office if, at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, two-thirds of the Commissioners present vote for the removal of any such officer. These sections have remained inoperative—not that they were never sought to be enforced. There was at least one case where the aid of these sections was invoked, and invoked in vain. The two-thirds majority could not be obtained.

"It would be impossible under the terms of my amendment for a small municipality to stand in the way of any great sanitary improvement in which larger and more important municipalities may be interested. The votes will be allotted to the municipalities according to their income. This is not a novel procedure, but one with which hon'ble members are acquainted in connection with the election of Members of Council by municipalities and District Boards.

"My amendment proceeds upon the principle of local option, which has already been adopted in the Drainage Bill, with this difference that the concession which I pray for is much more restricted than what has been so freely granted to the local bodies under the Drainage Bill. Under the Drainage Bill, the Government may take the initiative, but the last word will lie with the District Board. The assent or dissent of the District Board is conclusive, and its assent or dissent will be expressed by a bare majority. The Drainage Bill and the clauses which we are now considering are allied to each other. They are kindred measures; they refer to the same subject; they are the outcome of the same Conference; they should proceed upon the same lines.

If, as regards the rural bodies, the principle of local option has been adopted in cases such as those we are dealing with, the same principle should also be adopted as regards the municipalities. If in the case of the rural bodies the principle of coercion has been abandoned, it should also be given up in the case of the municipalities which enjoy a much larger measure of self-government.

"I have heard it said that it would involve loss of prestige on the part of the Government if, having called upon a municipality to undertake a scheme of water-supply or a scheme of drainage, it was to give it up at the bidding of the Commissioners. I have yet to learn that a Government loses prestige or forfeits popular regard by deference to popular opinion. Why, Sir, this very Municipal Bill which we are now considering affords striking evidence in support of the anxious solicitude of the Government to be guided by the expression of public opinion. What a vast difference between the Bill such as we now have it and the Bill such as it was, as originally drafted. Clause after clause have been drafted and re-drafted in deference to the demands of public opinion. Why, only the other day a coercive clause which had found its way into the Fire-brigade Bill was abandoned in deference to a strongly expressed opinion by a member of the Select Committee.

"I very much fear compulsion will do more harm than good. It will irritate public feeling; it will alienate the sympathies of the people; it will array them against reforms, in favour of which the whole of whatever there is of popular sentiment should be enlisted. For ten years you have had the sections relating to control on the statute-book. How often has it been found necessary to enforce them? I have great faith in large bodies of men acting together. They seldom go wrong. They exemplify the old adage that the voice of the people is the voice of God. Our municipalities are daily improving in knowledge, in efficiency and in administrative capacity. Day by day they are being penetrated with a deeper sense of responsibility. Would you weaken their sense of responsibility by holding *in terrorem* over their heads the punitive clauses of a compulsory enactment? I would advise the Council to trust them, to repose confidence in them, to put faith in their honesty, their public spirit, their devotion to their duties. Your trust will not be abused, your confidence will not be misplaced. Let the compulsory clauses be abandoned; let the principle of local option be recognized. It will be a graceful concession; it will not be soon forgotten; the memory of it will long linger in the public mind; it will be deeply appreciated by the municipalities and the country, and public opinion thus conciliated will enforce obedience to the mandates of Government with an authority such as no Government in the world can command."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"It is to be observed in the first place, with reference to this amendment, that it seeks to deprive Government of the final decision on the question of schemes of drainage and water-supply, and if carried, it will become possible for the local authorities to resist successfully the proposed reform. The earlier sections 37 B to 37J, as they stand in the Bill, give the initiative to the local bodies. Section 37K provides for the case of a municipality, or two or more municipalities and local bodies, abstaining from action and being then required to take action by Government. *A priori* it would appear that after ample time has been given to the local authorities to object the ultimate decision should be left to Government, and it would not, I think, be unreasonable to ask this Council to declare that this power should be given. But it is understood that an apprehension exists to the effect that the law if passed in this form, would be used to force upon an unwilling municipality reforms which it neither appreciates nor desires. Such an apprehension, I need hardly say, has little foundation in fact, but I am authorised to say that, in pursuance of the policy of moderation which Government has throughout maintained in regard to this Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to waive under certain conditions the final word on this point. The amendment, as it now stands, will still leave to Government the decision in doubtful cases, but declares that if local feeling is so unitedly hostile that two-thirds of the Commissioners of a single municipality, or two-thirds of the Joint Com-

mittee when more than one local body is concerned, pass a resolution against the scheme—in that case I say Government shall accept the remonstrance as an authoritative expression of local opinion and cease to take action in the matter. On the whole, I am inclined to think personally that the proposal is not unfair. Hon'ble members will know that a two-thirds majority of the whole numbers of any local body is not easy of attainment, and therefore when such a majority is secured it may be taken as entitled to great weight. I therefore intend to offer no objection to the amendment in its latest form."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"As this amendment has been accepted by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, I wish to suggest whether it would not be better to reconstruct the whole section. It seems to me that the body of the section is somewhat conflicting with the amendment. I think it would be better to postpone the consideration of the amendment, so as to introduce it in a more workable shape."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"Now that we hear that the municipality has so far advanced in intelligence and independence and honesty of purpose as to deserve the high and grandiloquent eulogium of the hon'ble mover of this amendment, I am glad that the Government does not press this compulsory provision of the Bill. For my own part. I am for the amendment, because I think municipalities now understand their own interests better, and that that justifies the hon'ble member in saying that we may trust them, and that seriously speaking anything like the application of a *vis major* is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I associate myself with the remarks which fell from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, as well as from the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. I think this amendment is a reasonable and a sensible amendment, and I think there is really no risk that we should ever have a thoroughly sound scheme rejected by a majority of two-thirds of the whole body of Commissioners of the municipality concerned. When the suggestion as to this amendment was first made, my only anxiety was with regard to the case in which a scheme was framed for a series of municipalities, and in which the refusal of one or two small municipalities might block the whole scheme or cause such an increase in the cost of carrying out the whole scheme, as would impose a severe burthen upon the others. But as the amendment which has been brought forward to-day has completely covered that case and removed any anticipation of danger from such a cause, we may safely accept it. With regard to what fell from the Hon'ble MR. LYALL, I do not see exactly the difficulty of wording which he referred to, but it will be understood that when all the amendments have been considered and passed, the final revision of the wording will be considered by the Legislature, and any amendments necessary from the draftsman's point of view will be laid before the Council at the last stage when the Bill comes forward to be passed. I think, therefore, that it is not necessary to postpone the consideration of this amendment. The only thing that occurs to me is, that I should like to know whether the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE is prepared to vote for the amendment now before the Council, and to abandon the next amendment in the agenda paper. The two amendments appear to me to cover almost the same ground."

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—"I will, with your permission, Sir, ask that the sitting of the Council may be now adjourned, so that I may consider whether it will be necessary for me to bring forward my amendment. The first of my two provisos is quite covered by my hon'ble friend's amendment, but the second proviso somewhat differs from the present amendment, and I shall therefore ask, Sir, you to give me time to consider whether it will be worth while to press that portion of my amendment."

Motion was put and agreed to.

The consideration was postponed to the next sitting of the Council of the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE's motion that in section 22 of the Bill, after sub-section (*3*) of section 37K, the following provisos be added:—

"Provided that no such order shall be made in respect of any municipality, the Commissioners of which, upon being required to show cause under sub-section (*1*), shall, by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Commissioners shall have given their votes at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, determine that such supply of water or such drainage is unsuitable or unnecessary or would be too expensive for such municipality:

"Provided further that if within two months from the date of the publication of the particulars of any such scheme in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a petition is presented to the Local Government by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the registered rate-payers of a municipality, objecting to the compulsory introduction of such scheme into such municipality, the Commissioners thereof shall not be compelled to carry out such scheme."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that in the first paragraph of section 46 of the existing Act, the words "Health Officer or Assessor" be substituted for "or Health Officer." He said:—

"As the Government is prepared to accept this amendment, it is unnecessary for me to detain the Council with any explanation."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"My acceptance of this amendment is subject to certain modifications which I shall shortly indicate, and with that reservation I have little objection to offer to it. Its scope is merely supplementary, and intended to supply an omission; but it will, if accepted, read with section 40 of the Bill as it now stands, operate to leave in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners the appointment of an Assessor and the fixing of his salary.

"Section 40 of the Bill provides for the appointment of an Assessor, but says nothing about his pay, but the Hon'ble MR. COLLIER has an amendment, No. (*13* in the List of Business, to correct this omission and to enable Government to fix a reasonable salary for the Assessor and his establishment. If the present amendment be carried and section 40 be not altered at the same time, as I hope it will be, then any municipality will be able to frustrate the intentions of Government by appointing an Assessor on some salary so inadequate that no one will be found to accept the appointment."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think it is hardly necessary to anticipate what the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill fears may happen, namely, the appointment of an Assessor on so low a salary that no one will be found to accept the office. I think we must assume that municipalities will act reasonably."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The consideration of the other amendments was postponed to the next sitting of the Council.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 14th April, 1894.

CALCUTTA;
*The 16th April*, 1894.

GORDON LEITH,
*Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,*
*Legislative Department.*

## RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE EDEN SANITARIUM FOR THE YEAR 1893.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL.

*Calcutta, the 16th April 1894.*

RESOLUTION No. 1795Medl.

READ—

The report on the working of the Eden Sanitarium for the year 1893.

Read also—

The report for the year 1892, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

The following statement shows the admissions into the institution during the past nine years:—

| | 1585. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Patients ... ... ... ... ... | 192 | 273 | 344 | 336 | 370 | 316 | 356 | 370 | 328 |
| Relatives and attendants ... ... ... | 68 | 120 | 84 | 107 | 122 | 86 | 151 | 44 | 31 |
| Total ... | 260 | 393 | 428 | 443 | 492 | 402 | 507 | 414 | 359 |

As compared with the figures of the preceding two years, there was a falling off during 1893 in the number both of patients and of relatives and attendants admitted. The decrease in the number of patients is attributed to fewer admissions during the first-half of the season, owing to the comparative coolness and healthiness of that portion of the year in the plains, while the falling off in the number of relatives and attendants is said to be due partly to the nature of the cases admitted, but chiefly to a better understanding of the fact that the arrangements for the nursing, care, and comfort of the sick in the Sanitarium make the services of relatives and attendants unnecessary in many cases.

2. The following statement compares the number of residents in each class during the past four years:—

| | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| First class ... ... | 57 | 75 | 59 | 51 |
| Intermediate " ... .. | 79 | 123 | 90 | 52 |
| Second " ... ... | 164 | 169 | 146 | 144 |
| Third " ... ... | 102 | 140 | 119 | 112 |
| Total ... | 402 | 507 | 414 | 359 |

It will be observed that the second class continues to be the most popular.

3. The Sanitarium was as usual opened on the 1st March, but it was closed a little earlier than is generally the case viz., on the 18th instead of on the 30th November, in order that the repairs to the building might be taken in hand and completed in time to permit of the institution being re-opened in the current year as near the usual date as possible.

4. Of the 328 patients treated, 257 were adults (159 males and 98 females) and 71 children. The total number of patients who occupied free beds rose from 12 in 1892 to 19 during the year under review. Of these seventeen were sent from the Calcutta Hospitals and two were admitted by the Sanitarium Committee. But besides these, thirteen patients were paid for from the grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in March 1893, from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, to enable convalescent European sailors to be sent to the Sanitarium from the Calcutta and Howrah hospitals. Thus the total number of patients

who enjoyed the benefits of the institution free of cost amounted during the year to thirty-two. The daily average number of patients in the institution, including those who occupied free beds, was 31·23 against 31·99 in 1892 and 31·02 in 1891. The daily average therefore was well maintained notwithstanding the decrease in the number of admissions. The average stay of each patient in the Sanitarium was 24·94 days as compared with 23·77 in 1892 and 23·97 in 1891. Of the patients about 40 per cent. admitted were suffering from diseases directly or indirectly of malarial origin, 18·5 per cent. from diseases of the digestive system, while diarrhœa and diseases of the liver and of the respiratory system were the next most common forms of complaint. Ninety-four surgical operations, of which 5 were major and 89 minor, were performed against 40 in the year 1892, and all of them were successful. This is a very creditable record. Only three deaths occurred during the year against eight in 1892. One of these three deaths was due to dysentery, one to cerebral effusion, and the other to tubercle of the lungs. The percentage of deaths was 0·91 against 2·16 in 1892.

5. The total income of the institution fell off from Rs. 31,524 in 1892 to Rs. 29,526 during the year under review. Of this amount Rs. 28,327 were received from patients, Rs. 935 as subscriptions, Rs. 195 as interest, and Rs. 69 as miscellaneous receipts. The decrease is attributed to the falling off in the number of relatives and friends admitted, the cause of which has already been noticed. The expenditure showed a more than corresponding reduction, and amounted to Rs. 27,367 only against Rs. 31,307 in 1892. Thus the credit balance at the close of the year rose to Rs. 10,076 against Rs. 7,918 at the close of 1892—a satisfactory result, inasmuch as owing to the repairs that are required to the building, it is expected that the institution will not open as early as usual in the current year.

6. The free cot for children provided in 1891 was occupied during the year under review from the 18th April to 6th October. The expenditure was met from the principal of the fund, as the amount raised was not sufficient to form a permanent endowment. It is to be hoped that in the current year sufficient funds will be realized to secure this object. Mainly through the exertions of Mrs. C. M. W. Brett, who collected a sum of Rs. 150 at Dacca for the purpose, a second cot was made available for sickly children from 24th May to 5th September. Seven children in all occupied these cots during the year, and all of them returned to the plains in robust health.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the superior establishment of the institution performed their duties satisfactorily. His acknowledgments are due to the Superintendent, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, and to the Committee of Management, for their efficient working of the Sanitarium during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 14th April, 1894.*

| | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL. | | | | |
| BURDWAN DIVN. | 1 | Burdwan April 14, '94<br>Kalna ...<br>Katwa ...<br>Raniganj ... | Nil<br>0·11<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Fodder and water sufficient, but tanks are getting dry. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Burdwan ... ... ... 13 to 18<br>Kalna ... ... ... 10 to 14<br>Katwa ... ... ... 15<br>Raniganj ... ... ... 16<br>per rupee. |
| | 2 | Birbhum „ 14, '94<br>Rampur Hát ... | Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot Practically no crop and nothing going on except manuring. Common rice sells at from 14 to 18½ seers per rupee. The usual supply of water and fodder. |
| | 3 | Bankura „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—dry and hot. Pressing of sugarcane finished. Rain wanted everywhere for preparing fields for cultivation. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 17<br>Vishnupur ... ... ... 16¼<br>per rupee. |
| | 4 | Midnapore „ 14, '94<br>Ghatal ... | Nil<br>0·85 | Weather—very hot. State and prospects of crops fair. Rain wanted in most places. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 15<br>Contai ... ... ... 16<br>Tamluk ... ... ... 14<br>Ghatal ... ... ... 14 to 15<br>per rupee. |
| | 5 | Hooghly „ 14, '94<br>Serampore ...<br>Jahanabad ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>1·41 | Weather—hot. Nothing but vegetables and sugarcane now on the ground. Rain very much wanted for cultivation. But fodder and water-supply apparently still sufficient. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 12<br>Serampore ... ... ... 11½ to 14<br>Jahanabad ... ... ... 14 to 16<br>per rupee. |
| | 6 | Howrah „ 14, '94<br>Ulubaria .. | Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot. *Boro* rice suffering for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee. |
| PRESIDENCY DIVN. | 7 | 24-Parganas „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. No crops on the ground except *boro* paddy for which rain is required. Ploughing going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at:—<br>Srs. c.<br>Sadar ... ... 11 to 14 0<br>Barasat ... ... 11 8<br>Basirhat ... ... 14 8¼<br>Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 4<br>per rupee. |
| | 8 | Nadia „ 14 '94<br>Kushtia ...<br>Meherpur ...<br>Chuadanga ...<br>Ranaghat ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>0·95<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—sultry with cool nights. Rain in the Meherpur subdivision has facilitated preparation of lands; elsewhere it is much wanted for tillage. Preparation of light lands going on. Price of common rice 12½ to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water generally sufficient. |
| | 9 | Murshidabad „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Mulberry and indigo seem to be promising, but the former wants rain. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee. |
| | 10 | Jessore „ 14, '94<br>Jhenida ...<br>Magura ...<br>Narail ...<br>Bangaon ... | Nil<br>0·01<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot. Rain wanted for sowing. Prospects of *boro* rice good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient in all subdivisions except Jhenida. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs. c.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 12 12<br>Jhenida ... ... ... 12 0<br>Magura ... ... ... 12 0<br>Narail ... ... ... 11 7<br>Bangaon ... ... ... 10 to 12 0<br>per rupee. |
| | 11 | Khulna „ 14, '94<br>Bagerhat ...<br>Satkhira ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot. Land is being prepared for jute, where this is possible, but rain is badly wanted. Harvesting of *boro* rice has commenced; 14 annas outturn expected. Common rice sells at about 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |

| | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL—*concld.* | | | | |
| RAJSHAHI DIVN. | 12 | Rajshahi April 14, '94<br>Nator ...<br>Naugaon ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—very hot. Prospects of standing crops fair. Preparation of land for the sowing of *aus, aman, til* and jute still in progress. Rain is badly wanted. Condition of cattle good. There is no want of fodder and water except in some places. Prices of rice varies from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. |
| | 13 | Dinajpur „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot with occasional clouds and west wind. Cultivation of jute and *aus* rice still going on; they are up in some places. Rain is wanted. Common rice selling at from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. |
| | 14 | Jalpaiguri „ 14, '94 | 0·15 | Weather—hot in the day time. Sowing of *bhadoi* rice and jute going on. Rain wanted for agricultural operations. Common rice sells at from 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. |
| | 15 | Darjeeling „ 14, '94<br>Siliguri ... | Nil<br>Nil | Weather—seasonable in the hills; hot in the Terai. *In the hills:*—Rain wanted for tea. Wheat and barley being harvested. *Phaphur* flowering. Potatoes sprouting out. *Bhutta* being planted and above ground in places. *Bhadoi* and *kangi* have been planted. *In the Terai:*—Lands being ploughed. Prices of coarse rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Hills ... ... ... 7 to 12 } per rupee.<br>Terai ... ... ... 12 to 13 } |
| | 16 | Rangpur „ 14, '94<br>Nilphamari ...<br>Kurigaon ...<br>Gaibanda ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot with cool nights. *Aus* sowings nearly complete. Rain is wanted. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee. Scarcity of fodder and water reported from Kurigaon. |
| | 17 | Bogra „ 14, '94<br>Sherpur ...<br>Naukhila ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—days hot and sultry; nights cool. State and prospects of standing crops good. Rain much wanted. Lands still being prepared for *aus* and jute. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | 18 | Pabna „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot and partially cloudy. Rain urgently wanted. Common rice sells at from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8 per maund in the Sirajganj subdivision and 12 seers per rupee in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| DACCA DIVN. | 19 | Dacca „ 14, '94 | 0·35 | Weather—hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of jute and *aus* rice going on. Common rice selling at from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder available. There is want of drinking water in many places. No cattle-disease. |
| | 20 | Mymensingh „ 14, '94 | 0·05 | Weather—hot. Harvesting of *boro* rice commenced and the outturn is expected to be an average one. Sowing of *aus* and jute continues. Common rice sells at 10¼ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good except in Netrakona thana. Fodder and water for all purposes available. |
| | 21 | Faridpur „ 14, '94<br>Goalundo ...<br>Madaripur ... | 0·18<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—very hot. State of standing crops fair. Sowing of *aus* rice and jute going on. Cattle-disease still reported from Kotalipara. Fodder available. Want of drinking water reported from police-station Baliakandi and outpost Hamdumpur in Goalundo subdivision. Prices of rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... ... 12 }<br>Goalundo ... ... ... ... 13 } per rupee.<br>Madaripur ... ... ... ... 12¼ } |
| | 22 | Backergunge „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Good drinking water somewhat scarce in some parts of the district. |
| CHITTAGONG DIVN. | 23 | Tippera „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. *Boro* rice is being cut; outturn expected to be good. Sowing of jute and *aus* rice going on. Rice is being sold at 11 to 12 seers per rupee. |
| | 24 | Noakhali „ 14, '94 | 0·87 | Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Sowing of *aus* rice continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Noakhali ... ... ... 11 } per rupee.<br>Fenny ... ... ... 11½ } |
| | 25 | Chittagong „ 14, '94 | 0·25 | Weather—hot. Sowing of spring crops over. Prospects not good. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient. |

BIHAR.

| Division | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patna Division. | 26 | Patna April 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops in progress. Castor and *bangas* crops doing well. Weighment of opium still going on. Common rice selling at—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 15<br>Barh ... ... ... 14 to 14½<br>Bihar ... ... ... 17<br>Dinapore ... ... ... 16 } per rupee. |
| | 27 | Gaya „ 14, '94<br>Jahanabad ...<br>Aurangabad ...<br>Nawada ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot; west winds early in week, but latterly east winds. Sugarcane planting and the sowing of *cheena* progressing. *Rabi* harvest practically over. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 14<br>Jahanabad ... ... ... 15<br>Aurangabad ... ... ... 17<br>Nawada ... ... ... 20 } per rupee.<br>Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | 28 | Shahabad „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—strong west wind has prevailed throughout the week, but to-day (14th) east wind has set in and the sky is cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Outturn of opium estimated at 10 annas. Prices stationary. |
| | 29 | Saran „ 14, '94<br>Siwan ...<br>Gopalganj ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane pressing still going on in the Siwan subdivision. Wheat and oats reported from Gopalganj subdivision to have given a disappointing outturn. Early *bhadoi* crops are being sown. Indigo doing well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs. C.<br>Chapra ... ... ... 13 8<br>Siwan ... ... ... 13 0<br>Gopalganj ... ... ... 14 7 } per rupee. |
| | 30 | Champaran „ 14, '94 | Nil | Heat steadily increasing. Reaping of *rabi* crops approaching completion. Opium weighments in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder insufficient. |
| | 31 | Muzaffarpur „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. Threshing of *rabi* crops still going on; outturn about 10 to 12 annas. Weighment of opium continues. Paddy is being sown in low lands. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. |
| | 32 | Darbhanga „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—changeable. *Rabi* harvest over and threshing in progress. Rain urgently wanted for paddy, *mung* and indigo already sown, as also for preparation of lands for *bhadoi* crops. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice ranges from 14 to 15 seers per rupee. |
| Bhagalpur Division. | 33 | Monghyr „ 14, '94<br>Begusarai ...<br>Jamui ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot and sultry. *Rabi* harvesting under completion. Indigo doing well. Sugarcane plantation going on. Cattle-disease at Nawadah. Fodder insufficient, water plentiful. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 17<br>Begusarai ... ... ... 15<br>Jamui ... ... ... 15 } per rupee. |
| | 34 | Bhagalpur „ 14 '94<br>Banka ...<br>Madhipura ...<br>Supaul ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—seasonable. Rain is required for indigo and to facilitate ploughing. *Rabi* crops are almost completely harvested now. Price of common rice 16 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. |
| | 35 | Purnea „ 14, '94<br>Kishanganj ...<br>Araria ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—very hot during the day, mornings cool; east wind has set in since three days. Sowing of *bhadoi* rice and jute has commenced in places. Rain is badly wanted. *Rabi* crops have been reaped; outturn satisfactory. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee. |

| No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BIHAR**—*concld.* | | | |
| *Bhagalpur Divn.—concld.* | | | |
| 36 | Malda April 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot and dry. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Prospect of *boro* rice fair. Ploughing for *bhadoi* crops greatly impeded for want of rain. Common rice sells at from 13 to 19 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. |
| 37 | Sonthal Parganas „ 14, '94<br>Deoghur ...<br>Godda ...<br>Jamtara ...<br>Pakur ...<br>Rajmahal ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>0·04<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot and dry. West winds and not a drop of rain. *Rabi* crops harvested and very good. *Mahua* very good. Mangoes much damaged by hail. Fodder and water-supply sufficient but failing. Price of rice 13 to 17 seers per rupee. |
| **ORISSA.** | | | |
| *Orissa Divn.* | | | |
| 38 | Cuttack „ 14, '94 | 0·02 | Weather—hot. Rain wanted. *Dalua* (spring rice) being reaped. Average prices of coarse rice:—<br>Sadar ... ... Srs. c. 10 8 to Srs. c. 15 12<br>Kendrapara ... ... 13 0 to 17 0<br>Banki ... ... 15 12 } per rupee. |
| 39 | Balasore „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—cooler. Sugarcane being planted. More rain wanted for ploughing. Prices of common rice:—<br>Balasore ... ... ... ... Srs. 18<br>Bhadrak ... ... ... ... 16 } per rupee. |
| 40 | Puri „ 12, '94<br>Khurda ... | 0·02<br>Nil | Weather—seasonable. Rain wanted for cultivation of rice land. *Dalua* (spring rice) is in ear and in some places ripening and being cut. *Mung* being gathered. Rice sells at from 16 seers to 18 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. |
| **CHOTA NAGPUR.** | | | |
| ***South-West Frontier Agency.*** | | | |
| *Chota Nagpur Divn.* | | | |
| 41 | Hazaribagh April 14, '94<br>Giridi ... | Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot with west winds. Sugarcane promising. Prospects of mango generally very indifferent. *Mahua* has yielded fairly well. Opium weighments in progress; actuals below estimates. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. |
| 42 | Lohardaga „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot. No crop on the ground. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| 43 | Palamau „ 13, '94 | Nil | Weather—getting hot, but still cool at night. *Rabi* harvesting not yet complete. Outturn of *mahua* is very disappointing, and the mango crop will be very poor. Rice selling at from 11 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply normal. |
| 44 | Manbhum „ 14, '94<br>Gobindpur ... | Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot. Sugarcane being transplanted. Rain wanted in order that lands may be ploughed for early rice crop. Price of common rice from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. |
| 45 | Singhbhum „ 14, '94 | Nil | Weather—very hot. Prospect of *mahua* good. Mango is a failure. Rain much wanted for ploughing. Rice selling at from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. |

**Published for general information.**

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
*The 17th April, 1894.*

C. E. BUCKLAND,
***Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.***

## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th April 1894.

| Month. | Date. | Maximum in sun. | Number of hours of bright sunshine. | Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht. | Temperature. Mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb. | Vapour tension. | Dew point. | Humidity. | Wind. Prevailing direction. | Miles recorded. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894. | | ° | | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches | ° | % | | | Inches. | |
| April | 8th | 144·0 | 7·8 | 29·608 | 87·4 | 100·0 | 22·9 | 77·1 | 79·4 | 0·900 | 76·0 | 72 | S ... ... | 98 | Nil | Partially cloudy. |
| " | 9th | 155·3 | 8·2 | ·625 | 88·1 | 99·4 | 21·0 | 78·4 | 79·5 | ·893 | 75·8 | 70 | SSW and SW ... | 101 | " | Partially cloudy. |
| " | 10th | 158·5 | 9·6 | ·682 | 87·9 | 100·2 | 21·1 | 79·1 | 77·4 | ·802 | 72·6 | 64 | WSW and variable | 59 | " | Partially cloudy. |
| " | 11th | 148·0 | 8·4 | ·750 | 86·7 | 95·4 | 16·0 | 79·4 | 78·8 | ·881 | 75·4 | 71 | WSW, SSW and variable. | 87 | " | Partially cloudy, |
| " | 12th | 152·9 | 9·0 | ·787 | 84·9 | 96·7 | 19·7 | 77·0 | 77·7 | ·854 | 74·5 | 71 | SSW and SW ... | 92 | " | Partially cloudy, t. |
| " | 13th | 150·0 | 10·3 | ·791 | 85·1 | 94·5 | 18·1 | 76·4 | 76·8 | ·811 | 72·9 | 67 | SW by S and WSW | 111 | " | Chiefly clear. |
| " | 14th | 149·0 | 10·2 | ·785 | 85·0 | 93·9 | 18·1 | 75·8 | 77·6 | ·848 | 74·2 | 70 | WSW and SW ... | 132 | " | Chiefly clear. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Inches. |
| The mean pressure of the seven days ... ... ... ... | 29·718 |
| The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 29·750 |
| | Hours. |
| The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... ... ... | 63·5 |
| The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... ... | 87·8 |
| | ° |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | 86·4 |
| The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 84·9 |
| The extreme variation of temperature ... ... ... ... | 24·4 |
| The maximum temperature ... ... ... ... ... | 100·2 |
| | Miles. |
| The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... ... ... | 14 |
| | % |
| The mean relative humidity ... ... ... ... | 69 |
| The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... | 69 |
| | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th April 1894 ... ... ... | Nil |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... | 0·25 |
| The total fall from 1st January to 14th April 1894 ... ... | 2·30 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 3·41 |

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
*Calcutta, the 16th April 1894.*

J. H. GILLILAND,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

# Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga[l]

| Meteorological Division. | Division. | District. | Representative station. | Station Observations. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°. | Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°. | Variation from mean. | Wind. Prevailing direction. | Mean wind velocity. | Temperature. Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | Date. | Mean maximum temperature. | Mean minimum temperature. | Mean daily temperature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South-West Bengal. | Burdwan ... | Burdwan ... | Burdwan ... | 29·677 | 29·722 | —·038 | SW | 93 | 104·8 | 9th April | 75·4 | 8th April | 102·2 | 77·1 | 89·7 |
| | | | Raniganj ... | 29·433 | 29·716 | —·059 | Variable | 60 | 107·5 | 9th ,, | 73·7 | 12th ,, | 105·1 | 76·0 | 90·5 |
| | | Birbhum ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bankura ... ... | Bankura† ... | 29·467 | 29·714 | —·032 | Calm | 106 | 109·1 | 9th ,, | 75·6 | 12th ,, | 104·9 | 77·4 | 91·2 |
| | | Midnapore ... ... | Midnapore ... | 29·651 | 29·746 | —·033 | Sly | 115 | 111·9 | 9th ,, | 75·6 | 8th ,, | 107·3 | 77·8 | 92·6 |
| | | Hooghly ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Howrah ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Presidency | 24-Parganas ... ... | Saugor Island | 29·779 | 29·748 | —·026 | SSW | 463 | 96·2 | 11th ,, | 80·5 | 12—14 ,, | 91·1 | 81·1 | [illegible] |
| | | Calcutta ... ... | Calcutta ... | 29·771 | 29·738 | —·031 | SW | 96 | 103·4 | 8th ,, | 75·7 | 14th ,, | 98·5 | 77·6 | [illegible] |
| | | Nadia ... ... | Krishnagar ... | 29·735 | 29·731 | —·052 | S | 151 | 104·0 | 9th ,, | 75·1 | 11th ,, | 101·9 | 76·7 | [illegible] |
| | | Murshidabad ... ... | Berhampore | 29·715 | 29·730 | —·024 | S | 105 | 105·2 | 9th ,, | 72·3 | 11th ,, | 102·6 | 75·6 | [illegible] |
| | | Jessore ... ... | Jessore ... | 29·770 | 29·749 | —·023 | SE | 106 | 105·5 | 9th ,, | 74·4 | 14th ,, | 101·1 | 76·6* | [illegible] |
| | | Khulna ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Bengal. | Rajshahi ... | Rajshahi ... ... | Rampur Boalia | 29·704 | 29·738 | —·038 | SSW | 134 | 104·0 | 8th ,, | 71·3 | 11th ,, | 101·3 | 75·5 | [illegible] |
| | | Dinajpur ... ... | Dinajpur ... | 29·637 | 29·713 | —·061 | W | 87 | 103·1 | 12th ,, | 68·3 | 10th ,, | 101·5 | 71·9 | [illegible] |
| | | Jalpaiguri ... ... | Jalpaiguri ... | 29·497 | 29·741 | —·051 | ESE | 73 | 98·4 | 11th ,, | 60·1 | 10th ,, | 93·3 | 66·1 | [illegible] |
| | | Darjeeling ... ... | Darjeeling ... | 22·942 | — | +·005 | Wly | 261 | 69·0 | 9th ,, | 47·6 | 12th ,, | 66·7 | 50·1 | [illegible] |
| | | | Gnatong ... | 18·828 | — | — | W | 145 | 52·4 | 13th ,, | 28·1 | 11th ,, | 48·6 | 29·6 | [illegible] |
| | | Kuch Bihar ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rangpur ... ... | Rangpur ... | 29·656 | 29·733 | —·034 | SEly | 104 | 100·7 | 10th ,, | 68·9 | 10th ,, | 96·9 | 70·8 | [illegible] |
| | | Bogra ... ... | Bogra ... | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | [illegible] |
| | | Pabna ... ... | Sirajganj ... | 29·742 | 29·741 | —·037 | S | 133 | 101·4 | 8th ,, | 72·4 | 12th ,, | 97·1 | 74·5 | [illegible] |
| East Bengal. | Dacca .. | Dacca ... ... | Narayanganj | 29·788 | 29·756 | —·024 | SSW | 221 | 98·1 | 12th ,, | 63·2 | 12th ,, | 92·9 | 75·6 | [illegible] |
| | | Mymensingh ... ... | Mymensingh | 29·746 | 29·757 | —·057 | SE | 145 | 98·2 | 8th ,, | 67·4 | 12th ,, | 93·2 | 73·7 | [illegible] |
| | | Faridpur ... ... | Faridpur ... | 29·767 | 29·761 | —·045 | S | 120 | 97·5 | 9th ,, | 70·9 | 12th ,, | 91·8 | 75·3 | [illegible] |
| | | Backergunge ... .. | Barisal ... | 29·799 | 29·757 | —·049 | SSW | 167 | 93·3 | 11th ,, | 67·4 | 12th ,, | 90·8 | 76·6 | [illegible] |
| | Chittagong | Tippera ... ... | Comilla ... | 29·791 | 29·775 | —·040 | S | 240 | 94·3 | 11th ,, | 66·8 | 12th ,, | 92·0 | 74·8 | [illegible] |
| | | Noakhali ... .. | Noakhali .. | 29·783 | 29·773 | —·046 | SW | 213 | 93·5 | 8th ,, | 66·1 | 12th ,, | 89·6 | 75·3 | [illegible] |
| | | Chittagong ... ... | Chittagong ... | 29·770 | 29·805 | —·024 | SSE | 252 | 88·7 | 11 & 12 ,, | 66·1 | 12th ,, | 87·8 | 73·8 | [illegible] |
| | | South Lushai Hills ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar. | Patna ... | Patna ... .. | Bankipore .. | 29·576 | 29·711 | —·032 | W | 136 | 104·4 | 8th ,, | 69·6 | 11th ,, | 101·7 | 72·9 | [illegible] |
| | | Gaya ... ... | Gaya .. | 29·385 | 29·712 | —·038 | W | 192 | 104·3 | 8 & 14 ,, | 66·7 | 11th ,, | 103·3 | 69·9‡ | [illegible] |
| | | Shahabad ... ... | Dehri .. | 29·418 | 29·726 | —·019 | W | 135 | 105·4 | 8 & 14 ,, | 71·0 | 12th ,, | 103·0 | 74·0 | [illegible] |
| | | | Buxar ... | 29·532 | 29·726 | —·030 | Wly | 131 | 102·5 | 8 & 14 ,, | 68·8 | 11th ,, | 100·3 | 72·3 | [illegible] |
| | | | Arrah ... | 29·565 | 29·707 | —·043 | Wly | 125 | 105·3 | 8th ,, | 67·0 | 13th ,, | 102·6 | 71·1 | [illegible] |
| | | Saran ... ... | Chapra ... | 29·588 | 29·72[illegible] | —·017 | SW | 181 | 103·4 | 8th ,, | 68·6 | 11th ,, | 100·9 | 70·8 | [illegible] |
| | | Champaran ... ... | Motihari ... | 29·518 | 29·700 | —·055 | WSW | 265 | 103·0 | 8th ,, | 58·9 | 11th ,, | 99·1 | 64·9 | [illegible] |
| | | Muzaffarpur ... .. | Muzaffarpur | 29·572 | 29·705 | — | Variable | 176 | 101·2 | 8th ,, | 63·3 | 11th ,, | 98·1 | 67·1 | [illegible] |
| | | Darbhanga ... ... | Darbhanga ... | 29·579 | 29·699 | —·044 | WSW | 188 | 101·5 | 8th ,, | 66·7 | 12th ,, | 98·4 | 70·8 | [illegible] |
| | Bhagalpur... | Monghyr ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bhagalpur ... .. | Bhagalpur ... | 29·587 | 29·700 | —·045 | Sly | 110 | 103·3 | 8th ,, | 67·0 | 12th ,, | 102·2 | 71·6 | [illegible] |
| | | Purnea .. .. | Purnea ... | 29·628 | 29·709 | —·038 | Variable | 248 | 102·8 | 8th ,, | 65·3 | 12th ,, | 100·9 | 70·3 | [illegible] |
| | | Malda ... ... | Malda† ... | 29·695 | 29·719 | —·027 | SW & SE | 121 | 103·9 | 10th ,, | 65·7 | 10th ,, | 102·4 | 69·4 | [illegible] |
| | | Sonthal Parganas .. | Naya Dumka | 29·265 | 29·705 | —·042 | WNW | 277* | 105·2 | 8th ,, | 71·3 | 12th ,, | 103·5 | 74·7 | [illegible] |
| Orissa. | Orissa ... | Cuttack ... ... | Cuttack ... | 29·719 | 29·741 | —·04[illegible] | SSW | 131 | 109·8 | 8th ,, | 77·3 | 11th ,, | 104·7 | 78·7 | [illegible] |
| | | | False Point... | 29·798 | 2[illegible]·761 | —·025 | SWly | 344 | 90·5 | 11th ,, | 74·6 | 13th ,, | 88·1 | 77·8 | [illegible] |
| | | Balasore ... ... | Balasore ... | 29·731 | 29·734 | —·049 | SWly | — | 107·5 | 8th ,, | 76·7 | 11 & 13 ,, | 101·9 | 78·8 | [illegible] |
| | | Puri ... ... | Puri ... | 29·796 | 29·751 | — | SW | 201 | 87·7 | 13 & 14 ,, | 76·6 | 10 & 11 ,, | 85·8 | 77·9 | [illegible] |
| | | | Gopalpur ... | 29·795 | 29·750 | — | SSW | 466 | 87·7 | 10th ,, | 74·1 | 11th ,, | 85·8 | 75·8 | [illegible] |
| Chota Nagpur. | Chota Nagpur ... | Hazaribagh ... ... | Hazaribagh .. | 27·781 | 29·697 | —·051 | NWly | 233 | 100·3 | 8 & 14 ,, | 70·7 | 13th ,, | 99·4 | 72·4 | [illegible] |
| | | Lohardaga ... ... | Ranchi ... | 27·672 | 29·702 | —·036 | Calm & W | 166 | 99·5 | 9 & 10 ,, | 68·9 | 12th ,, | 97·9 | 71·2 | [illegible] |
| | | Palamau ... .. | Daltonganj .. | 29·062 | 29·745 | | NW | 100 | 106·3 | 8th ,, | 65·0 | 12 & 13 ,, | 103·4 | 68·4 | [illegible] |
| | | Manbhum ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Singhbhum ... .. | Chaibassa ... | 29·012 | 29·711 | —·044 | SWly | 58 | 108·1 | 9th ,, | 74·1 | 11th | 106·2 | 76·9 | [illegible] |

* Mean of 5 days. | † Mean of 6 days. | ‡ Mean of 4 days.

*Explanation.—Summary*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for [illegible]
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. [illegible]
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in ques[tion] [illegible]
sations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of April 1894.

| Variation from normal mean. | Mean, 8 A.M. temperature. | Average humidity at 8 A.M. | Average cloud amount at 8 A.M. | Rainfall of week at observing station. | DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district. | Normal mean. | Average number of rainy days. | Normal number of rainy days. | Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district. | Normal mean. | Variation. | Since 1st April 1894. Mean for district. | Normal mean. | Variation. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| +1'2 | 81'9 | 80 | 2'6 | — | Nil | 0'41 | Nil | 0'51 | 0'21 | 0'69 | —0'48 | 0'21 | 0'69 | —0'48 | Burdwan. |
| +2'2 | 81'5 | 51 | 0 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Nil | 0'29 | Nil | 0'42 | Nil | 0'47 | —0'47 | Nil | 0'47 | —0'47 | Birbhum. |
| +2'3 | 84'6 | 58 | 1'2 | — | Nil | 0 31 | Nil | 0'53 | Nil | 0'36 | —0'36 | Nil | 0'36 | —0'36 | Bankura. |
| +4 1 | 86'6 | 57 | 1'0 | — | Nil | 0'22 | Nil | 0'50 | 0'24 | 0'34 | —0'34 | 0'24 | 0'34 | —0'10 | Midnapore. |
| | | | | | 0'58 | 0 31 | 0'33 | 0'59 | 1'05 | 0'62 | +0'43 | 1'05 | 0'62 | +0'43 | Hooghly. |
| | | | | | Nil | 0'29 | Nil | 0'40 | 0'45 | 0'58 | —0'13 | 0'45 | 0'58 | —0'13 | Howrah. |
| +0'9 | 84'3 | 81 | 5'7 | 0'04 | 0'25 | 0'26 | 0'17 | 0'44 | 0'30 | 0'45 | —0'15 | 0'30 | 0'45 | —0'15 | 24-Parganas. |
| +2'2 | 82'2 | 82 | 3'0 | — | Nil | 0'18 | Nil | 0'42 | 0'55 | 0'54 | +0'01 | 0'55 | 0'54 | +0'01 | Calcutta. |
| +3'2 | 83'9 | 76 | 3'0 | — | Nil | 0'58 | Nil | 0'69 | 0'40 | 1'03 | —0'63 | 0'40 | 1'03 | —0'63 | Nadia. |
| +1'4 | 82'0 | 77 | 3'9 | — | Nil | 0'34 | Nil | 0'61 | Nil | 0'58 | —0'58 | Nil | 0'58 | —0'58 | Murshidabad. |
| +0'8* | 83'6 | 78 | 3'3 | — | Nil | 0'54 | Nil | 0'68 | 0'01 | 1'04 | —1'03 | 0'01 | 1'04 | —1'03 | Jessore. |
| | | | | | 0'09 | 0'53 | 0'33 | 0'70 | 0'09 | 0'83 | —0'74 | 0'09 | 0'83 | —0'74 | Khulna. |
| +3'5 | 83'4 | 87 | 1'6 | — | Nil | 0'16 | Nil | 0'34 | 0'13 | 0'41 | —0'28 | 0'13 | 0'41 | —0'28 | Rajshahi. |
| +3'8 | 79'3 | 73 | 3'0 | — | Nil | 0'10 | Nil | 0'23 | 0'35 | 0'17 | +0'18 | 0'35 | 0'17 | +0'18 | Dinajpur. |
| +0'9 | 75'9 | 67 | 4'4 | 0'06 | 0'15 | 0'63 | 1'00 | 1'00 | 0'15 | 1'23 | —1'08 | 0'15 | 1'23 | —1'08 | Jalpaiguri. |
| +4'5 | 57'9 | 55 | 2'4 | — | Nil | 0'89 | Nil | 1'40 | 0'30 | 1'47 | —1'17 | 0'30 | 1'47 | —1'17 | Darjeeling. |
| — | 38'7 | 59 | 0'6 | 0'36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 0'47 | | 0'70 | | 1'00 | | | 1'00 | | Kuch Bihar. |
| +3'1 | 79'5 | 72 | 1'0 | — | 0'04 | 0'48 | 0'25 | 0'84 | 0'43 | 0'86 | —0'43 | 0'43 | 0'86 | —0'43 | Rangpur. |
| ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | Nil | 0'29 | Nil | 0'45 | 1'72 | 0'41 | +1'31 | 1'72 | 0'41 | +1'31 | Bogra. |
| +2'6 | 79'4 | 87 | 5'3 | — | Nil | 0'45 | Nil | 0'69 | 0'74 | 0'94 | —0'20 | 0'74 | 0'94 | —0'20 | Pabna. |
| —0'1 | 81'3 | 88 | 4'7 | 0'40 | 0'37 | 0'84 | 1'25 | 1'07 | 1'99 | 1'41 | +0'58 | 1'99 | 1 41 | +0'58 | Dacca. |
| +1'8 | 78'1 | 85 | 6'0 | 0'05 | 0'42 | 0'55 | 0'40 | 0'81 | 1'74 | 0'95 | +0'79 | 1'74 | 0'95 | +0'79 | Mymensingh. |
| +0'2 | 80'9 | 87 | 1'9 | 0'18 | 0'06 | 0'69 | 0'33 | 1'14 | 1'62 | 1'12 | +0'50 | 1'62 | 1'12 | +0'50 | Faridpur. |
| +0'3 | 82'8 | 85 | 5 9 | 0'23 | | 0'40 | | 0'82 | | 0'77 | | | 0 77 | | Backergunge. |
| +1'0 | 81'8 | 80 | 3'1 | 0'20 | 0'44 | 1'11 | 1'00 | 1'30 | 1'15 | 1'70 | —0'55 | 1'15 | 1'70 | —0'55 | Tippera. |
| +0'8 | 80'8 | 84 | 4'4 | 0'87 | | 1'07 | | 1'18 | | 1'57 | | | 1'57 | | Noakhali. |
| —0'3 | 80'3 | 81 | 5'4 | 0'26 | 1'02 | 0'46 | 1'00 | 0 54 | 1'02 | 0'64 | +0'38 | 1'02 | 0'64 | +0'38 | Chittagong. |
| | | | | | 0'61 | 0'74 | 1'00 | 1'20 | 0'61 | 1'35 | —0'74 | 0'61 | 1'35 | —0'74 | South Lushai Hills. |
| +0'3 | 83'7 | 33 | 1 6 | — | Nil | 0'04 | Nil | 0'13 | Nil | 0'08 | —0'08 | Nil | 0'08 | —0'08 | Patna. |
| —1'7 | 82'9 | 46 | 3'0 | — | Nil | 0'04 | Nil | 0 10 | Nil | 0 10 | —0'10 | Nil | 0 10 | —0'10 | Gaya. |
| —0'4 | 88'8 | 49 | 0'9 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +0'7 | 81'5 | 36 | 1'0 | — | Nil | 0'04 | Nil | 0'13 | Nil | 0'11 | —0'11 | Nil | 0'11 | —0'11 | Shahabad. |
| +0'6 | 81'6 | 39 | 0'9 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +0'6 | 83'3 | 48 | 2'0 | — | Nil | 0'04 | Nil | 0'12 | Nil | 0'05 | —0'05 | Nil | 0 05 | —0'05 | Saran. |
| —0'3 | 78'8 | 55 | 0'6 | — | Nil | 0'19 | Nil | 0'26 | Nil | 0'31 | —0'31 | Nil | 0'31 | —0'31 | Champaran. |
| — | 78'0 | 58 | 0'6 | — | Nil | 0'16 | Nil | 0'21 | Nil | 0'21 | —0'21 | Nil | 0'21 | —0'21 | Muzaffarpur. |
| +0'5 | 79'1 | 49 | 0'9 | — | Nil | 0'15 | Nil | 0'23 | 0'03 | 0'18 | —0'15 | 0'03 | 0'18 | —0'15 | Darbhanga. |
| | | | | | Nil | 0'09 | Nil | 0'19 | Nil | 0 13 | —0'13 | Nil | 0'13 | —0'13 | Monghyr. |
| +2'1 | 84'8 | 41 | 1'0 | — | Nil | 0'22 | Nil | 0'31 | Nil | 0'28 | —0'28 | Nil | 0'28 | —0'28 | Bhagalpur. |
| +2'1 | 80'9 | 61 | 0 | — | Nil | 0'26 | Nil | 0'33 | Nil | 0'40 | —0'40 | Nil | 0'40 | —0'40 | Purnea. |
| +1'4 | 84'9 | 57 | 0'7 | — | Nil | 0'40 | Nil | 0'50 | Nil | 0'47 | —0'47 | Nil | 0'47 | —0'47 | Malda. |
| +1'9 | 85'7 | 38 | 0'0 | — | Nil | 0'21 | Nil | 0'35 | 0'04 | 0'29 | —0'25 | 0'04 | 0'29 | —0'25 | Sonthal Parganas. |
| +0'9 | 85 2 | 66 | 2'4 | 0'02 | | 0'30 | | 0'33 | | 0'48 | | | 0'48 | | Cuttack. |
| —1'0 | 83'5 | 82 | 5 3 | — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +4'3 | 85'5 | 69 | 0'9 | — | Nil | 0'35 | Nil | 0'66 | | 0'58 | | | 0'58 | | Balasore. |
| — | 80'5 | 86 | 3'7 | 0'02 | | 0'12 | | 0'29 | | 0'19 | | | 0'19 | | Puri. |
| — | 79'1 | 89 | 1'4 | 0'04 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +1'4 | 84'3 | 27 | 1'7 | — | Nil | 0'08 | Nil | 0'26 | Nil | 0'11 | —0'11 | Nil | 0'11 | —0'11 | Hazaribagh. |
| +1'0 | 84'5 | 31 | 1'4 | — | Nil | 0'18 | Nil | 0'47 | Nil | 0'27 | —0'27 | Nil | 0'27 | —0'27 | Lohardaga. |
| — | 79'7 | 44 | 1'0 | — | Nil | 0'11 | Nil | 0' 6 | Nil | 0'17 | —0'17 | Nil | 0'17 | —0'17 | Palamau. |
| | | | | | Nil | 0'21 | Nil | 0'44 | Nil | 0'27 | —0 27 | Nil | 0'27 | —0'27 | Manbhum. |
| +2'5 | 86'3 | 45 | 1'3 | — | Nil | 0'15 | Nil | 0'45 | | 0'23 | —0'28 | Nil | 0'28 | —0'28 | Singhbhum. |

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisional

## Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of April 1894.

| Meteorological division. | Division. | District. | Station. | Rainfall. Sunday, 8th. | Monday, 9th. | Tuesday, 10th. | Wednesday, 11th. | Thursday, 12th. | Friday, 13th. | Saturday, 14th. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTH-WEST BENGAL. | Burdwan. | Burdwan ... | Kalna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'50 | 0'54 | 0'73 | 0'54 | 0'73 |
| | | | Burdwan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'37 | 0'25 | 0'62 | 0'25 | 0'62 |
| | | | Katwa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'36 | Nil | 0'73 | Nil | 0'73 |
| | | | Raniganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'26 | 0'05 | 0'37 | 0'05 | 0'37 |
| | | | *Mankur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Birbhum ... | Suri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'24 | Nil | 0'35 | Nil | 0'35 |
| | | | Hetampur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'28 | Nil | 0'45 | Nil | 0'45 |
| | | | Rampur Hát | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'36 | Nil | 0'68 | Nil | 0'68 |
| | | | *Bolpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'34 | ? | 0'34 | ? |
| | | | *Murari* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Labpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Bankura ... | Bankura ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'33 | Nil | 0'50 | Nil | 0'50 |
| | | | Vishnupur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'37 | Nil | 0'41 | Nil | 0'41 |
| | | | Maliara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'17 | Nil | 0'17 | Nil | 0'17 |
| | | | Khatra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'36 | Nil | 0'36 | Nil | 0'36 |
| | | | *Indas* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1'34 | ? | 1'34 | ? |
| | | | *Kotalpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 3'25 | ? | 3'25 | ? |
| | | | *Onda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Gangajalghati* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Raipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sonamukhi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Midnapore ... | Contai ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'18 | Nil | 0'29 | Nil | 0'29 |
| | | | Tamluk ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'11 | Nil | 0'31 | Nil | 0'31 |
| | | | Midnapore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'23 | Nil | 0'33 | Nil | 0'33 |
| | | | Ghatal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'35 | 0'96 | 0'40 | 0'96 | 0'40 |
| | | | *Kukrahati* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Garhbeta* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'46 | ? | 0'46 | ? |
| | | | *Panskura* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'50 | ... | 1 | 0'50 | ? | 0'50 | ? | 0'50 | ? |
| | | | *Dantoon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Hooghly ... | Serampore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1'75 | ... | 1 | 1'75 | 0'24 | 1'75 | 0'67 | 1'75 | 0'67 |
| | | | Hooghly ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'40 | Nil | 0'63 | Nil | 0'63 |
| | | | Jahanabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'29 | 1'41 | 0'55 | 1'41 | 0'55 |
| | | Howrah ... | Howrah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'31 | 0'89 | 0'79 | 0'89 | 0'79 |
| | | | Mohesreka ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'27 | Nil | 0'37 | Nil | 0'37 |
| | | | *Ulubaria* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | Presidency. | 24-Parganas... | Saugor Island | ... | ... | 0'04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0'04 | 0'15 | 0'04 | 0'20 | 0'04 | 0'20 |
| | | | Diamond Harbour. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'36 | Nil | 0'48 | Nil | 0'48 |
| | | | *Canning Town* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Alipore (Obsy.) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'18 | 0'55 | 0'54 | 0'55 | 0'54 |
| | | | Barrackpore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1'52 | ... | 1 | 1'52 | 0'25 | 1'52 | 0'53 | 1'52 | 0'53 |
| | | | Dum-Dum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'27 | 0'32 | 0'58 | 0'32 | 0'58 |
| | | | Barasat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'25 | Nil | 0'50 | Nil | 0'50 |
| | | | Basirhat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'25 | Nil | 0'37 | Nil | 0'37 |
| | | Nadia ... | Ranaghat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'80 | 0'55 | 1'15 | 0'55 | 1'15 |
| | | | Krishnagar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'57 | 0'11 | 1'01 | 0'11 | 1'01 |
| | | | Chuadanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'45 | 0'03 | 0'91 | 0'03 | 0'91 |
| | | | Meherpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'48 | 0'95 | 1'08 | 0'95 | 1'08 |
| | | | Kushtia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'59 | 0'35 | 0'97 | 0'35 | 0'97 |
| | | Murshidabad | Kandi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'42 | Nil | 0'73 | Nil | 0'73 |
| | | | Berhampore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'41 | Nil | 0'68 | Nil | 0'68 |
| | | | Lalbag ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'27 | Nil | 0'29 | Nil | 0'29 |
| | | | Azimganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'26 | Nil | 0'60 | Nil | 0'60 |
| | | | Jangipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'37 | Nil | 0'64 | Nil | 0'64 |
| | | | Lalgola ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'33 | Nil | 0'53 | Nil | 0'53 |
| | | | *Akhriganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Patkabari* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Jessore ... | Narail ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'45 | Nil | 0'90 | Nil | 0'90 |
| | | | Jessore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'66 | Nil | 1'18 | Nil | 1'18 |
| | | | Jhenidah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'46 | 0'02 | 1'18 | 0'02 | 1'18 |
| | | | Magura ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'57 | 0'04 | 1'13 | 0'04 | 1'13 |
| | | | Bangaon ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'58 | Nil | 0'84 | Nil | 0'84 |
| | | Khulna ... | Satkhira ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'27 | ... | ... | 1 | 0'27 | 0'60 | 0'27 | 0'83 | 0'27 | 0'83 |
| | | | Bagerhat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'64 | Nil | 0'98 | Nil | 0'98 |
| | | | Khulna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'36 | Nil | 0'68 | Nil | 0'68 |
| | | | *Nakipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Rampal* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| NORTH BENGAL. | Rajshahi. | Rajshahi ... | Boalia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'16 | Nil | 0'53 | Nil | 0'53 |
| | | | Nator ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'20 | Nil | 0'59 | Nil | 0'59 |
| | | | *Naugaon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'11 | 0'40 | 0'11 | 0'40 | 0'11 |
| | | | *Lalpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'17 | 1 | 0'17 | ? | 0'17 | ? | 0'17 | ? |
| | | | *Manda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Dinajpur ... | Mahadebpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'05 | 0'33 | 0'05 | 0'33 | 0'05 |
| | | | Churaman ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'06 | Nil | 0'06 | Nil | 0'06 |
| | | | Raiganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'08 | Nil | 0'24 | Nil | 0'24 |
| | | | Dinajpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'31 | 0'72 | 0'48 | 0'72 | 0'48 |
| | | | Balughat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'02 | 0'72 | 0'02 | 0'72 | 0'02 |
| | | | *Thakurgaon* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1'10 | ? | 1'10 | ? |
| | | Jalpaiguri ... | Jalpaiguri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'15 | 1 | 0'15 | 0'63 | 0'15 | 1'23 | 0'15 | 1'23 |
| | | | *Alipore Dooar* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3'07 | 1 | 3'07 | ? | 4'07 | ? | 4'07 | ? |
| | | | *Fallacotta* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'60 | ? | 0'60 | ? |
| | | | *Debiganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Darjeeling .. | Baxa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'05 | Nil | 0'05 | 1'73 | 1'11 | 2'91 | 1'11 | 2'91 |
| | | | Siliguri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'31 | 0'34 | 0'46 | 0'34 | 0'46 |
| | | | Darjeeling ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'84 | 0'06 | 1'67 | 0'06 | 1'67 |
| | | | Kalimpong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'66 | 0'15 | 0'82 | 0'15 | 0'82 |
| | | | *Kurseong* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'35 | ? | 0'35 | ? |
| | | | *Pedong* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'13 | ? | 0'13 | ? |
| | | Kuch Bihar... | Dinhatta ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'61 | 0'08 | 0'80 | 0'08 | 0'80 |
| | | | Kuch Bihar... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'60 | 1 | 0'60 | 1'77 | 1'36 | 1'82 | 1'36 | 1'82 |
| | | | Mickliganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'28 | 0'08 | 0'54 | 0'08 | 0'54 |
| | | | Mathabhanga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'06 | Nil | 0'06 | 0'20 | 0'08 | 0'80 | 0'08 | 0'80 |
| | | | *Fulbari* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'23 | 1 | 0'23 | ? | 1'09 | ? | 1'09 | ? |
| | | Rangpur ... | Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'44 | | 0'81 | | 0'81 |
| | | | Rangpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'38 | 0'82 | 0'73 | 0'82 | 0'73 |
| | | | *Peerganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 3'16 | ? | 3'16 | ? |
| | | | Kurigaon ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0'14 | 1 | 0'14 | 0'79 | 0'17 | 1'34 | 0'17 | 1'34 |
| | | | *Gobindanj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'10 | ? | 0'10 | ? |
| | | | Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'32 | 0'34 | 0'55 | 0'34 | 0'55 |
| | | | *Ulipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1'32 | ? | 1'32 | ? |
| | | | *Sunderganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0'40 | ? | 0'40 | ? |
| | | Bogra ... | Sherpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'16 | 0'35 | 0'24 | 0'35 | 0'24 |
| | | | Nowkhilla ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'36 | 2'23 | 0'38 | 2'23 | 0'38 |
| | | | Bogra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'44 | 4'17 | 0'82 | 4'17 | 0'82 |
| | | | Panchbibi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'21 | 0'14 | 0'23 | 0'14 | 0'23 |
| | | Pabna ... | Pabna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'55 | 0'42 | 1'05 | 0'42 | 1'05 |
| | | | Sirajganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0'35 | 1'05 | 0'84 | 1'05 | 0'84 |

## Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of April 1894—*contd.*

| Meteorological Division. | Division. | District. | Station. | RAINFALL. Sunday, 8th. | Monday, 9th. | Tuesday, 10th. | Wednesday, 11th. | Thursday, 12th. | Friday, 13th. | Saturday, 14th. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EAST BENGAL. | Dacca. | Dacca ... | Munshiganj .. | ... | 0·40 | ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·72 | 0·82 | 1·69 | 1·81 | 1·69 | 1·81 |
| | | | Dacca ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·35 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·35 | 0·97 | 1·06 | 1·62 | 1·06 | 1·62 |
| | | | Narayanganj | ... | 0·21 | ... | ... | 0·21 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·42 | 0·90 | 1·72 | 1·04 | 1·72 | 1·04 |
| | | | Manikganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·67 | 3·49 | 1·18 | 3·49 | 1·18 |
| | | | *Jaydebpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·35 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·35 | ? | 2·25 | ? | 2·25 | ? |
| | | Mymensingh | Kishorganj .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·72 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·72 | 0·79 | 2·72 | 1·63 | 2·72 | 1·63 |
| | | | Atia (*Tangail*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·62 | 1·08 | 0·84 | 1·08 | 0·84 |
| | | | Mymensingh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·05 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·05 | 0·68 | 0·76 | 1·15 | 0·76 | 1·15 |
| | | | Jamalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·42 | 0·62 | 0·75 | 0·62 | 0·75 |
| | | | Netrakona ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·31 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·31 | 0·22 | 3·49 | 0·34 | 3·49 | 0·34 |
| | | | *Subarnakhali* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·42 | ? | 0·42 | ? |
| | | | *Durgapur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sherpur Town* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1·70 | ? | 1·70 | ? |
| | | | *Diwanganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | |
| | | Faridpur ... | Madaripur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·71 | | 1·15 | | 1·15 |
| | | | Faridpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·18 | ... | 1 | 0·18 | 0·74 | 3·60 | 1·19 | 3·60 | 1·19 |
| | | | Goalundo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·62 | 1·04 | 1·02 | 1·04 | 1·02 |
| | | Backergunge | Patuakhali ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·51 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·51 | 0·32 | 0·51 | 0·48 | 0·51 | 0·48 |
| | | | Pirojpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·35 | Nil | 0·58 | Nil | 0·58 |
| | | | Barisal ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·65 | | 1·19 | | 1·19 |
| | | | *Gaurnadi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Bhola ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·27 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·27 | 0·66 | 1·27 | 0·85 | 1·27 | 0·85 |
| | | | *Daulatkhan* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·23 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·23 | ? | 1·23 | ? | 1·23 | ? |
| | | | *Bauphal* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·49 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·49 | ? | 0·49 | ? | 0·49 | ? |
| | Chittagong. | Hill Tippera | Agartala ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·50 | 1·14 | 1·38 | 1·69 | 1·38 | 1·69 |
| | | Tippera ... | Comilla ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | 0·07 | 0·03 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·12 | 1·13 | 0·77 | 1·93 | 0·77 | 1·93 |
| | | | Chandpur ... | ... | 0·60 | | ... | 0·23 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·83 | 1·07 | 0·93 | 1·40 | 0·93 | 1·40 |
| | | | Brahmanbaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·32 | | | | | 1·09 | | 1·77 | | 1·77 |
| | | | *Ramchandra-pur.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·40 | ? | 0·40 | ? |
| | | | *Nasirnagar*... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Daudkandi* ... | 0·50 | ... | ... | 0·33 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·83 | ? | 3·03 | ? | 3·03 | ? |
| | | | *Kasba* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Laksam* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Noakhali ... | Noakhali ... | ... | 0·42 | ... | 0·01 | 0·44 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·87 | 1·05 | 0·87 | 1·50 | 0·87 | 1·50 |
| | | | Fenny ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·20 | 1·09 | 0·20 | 1·65 | 0·20 | 1·65 |
| | | | *Harishpur* ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ramganj* ... | ... | 0·79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·79 | ? | 0·79 | ? | 0·79 | ? |
| | | Chittagong ... | Cox's Bazar... | ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | 1·74 | 0·02 | ... | 1 | 1·79 | 0·34 | 1·79 | 0·52 | 1·79 | 0·52 |
| | | | Chittagong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·25 | | | | | 0·58 | 0·25 | 0·76 | 0·25 | 0·76 |
| | | | *Kutubdia* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Satkanya* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 35 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Kodala* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Fenoa* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Mirsarai* ... | ... | ... | 0·11 | 0·02 | 0·21 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·34 | ? | 0·34 | ? | 0·34 | ? |
| | | | *Chandpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·53 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | South Lushai Hills. | Rangamatia... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·61 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·61 | 0·74 | 0·61 | 1·35 | 0·61 | 1·35 |
| | | | *Bundarban* ... | | | | | | | | | | ... | | ? | | ? |
| BIHAR. | Patna. | Patna ... | Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·07 | Nil | 0·07 |
| | | | Dinapore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·06 | Nil | 0·10 | Nil | 0·10 |
| | | | Bihar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | Nil | 0·10 | Nil | 0·10 |
| | | | Barh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·04 |
| | | | *Bikram* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Hilsa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Gaya ... | Aurangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | Nil | 0·11 | Nil | 0·11 |
| | | | Gaya .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | | 0·06 | Nil | 0·06 |
| | | | Nawadah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | Nil | 0·10 | Nil | 0·10 |
| | | | Jahanabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·14 |
| | | | *Arwal* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Daudnagar*... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sherghati* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Rajauli* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Pakri Bara-wan.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Shahabad ... | Buxar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·07 | Nil | 0·12 | Nil | 0·12 |
| | | | Debri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·11 | Nil | 0·11 |
| | | | Bhabhua ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·03 | Nil | 0·07 | Nil | 0·07 |
| | | | Sasaram ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·03 | Nil | 0·13 | Nil | 0·13 |
| | | | Arrah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | Nil | 0·13 | Nil | 0·13 |
| | | | *Mohanea* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Khiri* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ageaon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ramagar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Koath* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sikroul* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Basswan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Monaharpur* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Saran ... | Gopalganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·04 |
| | | | Siwan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | Nil | 0·03 | Nil | 0·03 |
| | | | *Ekma* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Chapra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·06 | Nil | 0·09 | Nil | 0·09 |
| | | | *Seereepur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Annour* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Basantpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Champaran... | Motihari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·22 | Nil | 0·35 | Nil | 0·35 |
| | | | Bettiah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·17 | Nil | 0·28 | Nil | 0·28 |
| | | | *Bagaha* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Burhurwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Muzaffarpur | Sitamarhi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·33 | Nil | 0·41 | Nil | 0·41 |
| | | | Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·16 | Nil | 0·16 |
| | | | Hajipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | Nil | 0·06 | Nil | 0·06 |
| | | | *Paru* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Mahuwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Shiuhar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Pupri* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Darbhanga ... | Tajpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·08 | Nil | 0·09 | Nil | 0·09 |
| | | | Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·20 | Nil | 0·22 | Nil | 0·22 |
| | | | Madhubani ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·18 | 0·10 | 0·24 | 0·10 | 0·24 |
| | | | *Bahera* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Rosera* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | Bhagalpur. | Monghyr ... | Begu Sarai ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·08 | Nil | 0·10 | Nil | 0·10 |
| | | | Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·12 | Nil | 0·18 | Nil | 0·18 |
| | | | Jamui ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·08 | Nil | 0·13 | Nil | 0·13 |
| | | | *Gogri* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Shaikhpura*... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chakai Bam-da.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chupreon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of April 1894—*concld.*

| Meteorological division. | Division. | District. | Station. | Rainfall. Sunday, 8th. | Monday, 9th. | Tuesday, 10th. | Wednesday, 11th. | Thursday, 12th. | Friday, 13th. | Saturday, 14th. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIHAR—*concluded.* | Bhagalpur—*concluded.* | Bhagalpur ... | Madhipura ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·18 | Nil | 0·23 | Nil | 0·23 |
| | | | *Bangaon (Syfabad.)* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Supaul ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·28 | Nil | 0·34 | Nil | 0·34 |
| | | | *Pratapganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·26 | Nil | 0·35 | Nil | 0·35 |
| | | | Banka ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·20 | Nil | 0·20 |
| | | | *Colgong* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Purnea ... | Kishanganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·20 | Nil | 0·26 | Nil | 0·26 |
| | | | Araria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·33 | Nil | 0·50 | Nil | 0·50 |
| | | | Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·24 | Nil | 0·43 | Nil | 0·43 |
| | | | *Gondwara (Korah).* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Barsoe* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Forbesganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Kaliaganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·41 | ? | 0·41 | ? |
| | | Malda ... | Malda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·33 | Nil | 0·43 | Nil | 0·43 |
| | | | Chanchal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·46 | Nil | 0·49 | Nil | 0·49 |
| | | | *Gajol* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sibganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Sonthal Parganas. | Rajmahal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·36 | Nil | 0·38 | Nil | 0·38 |
| | | | Godda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·23 | Nil | 0·29 | Nil | 0·29 |
| | | | Pakaur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·09 | Nil | 0·19 | Nil | 0·19 |
| | | | Naya Dumka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·25 | 0·21 | 0·45 | 0·21 | 0·45 |
| | | | Deoghur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·26 | Nil | 0·29 | Nil | 0·29 |
| | | | Jamtara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | 0·04 | 0·09 | 0·04 | 0·09 |
| | | | *Belbodda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Nanihat* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Assenboni* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Katikund* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Madhupur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sarwan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sarath* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·21 | ? | 0·21 | ? |
| | | | *Barkope* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Danrey* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Bhagya* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Mohespore* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Bahwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sahibganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chandi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| ORISSA. | Orissa. | Cuttack ... | Jagatsingpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·06 | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·14 |
| | | | Banki ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·09 | 0·02 | 0·17 | 0·02 | 0·17 |
| | | | Cuttack ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·22 | | 0·37 | | 0·37 |
| | | | False Point ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·10 | 0·59 | 1·33 | 0·59 | 1·33 |
| | | | Kendrapara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | ... | 1 | 0·12 | 0·17 | 0·32 | 0·31 | 0·32 | 0·31 |
| | | | Jajpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·16 | 0·92 | 0·53 | 0·92 | 0·53 |
| | | | *Dharmsala* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Salipore* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Pal Lahara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Balasore ... | *Akhyapada* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1·49 | ? | 1·49 | ? |
| | | | Chandbali ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·20 | 0·40 | 0·46 | 0·40 | 0·46 |
| | | | Bhadrak ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·45 | 0·64 | 0·83 | 0·64 | 0·83 |
| | | | Soro ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·39 | 0·22 | 0·56 | 0·22 | 0·56 |
| | | | Balasore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·57 | 0·31 | 0·84 | 0·31 | 0·84 |
| | | | Jellasore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·27 | Nil | 0·45 | Nil | 0·45 |
| | | | Baripada ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·23 | 0·30 | 0·32 | 0·30 | 0·32 |
| | | Puri ... | Puri ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·06 | 0·02 | 0·17 | 0·02 | 0·17 |
| | | | Khurda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·10 | | 0·21 | | 0·21 |
| | | | Bhanpur ... | ... | ... | 0·06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·06 | 0·20 | 0·09 | 0·20 | 0·09 | 0·20 |
| | | | *Gop* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Satpara* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? |
| | | | *Pipli* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Nayagarh* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ranpur* ... | ... | 0·68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·68 | ? | 0·21 | ? | 0·21 | ? |
| | | | Kurmaa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | | ? | | ? |
| CHOTA NAGPUR. | Chota Nagpur. | Hazaribagh ... | Pachamba (*Giridih*). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·10 | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·14 |
| | | | Hazaribagh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·10 | Nil | 0·18 | Nil | 0·18 |
| | | | Semtagurah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·12 | Nil | 0·13 | Nil | 0·13 |
| | | | Mahudi Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·06 | Nil | 0·09 | Nil | 0·09 |
| | | | Jhumra Hill | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| | | | *Barhi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chitra* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Karagdeha* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ramgar* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Lohardaga ... | Lohardaga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·19 | Nil | 0·23 | Nil | 0·23 |
| | | | Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·17 | Nil | 0·31 | Nil | 0·31 |
| | | | *Silli* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Palkot* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Tumar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chainpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Palamau ... | Palamau (*Daltanganj*). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·11 | Nil | 0·17 | Nil | 0·17 |
| | | | *Balumath* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Husainabad* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Garhwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Manbhum ... | Purulia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·26 | Nil | 0·34 | Nil | 0·34 |
| | | | Gobindpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·16 | Nil | 0·29 | Nil | 0·29 |
| | | | *Raghunathpur.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Barabhum* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Jhalda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chas* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Pandra* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Singhbhum ... | Chaibassa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·15 | Nil | 0·28 | Nil | 0·28 |
| | | | *Chakardharpur.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ghatsila* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Baharagura* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Gailkura* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Kalikapur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Monahorpur* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Kharsawan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |

*Explanation.*—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the* 17*th April* 1894.

## SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL 1894.

THE meteorological changes during the week have again been unimportant, and fine settled weather of ordinary hot-season character has prevailed in all districts of Bengal for almost the whole period, though in Assam in the early part of the week conditions were abnormal. On the 8th instant, or the first day of the week under review, a brisk fall of pressure occurred in Assam, and a moderate fall generally over Bengal. Pressure was largely below the normal over the whole province, the defect ranging up to no less than 0·27 inch at Sibsagar. Very disturbed weather existed in Assam and Cachar, where Silchar reported no less then 5·34 inches of rain, but over the greater part of Bengal weather was fine, and rainfall was practically absent. On the 9th instant a brisk increase of pressure had occurred in Assam, where the low-pressure area was filling up, while a slow increase of pressure also took place in Bengal. Silchar again reported 3·36 inches of rain during a thunderstorm with hail, but over Bengal weather still remained generally fine. On the 10th a brisk increase of pressure took place over both Assam and Bengal, and the low-pressure area hence continued to fill up. Disturbed weather still existed in Cachar, and Silchar again reported 3·8 inches of rain. Over Bengal, however, weather was still fine generally, though a few unimportant showers were reported in East Bengal on this day. On the 11th again a brisk to rapid increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became practically normal. Silchar reported on the 11th a further fall of 3·84 inches of rain during a thunderstorm with hail, making sixteen and a third inches of rain within four days, but in Bengal weather was fairly settled, and beyond one or two light local showers no rain was reported. On the 12th pressure continued to increase, and it became decidedly in excess of the normal. The area of disturbance had, however, shifted over to South-East and East Bengal, where very numerous local storms with rain occurred between the 11th and 12th. On the 13th the pressure changes were small and irregular, the disturbed conditions had to a great extent ceased in East Bengal, but one or two local storms occurred in South-West Bengal, though generally on this day weather was fine and settled. On the 13th again the pressure changes were very small, and pressure was generally above the normal by from about 0·03 to 0·05 inch, while weather over the whole province remained fine and no rain was reported. Ordinary hot-weather winds have been blowing over Bengal throughout the week, and winds were usually westerly and south-westerly in the west and south-west of the province, southerly and south-easterly in the eastern districts, and frequently easterly along the foot of the hills.

*Pressure.*—Owing to the unusually low pressure during the early part of the week, the mean pressure for this period has been below the normal in all districts. The defect has usually equalled from 0·03″ to 0·06″.

*Temperature.*—High temperatures have prevailed throughout the week in almost all districts. The average mean temperature for the whole province has been 1·5° above the normal, and in South-West and North Bengal this excess has been between 2° and 3°. At some stations decidedly high maximum temperatures have been registered. Thus Midnapore on the 9th recorded 111·9°, Bankura on the 8th 109·1°, Cuttack on the 8th 109·8°, and Chaibassa on the 9th 108·1°.

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature for the present season are most clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The day, or maximum, readings for the week have shown a considerably higher temperature than usual, and the excess at the nine stations in the maximum, or day, temperature has equalled 1·8°, while the night, or minimum, temperature has also been in rather large excess, the variation at the nine stations averaging nearly 1·3°.

*Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of April 1894.*

| | Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 14th April. | Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 14th April 1894. | Variation of actual mean from the normal. | Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 14th April. | Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 14th April 1894. | Variation of actual mean from the normal. | Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 14th April. | Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 14th April 1894. | Variation of actual mean from the normal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttack ... ... ... ... ... | 102·3 | 104·7 | +2·4 | 77·8 | 78·7 | +0·9 | 90·0 | 91·7 | +1·7 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... | 95·9 | 98·5 | +2·6 | 75·7 | 77·6 | +1·9 | 85·8 | 88·1 | +2·3 |
| Chittagong ... ... ... ... ... | 88·5 | 87·8 | —0·7 | 73·9 | 73·8 | —0·1 | 81·2 | 80·8 | —0·4 |
| Burdwan ... ... ... ... ... | 101·4 | 102·2 | +0·8 | 75·3 | 77·1 | +1·8 | 88·3 | 89·7 | +1·4 |
| Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 101·0 | 101·7 | +0·7 | 72·8 | 72·9 | +0·1 | 86·9 | 87·3 | +0·4 |
| Gaya ... ... ... ... ... | 102·9 | 103·3 | +0·4 | 73·7 | 69·9 | −3·8 | 88·3 | 86·8 | —1·5 |
| Purnea ... ... ... ... ... | 97·9 | 100·9 | +3·0 | 69·1 | 70·3 | +1·2 | 83·3 | 85·6 | +2·3 |
| Hazaribagh ... ... ... ... ... | 97·6 | 99·4 | +1·8 | 71·6 | 72·4 | +0·8 | 84·6 | 85·9 | +1·3 |
| Darjeeling ... ... ... ... ... | 61·4 | 66·7 | +5·3 | 46·7 | 50·1 | +3·4 | 54·1 | 58·4 | +4·3 |

*Rainfall.*—Behar and Chota Nagpur have been rainless, while Orissa, South-West and North Bengal have received a few local showers, but of no practical importance. The only rainfall of importance has occurred in East Bengal, which has received an average amount of 0·37 inch. In this Division the districts which have received the largest and most general falls have been South Lushai Hills, Chittagong, Backergunge, Dacca and Mymensingh.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of April 1894:—

| Meteorological Divisions. | Temperature. | | | | | | Rainfall. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest observed during week. | Lowest observed during week. | Averages for week. | | | Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week. | Of week. | | | Rainy days. | | | Since 1st of month. | | Since 1st April 1894. | |
| | | | Of highest of each day. | Of lowest of each day. | Of mean for each day. | | Average. | Normal average. | Variation. | Average number in week. | Normal average number in week. | Variation. | Average. | Normal average. | Average. | Normal average. |
| South-West Bengal ... | 111·9 | 72·3 | 101·6 | 77·2 | 89·4 | +2·1 | 0·08 | 0·37 | −0·29 | 0·07 | 0·56 | −0·49 | 0·23 | 0·64 | 0·23 | 0·64 |
| North Bengal ... ... | 104·0 | 60·1 | 98·0 | 71·7 | 84·9 | +2·8 | 0·04 | 0·33 | −0·29 | 0·13 | 0·54 | −0·41 | 0·64 | 0·61 | 0·64 | 0·61 |
| East Bengal ... ... | 98·2 | 66·1 | 91·2 | 75·0 | 83·1 | +0·4 | 0·37 | 0·73 | −0·36 | 0·72 | 1·00 | −0·28 | 1·25 | 1·17 | 1·25 | 1·17 |
| Bihar ... | 105·4 | 58·9 | 101·2 | 70·7 | 86·0 | +0·6 | Nil | 0·14 | −0·14 | 0·00 | 0·23 | −0·23 | Nil | 0·20 | Nil | 0·20 |
| Orissa ... ... | 109·8 | 74·1 | 93·2 | 77·8 | 85·6 | +1·4 | 0·01 | 0·28 | −0·27 | 0·07 | 0·45 | −0·38 | 0·31 | 0·45 | 0·31 | 0·45 |
| Chota Nagpur* ... ... | 108·1 | 68·9 | 101·2 | 73·5 | 87·4 | +1·6 | Nil | 0·13 | −0·13 | 0·00 | 0·35 | −0·35 | Nil | 0·20 | Nil | 0·20 |

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
*The 17th April* 1894

A. PEDLER,
*Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th April 1894.

| Month. | Date. | Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht. | Temperature. | | | | Dry bulb at 10 A.M. | Wet bulb at 10 A.M. | Hygrometry. | | | Rainfall, past 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Daily mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | | | Vapour tension at 10 A.M. | Dew point at 10 A.M. | Humidity at 10 A.M. | |
| | | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches. | ° | % | Inches. |
| April ... | 8th ... | 29·692 | 88·7 | 100·6 | 23·8 | 76·8 | 92·4 | 82·0 | ·951 | 77·7 | 62 | Nil |
| " ... | 9th ... | ·709 | 89·4 | 100·0 | 21·2 | 78·8 | 93·1 | 81·0 | ·896 | 75·9 | 57 | " |
| " ... | 10th ... | ·739 | 88·9 | 100·0 | 22·2 | 77·8 | 91·1 | 78·5 | ·806 | 72·7 | 55 | " |
| " ... | 11th ... | ·818 | 87·2 | 95·5 | 16·7 | 78·8 | 89·6 | 81·0 | ·943 | 77·4 | 68 | " |
| " ... | 12th ... | ·860 | 86·7 | 96·5 | 19·7 | 76·8 | 89·1 | 81·0 | ·950 | 77·7 | 69 | " |
| " ... | 13th ... | ·862 | 86·4 | 96·0 | 19·2 | 76·8 | 90·1 | 81·3 | ·954 | 77·8 | 67 | " |
| " ... | 14th ... | ·853 | 85·6 | 95·3 | 19·5 | 75·8 | 89·6 | 79·9 | ·900 | 76·0 | 65 | " |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Inches. |
| The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... ... ... | 29·790 |
| | ° |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | 87·6 |
| The extreme variation of temperature ... ... ... | 24·8 |
| The maximum temperature .. ... ... ... | 100·6 |
| | % |
| The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... ... | 63 |
| | Inch. |
| The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th April 1894 ... ... | Nil |

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. GILLILAND,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
*The 16th April* 1894.

## *Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of February* 1894.

| Divisions. | Districts. | Population under registration. | Births. Number registered. | Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Deaths. Cholera. Number registered. | Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Small-pox. Number registered. | Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Fever. Number registered. | Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Injury. Number registered. | Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Other causes. Number registered. | Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Total of all causes. Number registered. | Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered. | Average. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Burdwan ... | Burdwan ... ... ... | 1,391,880 | 3,319 | 28·56 | 336 | 2·88 | 3 | ·02 | 2,507 | 21·60 | 88 | ·72 | 4 | ·02 | 515 | 4·44 | 3,4 53 | 29·76 | 2,952 | 25·44 | |
| | Birbhum ... ... ... | 797,833 | 2,347 | 35·28 | 515 | 7·68 | ... | ... | 1,510 | 22·68 | 6 | ·08 | 6 | ·08 | 522 | 7·80 | 2,559 | 38·40 | 1,812 | 27·24 | |
| | Bankura ... ... ... | 1,069,668 | 2,780 | 31·20 | 149 | 1·56 | ... | ... | 1,299 | 14·52 | 33 | ·36 | 10 | ·10 | 416 | 4·56 | 1,907 | 21·36 | 1,643 | 18·36 | |
| | Midnapore ... ... ... | 2,631,516 | 6,117 | 27·84 | 1,797 | 8·16 | 35 | ·12 | 5,141 | 23·40 | 200 | ·84 | 14 | ·06 | 986 | 4·44 | 8,173 | 37·20 | 6,618 | 30·12 | |
| | Hooghly including Serampore ... ... ... | 1,076,710 | 2,675 | 29·76 | 342 | 3·72 | 5 | ·04 | 2,078 | 23·04 | 283 | 3·12 | 21 | ·12 | 440 | 4·80 | 3,169 | 35·28 | 2,680 | 29·76 | |
| | Howrah ... ... ... | 721,211 | 1,865 | 30·96 | 463 | 7·68 | 1 | ·01 | 680 | 11·28 | 320 | 5·28 | 12 | ·12 | 348 | 5·76 | 1,824 | 30·24 | 1,545 | 25·68 | |
| Presidency ... | 24-Parganas ... ... ... | | | | | | | | Returns not received up to date. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Calcutta ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nadia ... ... ... | 1,644,108 | 5,373 | 39·12 | 535 | 3·84 | ... | ... | 3,910 | 28·44 | 18 | ·12 | 32 | ·12 | 524 | 3·72 | 5,019 | 36·60 | 3,394 | 24·72 | |
| | Murshidabad ... ... | 1,250,946 | 3,987 | 38·16 | 602 | 2·88 | ... | ... | 2,828 | 27·12 | 11 | ·09 | 12 | ·10 | 317 | 3·00 | 3,470 | 33·24 | 2,516 | 24·12 | |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 1,888,827 | 5,382 | 34·08 | 289 | 1·80 | 5 | ·02 | 5,018 | 31·80 | 14 | ·08 | 35 | ·12 | 376 | 2·28 | 5,737 | 36·36 | 5,175 | 32·76 | |
| | Khulna ... ... ... | 1,177,652 | 3,484 | 35·40 | 203 | 2·04 | ... | ... | 1,720 | 17·52 | 5 | ·04 | 21 | ·12 | 488 | 4·92 | 2,437 | 24·72 | 2,184 | 22·20 | |
| Rajshahi ... | Rajshahi ... ... ... | 1,313,336 | 4,360 | 39·72 | 173 | 1·56 | ... | ... | 3,121 | 28·44 | ... | ... | 16 | ·12 | 437 | 3·96 | 3,747 | 34·20 | 3,473 | 31·68 | |
| | Dinajpur ... ... ... | 1,555,835 | 5,797 | 44·64 | 56 | ·36 | 11 | ·08 | 3,973 | 30·60 | 5 | ·03 | 14 | ·09 | 267 | 2·04 | 4,326 | 33·36 | 4,137 | 31·80 | |
| | Jalpaiguri ... ... ... | 681,352 | 2,157 | 37·92 | 9 | ·12 | ... | ... | 1,616 | 28·44 | 38 | ·60 | 9 | ·12 | 46 | ·72 | 1,718 | 30·24 | 1,653 | 29·04 | |
| | Darjeeling ... ... ... | 223,314 | 511 | 27·36 | ... | ... | ... | | 485 | 26·04 | 42 | 2·16 | 2 | ·09 | 140 | 7·44 | 669 | 35·88 | 471 | 25·20 | |
| | Rangpur ... ... ... | 2,065,464 | 7,049 | 40·92 | 22 | ·12 | 1 | ·008 | 4,645 | 26·88 | 4 | ·12 | 7 | ·03 | 260 | 1·44 | 4,939 | 28·68 | 5,291 | 30·72 | |
| | Bogra ... ... ... | 817,494 | 2,512 | 36·84 | 33 | ·48 | 12 | ·12 | 1,341 | 19·68 | 4 | ·04 | 10 | ·12 | 271 | 3·96 | 1,671 | 24·48 | 1,695 | 24·84 | |
| | Pabna ... ... ... | 1,362,392 | 3,554 | 31·20 | 52 | ·36 | 3 | ·24 | 2,129 | 18·72 | 21 | ·12 | 15 | ·12 | 126 | 1·08 | 2,346 | 20·64 | 2,389 | 21·00 | |
| Dacca ... | Dacca ... ... ... | 2,420,656 | 7,825 | 38·76 | 852 | 4·20 | 23 | ·10 | 3,010 | 14·88 | 183 | ·84 | 22 | ·10 | 932 | 4·56 | 5,022 | 24·84 | 4,153 | 20·52 | |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 3,472,186 | 9,177 | 31·68 | 1,022 | 3·48 | 42 | ·12 | 4,370 | 15·06 | 47 | ·12 | 20 | ·06 | 797 | 2·64 | 6,298 | 21·72 | 4,973 | 17·16 | |
| | Faridpur ... ... ... | 1,797,320 | 5,548 | 36·96 | 347 | 2·28 | 7 | ·04 | 2,572 | 17·16 | 28 | ·12 | 24 | ·12 | 434 | 2·88 | 3,412 | 22·68 | 3,004 | 20·04 | |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 2,153,965 | 9,680 | 53·88 | 383 | 2·04 | 3 | ·01 | 2,891 | 16·08 | 52 | ·24 | 51 | ·24 | 1,894 | 10·44 | 5,274 | 29·28 | 5,280 | 29·40 | |
| Chittagong ... | Tippera ... ... ... | 1,782,935 | 6,207 | 41·76 | 731 | 4·80 | 5 | ·02 | 2,367 | 15·84 | 33 | ·12 | 28 | ·12 | 592 | 3·96 | 3,756 | 25·20 | 3,191 | 21·36 | |
| | Noakhali ... ... ... | 1,009,693 | 4,2[illegible]1 | 50·16 | 495 | 5·88 | 68 | ·72 | 1,728 | 20·52 | 15 | ·12 | 24 | ·24 | 281 | 3·24 | 2,611 | 30·96 | 2,336 | 27·72 | |
| | Chittagong ... ... ... | 1,290,167 | 3,960 | 36·72 | 344 | 3·12 | 8 | ·07 | 2,265 | 21·00 | 69 | ·60 | 27 | ·24 | 293 | 2·64 | 3,006 | 27·84 | 2,484 | 23·04 | |
| Patna ... | Patna ... ... ... | 1,769,004 | 4,947 | 33·48 | 21 | ·12 | 11 | ·07 | 1,881 | 12·72 | 130 | ·84 | 22 | ·12 | 658 | 4·44 | 2,723 | 18·36 | 2,285 | 15·48 | |
| | Gaya ... ... ... | 2,138,331 | 6,160 | 34·56 | 23 | ·12 | 33 | ·12 | 2,750 | 15·36 | 38 | ·12 | 70 | ·36 | 502 | 2·76 | 3,416 | 19·08 | 2,959 | 16·56 | |
| | Shahabad ... ... ... | 2,063,337 | 5,395 | 31·32 | 14 | ·07 | 18 | ·09 | 3,771 | 21·84 | 20 | ·10 | 34 | ·12 | 645 | 3·72 | 4,502 | 26·16 | 2,963 | 17·16 | |
| | Saran ... ... ... | 2,467,477 | 8,377 | 40·68 | 4 | ·01 | 1 | ·004 | 1,904 | 9·24 | 190 | ·84 | 27 | ·12 | 2,041 | 9·84 | 4,167 | 20·16 | 3,419 | 16·56 | |
| | Champaran ... ... ... | 1,859,465 | 5,859 | 37·80 | 8 | ·04 | ... | ... | 2,450 | 15·72 | 9 | ·04 | 21 | ·12 | 810 | 5·16 | 3,298 | 21·24 | 2,886 | 18·60 | |
| | Muzaffarpur ... ... | 2,711,445 | 9,077 | 40·08 | 17 | ·07 | 5 | ·01 | 4,976 | 21·96 | 85 | ·36 | 43 | ·12 | 746 | 3·24 | 5,872 | 25·92 | 3,689 | 16·32 | |
| | Darbhanga ... ... ... | 2,801,955 | 8,621 | 36·84 | ... | ... | 1 | ·003 | 5,546 | 23·64 | 130 | ·48 | 28 | ·10 | 697 | 2·88 | 6,402 | 27·36 | 3,604 | 15·36 | |
| Bhagalpur ... | Monghyr ... ... ... | 2,036,021 | 6,857 | 40·32 | 5 | ·02 | 53 | ·24 | 2,996 | 17·64 | 14 | ·07 | 38 | ·12 | 591 | 3·48 | 3,697 | 21·72 | 3,225 | 18·96 | |
| | Bhagalpur ... ... ... | 2,032,696 | 6,350 | 37·44 | 1 | 0·04 | 24 | ·12 | 4,201 | 24·72 | 22 | ·12 | 24 | ·12 | 537 | 3·12 | 4,809 | 28·32 | 3,391 | 19·92 | |
| | Purnea ... ... ... | 1,944,658 | 5,494 | 33·84 | 14 | ·08 | 17 | ·09 | 4,865 | 30·00 | 1 | ·004 | 8 | ·04 | 134 | ·72 | 5,039 | 31·08 | 4,476 | 27·60 | |
| | Malda ... ... ... | 814,919 | 2,392 | 35·16 | 86 | 1·20 | ... | ... | 1,796 | 26·40 | 12 | ·12 | 1 | ·01 | 88 | 1·20 | 1,983 | 29·16 | 1,505 | 22·08 | |
| | Sonthal Parganas ... ... | 1,754,196 | 4,341 | 29·64 | 24 | ·12 | 14 | ·08 | 2,678 | 18·24 | 14 | ·08 | 9 | ·06 | 214 | 1·44 | 2,953 | 20·16 | 1,761 | 12·00 | |
| Orissa ... | Cuttack ... ... ... | 1,937,671 | 4,933 | 30·48 | 287 | 1·68 | 249 | 1·44 | 2,272 | 14·04 | 303 | 1·80 | 45 | ·24 | 1,367 | 8·40 | 4,523 | 27·96 | 4,491 | 27·72 | |
| | Balasore ... ... ... | 994,625 | 2,844 | 34·20 | 529 | 6·36 | 13 | ·12 | 1,113 | 13·32 | 272 | 3·24 | 17 | ·12 | 796 | 9·60 | 2,740 | 33·00 | 2,324 | 27·96 | |
| | Puri ... ... ... | 944,998 | 2,385 | 30·24 | 61 | ·72 | 68 | ·84 | 808 | 10·20 | 335 | 4·20 | 20 | ·24 | 1,362 | 17·28 | 2,654 | 33·60 | 2,343 | 29·64 | |
| Chota Nagpur. | Hazaribagh ... ... ... | 1,164,321 | 3,842 | 39·48 | 6 | ·06 | 11 | ·10 | 1,857 | 19·08 | 18 | ·12 | 31 | ·24 | 371 | 3·72 | 2,294 | 23·64 | 1,955 | 20·01 | |
| | Lohardaga ... ... ... | 1,128,885 | 3,2[illegible]6 | 34·08 | ... | ... | 3 | ·02 | 1,406 | 14·88 | 110 | 1·08 | 2 | ·01 | 930 | 9·84 | 2,451 | 26·04 | 1,601 | 16·92 | |
| | Palamau ... ... ... | 596,770 | 2,065 | 41·52 | 9 | ·12 | 7 | ·12 | 797 | 15·96 | 2 | ·03 | 12 | ·24 | 184 | 3·60 | 1,011 | 20·28 | 1,201 | 24·12 | |
| | Manbhum ... ... ... | 1,193,328 | 2,162 | 21·72 | 89 | ·84 | 37 | ·36 | 1,365 | 13·68 | 32 | ·24 | 11 | ·10 | 306 | 3·00 | 1,840 | 18·48 | 1,609 | 16·08 | |
| | Singhbhum ... ... ... | | | | | | | | Return not received up to date. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... | 67,950,562 | 205,214 | 36·24 | 10,648 | 1·80 | 797 | ·12 | 112,636 | 19·80 | 3,256 | ·48 | 899 | ·12 | 24,681 | 4·32 | 152,917 | 27·00 | | | |
| Average of corresponding month of previous five years ... | | | Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892. | | 7,719 | 1·32 | 1,534 | ·24 | 93,657 | 16·44 | 3,256 | ·48 | 914 | ·12 | 19,656 | 3·36 | 126,736 | 22·32 | | | |
| Difference + or − ... ... ... ... ... | | | ...... | | +2,929 | ·48 | −737 | −·12 | +18,979 | +3·36 | Equal | Equal | − 15 | Equal | +5,025 | + ·96 | +26,181 | + 4·68 | | | |

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
*The 16th April 1894.*

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
*Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.*

*Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of February* 1894.

| DISTRICTS. | | TOWNS. | Population under registration. | BIRTHS. Number registered. | BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered. | DEATHS. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Small-pox. Number registered. | DEATHS. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Fever. Number registered. | DEATHS. Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered. | DEATHS. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Injury. Number registered. | DEATHS. Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Other causes. Number registered. | DEATHS. Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | DEATHS. Total of all causes. Number registered. | DEATHS. Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered. | Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Burdwan ... | 1 | Burdwan ... ... | 34,477 | 81 | *28·08* | 33 | *11·40* | ... | ... | 102 | *35·40* | 24 | *8·28* | ... | ... | 19 | *6·60* | 178 | *61·92* | 108 | *37·56* | |
| Midnapore ... | 2 | Midnapore ... ... | 32,264 | 63 | *23·40* | 22 | *8·16* | ... | ... | 63 | *23·40* | 27 | *9·96* | ... | ... | 22 | *8·16* | 134 | *49·80* | 97 | *36·00* | |
| Hooghly ... | 3 | Hooghly and Chinsura | 33,060 | 54 | *19·56* | 3[illegible] | *12·96* | ... | ... | 53 | *19·20* | 29 | *10·44* | ... | ... | 29 | *10·44* | 147 | *53·28* | 99 | *35·88* | |
| | 4 | Serampore ... ... | 35,952 | 64 | *21·36* | 74 | *24·60* | ... | ... | 45 | *15·00* | 57 | *18·96* | 1 | *·24* | 12 | *3·96* | 189 | *63·00* | 94 | *31·32* | |
| Howrah ... | 5 | Howrah ... ... | 116,606 | 132 | *13·56* | 49 | *5·04* | ... | ... | 55 | *5·64* | 41 | *4·20* | 2 | *·12* | 40 | *4·08* | 187 | *19·20* | 191 | *19·56* | |
| 24-Parganas... | 6 | Cossipore-Chitpur ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | Maniktala ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Barnagore ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | South Suburban ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *Return not received up to date.* |
| | 10 | Khorda or South Barrackpore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | Naihati ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | Nawabganj or North Barrackpore. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta ... | 13 | Calcutta ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nadia ... | 14 | Krishnagar ... ... | 25,500 | 50 | *23·52* | 1 | *·36* | ... | ... | 57 | *26·76* | 5 | *2·28* | ... | ... | 3 | *1·32* | 66 | *30·96* | 56 | *26·28* | |
| | 15 | Santipur ... ... | 30,437 | 79 | *31·08* | 10 | *3·84* | ... | ... | 66 | *25·92* | ... | ... | 1 | *·36* | 2 | *·72* | 79 | *31·08* | 45 | *17·64* | |
| Murshidabad | 16 | Murshidabad City ... | 35,576 | 41 | *13·80* | 2 | *·60* | ... | ... | 94 | *31·68* | 5 | *1·68* | 1 | *·24* | 5 | *1·68* | 107 | *36·00* | 97 | *32·64* | |
| | 17 | Berhampore ... ... | 23,515 | 31 | *15·72* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | *18·84* | 3 | *1·44* | ... | ... | 6 | *3·00* | 46 | *23·40* | 60 | *30·60* | |
| Rajshahi ... | 18 | Rampur Boalia ... | 21,407 | 51 | *28·56* | 3 | *1·68* | ... | ... | 34 | *18·96* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | *4·44* | 45 | *25·20* | 54 | *30·24* | |
| Pabna ... | 19 | Sirajganj ... ... | 23,267 | 34 | *17·52* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | *12·36* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | *3·00* | 30 | *15·36* | 25 | *12·84* | |
| Dacca ... | 20 | Dacca ... ... ... | 82,321 | 132 | *19·20* | 11 | *1·56* | ... | ... | 64 | *9·24* | 13 | *1·80* | 1 | *·12* | 50 | *7·20* | 139 | *20·16* | 157 | *22·80* | |
| Chittagong ... | 21 | Chittagong ... ... | 24,069 | 27 | *13·44* | 1 | *·48* | ... | ... | 35 | *17·40* | 3 | *1·44* | 1 | *·48* | 7 | *3·48* | 47 | *23·40* | 47 | *23·40* | |
| Patna | 22 | Patna City ... ... | 165,192 | 352 | *25·56* | 10 | *·72* | ... | ... | 183 | *13·20* | 62 | *4·44* | 9 | *·60* | 113 | *8·16* | 377 | *27·36* | 220 | *15·96* | |
| | 23 | Bihar ... ... ... | 47,723 | 160 | *40·20* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | *14·28* | 5 | *1·20* | ... | ... | 26 | *6·48* | 88 | *22·08* | 71 | *17·76* | |
| | 24 | Dinapore ... ... | 44,419 | 56 | *15·12* | 1 | *·24* | ... | ... | 36 | *9·72* | 6 | *1·56* | ... | ... | 27 | *7·20* | 70 | *18·84* | 43 | *11·52* | |
| Gaya ... | 25 | Gaya ... ... ... | 80,383 | 166 | *24·72* | 16 | *2·28* | ... | ... | 151 | *22·44* | 16 | *2·28* | 1 | *·12* | 50 | *7·44* | 234 | *34·92* | 214 | *31·92* | |
| Shahabad ... | 26 | Arrah ... ... ... | 46,905 | 115 | *29·40* | 1 | *·24* | ... | ... | 59 | *15·00* | 6 | *1·44* | 1 | *·24* | 9 | *2·28* | 76 | *19·44* | 57 | *14·52* | |
| | 27 | Sasaram ... ... ... | 22,713 | 69 | *36·36* | 1 | *·48* | ... | ... | 37 | *19·44* | ... | ... | 1 | *·48* | 8 | *4·20* | 47 | *24·72* | 26 | *13·68* | |
| Saran ... ... | 28 | Chapra ... ... ... | 57,352 | 80 | *16·68* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | *5·16* | 4 | *·72* | 1 | *·12* | 39 | *8·16* | 69 | *14·28* | 62 | *12·96* | |
| Champaran ... | 29 | Bettiah ... ... ... | 22,780 | 48 | *25·20* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | *18·96* | 4 | *2·04* | ... | ... | 6 | *3·12* | 46 | *24·12* | 39 | *20·52* | |
| Muzaffarpur | 30 | Muzaffarpur ... ... | 49,192 | 137 | *33·36* | 4 | *·96* | 2 | *·48* | 82 | *19·92* | 16 | *3·84* | 2 | *·48* | 38 | *9·24* | 144 | *35·04* | 67 | *16·32* | |
| | 31 | Hajipur ... ... ... | 21,487 | 75 | *41·88* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | *18·96* | 13 | *7·20* | ... | ... | 17 | *9·48* | 64 | *35·76* | 37 | *20·64* | |
| Darbhanga ... | 32 | Darbhanga ... ... | 73,561 | 189 | *30·72* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | *17·88* | 33 | *5·28* | 3 | *·48* | 51 | *8·28* | 197 | *32·04* | 132 | *21·48* | |
| Monghyr ... | 33 | Monghyr ... ... | 57,077 | 164 | *34·44* | ... | ... | 2 | *·36* | 24 | *5·04* | 8 | *1·68* | 3 | *·60* | 67 | *14·04* | 104 | *21·84* | 111 | *23·28* | |
| Bhagalpur ... | 34 | Bhagalpur ... ... | 69,106 | 190 | *32·88* | 1 | *·12* | ... | ... | 84 | *14·52* | 8 | *1·32* | 2 | *·24* | 42 | *7·20* | 137 | *23·76* | 122 | *21·12* | |
| Cuttack ... | 35 | Cuttack ... ... | 47,186 | 68 | *17·28* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | *8·04* | 12 | *3·00* | ... | ... | 27 | *6·84* | 71 | *18·00* | 74 | *18·72* | |
| Balasore ... | 36 | Balasore ... ... | 20,775 | 36 | *20·76* | 37 | *21·36* | ... | ... | 5 | *2·88* | 1 | *·48* | ... | ... | 8 | *4·56* | 51 | *29·40* | 39 | *22·44* | |
| Puri ... | 37 | Puri ... ... ... | 28,794 | 32 | *13·32* | 5 | *2·04* | ... | ... | 31 | *12·84* | 23 | *9·48* | 1 | *·36* | 61 | *25·32* | 121 | *50·40* | 120 | *49·92* | |
| Lohardaga ... | 38 | Ranchi ... ... ... | 20,306 | 39 | *23·04* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | *14·76* | 2 | *1·08* | ... | ... | 10 | *5·88* | 37 | *21·84* | 26 | *15·36* | |
| | | Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over. | 1,333,462 | 2,815 | *24·24* | 318 | *2·64* | 4 | *·02* | 1,740 | *14·88* | 426 | *3·60* | 31 | *·24* | 808 | *6·84* | 3,327 | *28·56* | ... | ... | |
| | | Average of the corresponding month of previous five years. | ... | Complete average figures of past five years are not available. | | 227 | *1·92* | 96 | *·72* | 1,261 | *10·80* | 300 | *2·52* | 35 | *·24* | 671 | *5·76* | 2,590 | *22·20* | ... | ... | |
| | | Difference + or — ... | ... | ... | ... | +91 | *+·72* | —92 | *—·70* | +479 | *+4·08* | +126 | *+1·08* | —4 | Equal | +137 | *+1·08* | +737 | *+6·36* | ... | ... | |

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
*The 17th April* 1894.

W. H. GREGG, *Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
*Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.*

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

| Nature of Cargo. | Week ending Saturday, the 14th April 1894. | | | Week ending Saturday, the 15th April 1893. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of boats. | Weight of cargo. | Tollage. | Number of boats. | Weight of cargo. | Tollage. |
| | No. | Mds. | Rs. | No. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Rice and paddy ... ... | 449 | 52,675 | 660 | 329 | 99,950 | 1,728 |
| Jute ... ... | 10 | 2,825 | 77 | 22 | 6,125 | 95 |
| Firewood ... ... | 81 | 42,675 | 640 | 99 | 48,450 | 734 |
| Other articles ... ... | 674 | 1,69,587 | 2,555 | 533 | 1,35,410 | 2,180 |
| Total ... | 1,214 | 2,67,762 | 3,932 | 983 | 2,89,935 | 4,717 |

## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1894, on 1,610½ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. S. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 326,157* | 3,76,460 11 0* | 35,35,859 0 | 7,43,584 3 0 | 19,216 11 0 | 11,39,261 9 0 | 86,977½ | 126,557½ | 213,534½ |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ...... | 233 12 1 | ...... | 461 11 4 | 11 14 11 | 707 6 4 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 12$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... ... ... ... | 4,314,383 | 40,94,743 8 0 | 4,36,17,955 20 | 92,77,277 7 0 | 2,41,694 10 0 | 1,45,13,715 9 0 | 1,064,539 | 1,580,448½ | 2,644,987½ |
| Total or 13$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 4,640,540 | 53,71,204 3 0 | 4,71,53,814 20 | 1,00,20,861 10 0 | 2,60,911 5 0 | 1,56,52,977 2 0 | 1,151,516½ | 1,707,005½ | 2,858,521½ |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 264,058½ | 3,15,563 2 5 | 30,95,333 10 | 7,26,295 8 0 | 23,017 15 9 | 10,64,876 10 2 | 84,212 | 122,958 | 207,170 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 195 15 1 | ...... | 450 15 7 | 14 4 8 | 661 3 4 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ... ... | 4,209,878½ | 47,58,474 11 6 | 4,15,61,999 30 | 93,48,392 9 8 | 2,66,409 14 7 | 1,43,73,2 3 9 | 1,103,582 | 1,562,620 | 2,666,202 |

* Increase is due to Sun eclipse and Phulgra fair at Thanesar.

### TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April 1894, on 22¼ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. S. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | *32,736 | *8,941 7 0 | 20,270 10 | 830 7 0 | 10 0 0 | 9,781 14 0 | 853 | 115 | 968 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ...... | 401 13 10 | ...... | 37 5 | 0 7 2 | 439 10 2 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 12$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... ... ... ... | †283,221 | †72,738 13 0 | ‡2,50,829 10 | ‡9,609 6 0 | §131 0 0 | 82,479 3 0 | 11,356 | 1,272 | 12,628 |
| Total for 13$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 315,957 | 81,680 4 0 | 2,71,099 20 | 10,439 13 0 | 141 0 0 | 92,261 1 0 | 12,209 | 1,387 | 13,596 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 30,112½ | 8,540 5 5 | 16,323 30 | 589 1 0 | 8 6 0 | 9,137 12 5 | 841 | 127 | 968 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 383 13 5 | ...... | 26 7 7 | 0 6 0 | 0 11 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ... | 316,794 | 81,977 1 3 | 1,79,782 20 | 5,720 6 0 | 170 2 3 | 87,867 9 6 | 12,338 | 1,462 | 13,800 |

* Increase is due to Sun eclipse and Chait Sankranti.
† Added number of passengers 444 and Rs. 104 }
‡ Do. Mds. 178 and „ 25 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd March 1894.
‡ Do. 5 }

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April 1894, on $161\frac{5}{8}$ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. S. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | *135,711 | *83,027 9 0 | 41,746 0 | 8,931 12 0 | 51 0 0 | 92,010 5 0 | 8,846½ | 4,266½ | 13,113 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ...... | 514 6 9 | ...... | 55 5 5 | 0 5 1 | 570 1 3 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous $12\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... ... ... ... | †239,775 | †1,86,222 8 0 | ‡9,34,286 0 | ‡1,24,736 9 0 | §843 0 0 | 3,11,802 1 0 | 71,276½ | 41,527 | 112,803½ |
| Total for $13\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 375,486 | 2,69,250 1 0 | 9,76,032 0 | 1,33,668 5 0 | 894 0 0 | 4,03,812 6 0 | 80,123 | 45,793½ | 125,916½ |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 21,745½ | 22,421 14 2 | 1,00,363 10 | 9,559 14 0 | 87 9 9 | 32,069 5 11 | 6,883 | 3,211½ | 10,094 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 138 14 9 | ...... | 59 3 8 | 0 8 8 | 198 11 1 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ... ... ... | 271,321 | 1,94,791 7 7 | 9,57,413 10 | 1,19,284 13 0 | 686 0 6 | 3,14,762 5 1 | 77,303 | 46,254 | 123,557 |

* Increase is due to Sun Eclipse and Phulgra fair at Thanesar.
† Added number of passengers 1,185 and Rs. 1,131 }
‡ Do. maunds 13,373 and " 1,035 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd March 1894.
§ Deducted " 30 }

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 31st March 1894, on 756 miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat. | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ... ... ... | 139,090 | b42,200 | 3,76,430 | c52,610 | 8,140 | 1,02,950 | 13,583 | 16,421 | 30,004 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 183·98 | 55·82 | 497·92 | 69·59 | 10·77 | 136·18 | ...... | ... | ...... |
| For previous $11\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year*a* ... ... ... ... | 1,132,791 | 4,98,630 | 50,81,417 | 7,00,168 | 1,42,286 | 13,41,084 | 164,813 | 210,262 | 375,075 |
| Total for $12\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 1,271,881 | 5,40,830 | 54,57,847 | 7,52,778 | 1,50,426 | 14,44,034 | 178,396 | 226,683 | 405,079 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ... ... ... ... ... | 133,348 | 60,937 | 4,96,873 | 68,958 | 10,597 | 1,40,492 | 14,242 | 18,758 | 33,000 |
| Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 176·39 | 80·61 | 657·24 | 91·21 | 14·02 | 185·84 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 1,311,843 | 5,81,168 | 57,56,294 | 8,29,366 | 1,66,289 | 15,76,823 | 175,607 | 242,905 | 418,512 |

*a* Includes audited figures for week ending 10th February 1894.
*b* Decrease due to mela falling in the corresponding week of last year.
*c* Ditto stagnant market.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for the week ending 31st March 1894 ... ... | 11,474 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 12,039 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... ... ... | 565 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts per mile for the week ending 31st March 1894 ... ... ... | 224 | 15 | 8 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 236 | 1 | 2 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1894 ... ... ... | 1,25,322 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,35,978 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,656 | 0 | 0 |

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th April 1894 ... ... | 13,037 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 12,055 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... ... | 982 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th April 1894 ... ... ... | 255 | 10 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 236 | 6 | 1 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19 | 3 | 11 |
| Receipts from 1st January to 7th April 1894 ... ... ... | 1,38,359 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,48,033 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,674 | 0 | 0 |

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[REGISTERED No. 29.] No. 17 of 1894.

# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

## CONTENTS.



### *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts,* 1861 *and* 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 14th April, 1894.

**Present:**

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN.
The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E.
The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.
The HON'BLE MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.
The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.
The HON'BLE C. A. WILKINS.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The HON'BLE L. GHOSE.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE W. C. BONNERJEE.
The HON'BLE J. G. WOMACK.
The HON'BLE J. N. STUART.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE BUDGET FOR 1894-95.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"Before I reply to the questions of which notice has been given, I must take the liberty of calling the attention of hon'ble members to a fact which must I believe be generally known, but which is very frequently forgotten, although it is essential that all should constantly bear it in mind, and that is that Budget provision is an entirely different thing from sanction. The Budget is merely a forecast of probable expenditure, and the fact that a sum has been entered therein is no authority whatever for expenditure: every one of the many items which go to make up the grand total of expenditure requires the definite sanction of a particular authority under precise rules which are well-known to all disbursing officers. Consequently, when a grant or allotment is made, it is by no means certain that the whole or indeed any part of it will be expended."

### RECEIPTS.

### STAMP REVENUE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I. The receipts from "Stamps" under Head IV of the Budget have been estimated at Rs. 1,20,38,000 for 1894-95. Information is solicited as to how much of this sum is to be credited under Law and Justice as representing stamp revenue derived from proceedings in connection with the Courts of Law?

The expenditure under the head of Courts of Law (Head 19B) is estimated at Rs. 88,76,000 for 1894-95; the receipts from the Courts of Law (Head XVI) are estimated at Rs. 9,04,000 for 1894-95. There is thus a heavy deficit. Is not this deficit made good from the Stamp revenue? Is any surplus balance left? If so, what is the amount of the surplus balance to the credit of the Courts of Law?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The revenue shown under 'Stamps' (Head IV) is collected under two Acts—the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870. Stamps prescribed by the latter are called indifferently judicial or court-fee stamps, and the receipts from them for 1894-95 may be taken at Rs 1,14,25,000. Three-fourths of this sum is credited to Provincial Funds, so that out of the total of Rs. 1,20,38,000, the sum of Rs. 85,69,000 represents the receipts to be derived by the Local Government in 1894-95 from court-fees levied in stamps. These receipts are not credited to Law and Justice at all, but to the general head of Stamps, as the Budget shows.

"The deficit referred to by the hon'ble member is met from the general revenues of the Province, and no comparison is made in these accounts between receipts from Stamps on the one hand and expenditure upon Courts of Law on the other."

### EXCISE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

II. Receipts for license and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs under Head V, "Excise," are estimated for 1894-95 at Rs. 91,50,000. How much of this revenue would be derived from outstills, stating the number of outstills? What was the number of outstills in 1893-94, and the revenue derived therefrom? The explanatory note says that administrative reforms have been introduced rendering more elastic the arrangements for settling shops for the sale of country spirits. What is the nature of these arrangements? Are they at all calculated to increase the consumption of country spirits?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"Judging from the actuals for 1892-93, and the figures for nine months of 1893-94, the revenue from outstills during 1894-95 may be estimated at twenty-six and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The number of outstills in 1893-94 was 2,004, but the revenue derived therefrom cannot at present be stated.

"The administrative reforms referred to in the explanatory note comprise the concession to local officers of a larger discretion in regard to the upset price of shops and stills, and the withdrawal of certain restrictions on the number of vats and the size of stills. Experience has shown that, owing to a disregard of local conditions, the upset price has sometimes been fixed too high, with the result that the shops remain unlet. In these circumstances the Government revenue suffers unnecessarily in areas where the shops have not been let, the licensees of neighbouring shops obtain a profit which they were not intended to get, and a strong incentive is offered to the distillation of illicit liquor. District officers have accordingly been authorised to lower the upset prices wherever the circumstances demand it. These orders are not calculated to increase the consumption of country liquor, but merely to prevent illicit liquor from passing into consumption without taxation."

## PROVINCIAL RATES.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

III. Under the Head VI, "Provincial Rates," the revised estimate as regards the Public Works Cess for 1893-94 is fixed at the sum of Rs. 41,65,000. Will the Government state how much of this sum was spent upon ordinary public works, and how much for protection against famine and upon the following extraordinary public works; the three irrigation canals on the Sone, in Orissa and at Midnapore, and the State Railways of Port Canning, Nalhati, Northern Bengal and Tirhut?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"This question has apparently been asked with reference to the arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India in 1877, when the management of certain works classed as productive public works was made over to the Government of Bengal, together with the responsibility for the payment of interest on the capital expended on their construction. In order to enable the Local Government to meet this burden, the Provincial Public Works Cess was introduced, and Provincial responsibility for all productive public works existing and prospective was definitely assumed: at the same time the Local Government was given full liberty to utilize the balance, if any, of the proceeds of the cess on other works tending to the improvement of the country. As explained in reply to a similar question put before this Council on the 9th February, 1894, no separate account is maintained, in which the receipts from the cess are balanced against the definite expenditure for which the cess was imposed. The possibility of doing this has been destroyed by the system on which the Provincial contracts are framed, under which the whole income entrusted to the Provincial Government is balanced against the whole expenditure imposed upon it, and no special hypothecation of particular sources of revenue to particular modes of outlay can be maintained.

"The following general information, however, can be given. In the first place, the Provincial Government has been relieved of all administrative charges connected with railways, and especially of the charge for interest on account of the railways mentioned above. As regards canals, the interest payable for 1894-95 on the capital outlay on the three canals mentioned above, which are classed as 'Productive' or 'Major Works,' amounts to about 24½ lakhs. The difference between this sum and the estimated receipts (42 lakhs), is about 17½ lakhs. Against this sum may be placed the 8 lakhs granted in 1894-95 for Irrigation Minor Works, plus the 7½ lakhs granted for embankments, plus the 7 lakhs to be expended on roads, plus a considerable part of the 5½ lakhs granted to District Boards and shown under the

head of Contributions. All this expenditure can, by the spirit and letter of the law, be debited to the Public Works Cess, and it greatly exceeds the receipts from that cess."

## CINCHONA CULTIVATION.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

IV. Under Head XXI, "Scientific and other Minor Departments," the estimate of receipts from cinchona plantations in 1894-95 is put down at Rs. 1,25,000, against Rs. 1,35,000 in the revised estimates of 1893-94. Does the falling off indicate want of appreciation by the people of the system of selling quinine in small packets through the agency of the post-office? Will Government state how much was realized from such sales during 1892-93 and 1893-94?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The actual receipts in 1892-93 under the sub-head 'Cinchona Plantations' were Rs. 1,18,000, and in view of the growing popularity of the pice-packets of quinine supplied through the post-offices, the estimate for 1894-95 has been placed at Rs. 1,25,000. The reason why the revised estimate for 1893-94 was placed Rs. 10,000 higher than the sanctioned estimate is, that in that year unusually large quantities of the drug were supplied to the Medical Store Department at Mian Mir.

"With regard to the second part of the question, 475lbs. of quinine were issued in 1892-93 to be made up into pice-packets, and 1,490lbs. were issued in 1893-94. The receipts credited were Rs. 569 from 1st December, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, and Rs. 21,492 from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

"These figures will show that far from there being a want of appreciation of the system, the demand for the pice-packets is rapidly increasing, and quinine for this purpose has been supplied to Assam and the Central Provinces, while negotiations are still going for supplying Burma: the Madras Government has adopted the Bengal system for the distribution of its own quinine grown in the Nilgiris."

## VETERINARY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

V. Under the head of "Scientific and other Minor Departments" (No. XXI) the falling off in the veterinary receipts from Rs. 25,000 in 1892-93 to Rs. 5,000, the estimate for 1894-95, is not explained. Similarly, the falling off in Sone Canal receipts under Head XXIX, "Major Works (Direct Receipts)" from Rs. 10,56,373 in 1892-93 to Rs. 8,35,000, the estimate for 1894-95, is not explained.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The information as to veterinary receipts has already been furnished and will be found in paragraphs 18 and 37 of the explanatory note. The amount shown against 'Veterinary Receipts' for 1892-93 represents the contribution of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit of Bombay towards the cost of constructing the Veterinary School and Hospital at Belgachia. The sum of Rs. 5,000 shown for 1894-95 is the estimate of fees to be paid by owners of cattle and horses for the keep of their animals while in the hospital.

"The high receipts under 'Sone Canals' in 1892-93 were due partly to extensive rabi irrigation at the beginning of 1892 induced by the early cessation of the preceding rains and partly to large recoveries of the arrears of previous years. The system of collection has now been placed on a satisfactory footing, and few or no arrears are allowed to accrue: consequently the estimate for 1894-95 represents the current demand only. The hon'ble member is doubtless aware that the receipts from irrigation canals fluctuate with the rainfall."

## CIVIL WORKS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

VI. Under Head XXXII there is a steady falling off in the ordinary normal receipts under "Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department,"

which is not explained. The actuals for 1892-93 came up to Rs. 1,63,060; the revised estimates for 1893-94 came up to Rs. 1,30,000; the estimates for 1894-95 have been fixed at Rs. 1,20,000. This is not explained by the following remarks made in the explanatory note:—"The receipts under Civil Works were swelled by better revenue from ferries, but chiefly by a special payment of Rs. 99.250 by the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in settlement of a disputed claim."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The remarks quoted from paragraph 7 of the explanatory notes regarding the increase of revenue in 1893-94 refer to the Civil Works receipts as a whole, and not to the special item of ordinary receipts from Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department. These ordinary receipts are derived partly from the sale proceeds of buildings, old materials, and tools and plant, and must necessarily vary greatly from year to year according to the materials available for disposal."

## FERRY RECEIPTS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

VII. Will the Government state the total amount of the ferry receipts under Head XXXII? How much of it is made over to the District Boards and how much absorbed in the Provincial Funds? Is there any rule followed in making this division of the ferry receipts between the Provincial and the Local Funds?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The receipts from ferries credited to the Provincial and District Funds respectively are as follows:—

| | | 1892-93. (actuals) | 1894-95. (estimate) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial Funds | ... | 2.24.065 | 2,25,000 |
| District Funds | ... | 3,68,771 | 3,85,000 |
| Total | ... | 5,92,836 | 6,10,000 |

"These receipts are divided between the Provincial Government and District Boards according to no fixed proportion: the total contribution to District Funds is an aggregate of many district grants, each of which was separately allotted on the merits of the case. On the formation of District Boards under the Local Self-Government Act, the control of certain branches of the Provincial administration was made over to those bodies, and when it appeared that the aggregate cost of maintaining these departments in their then state of efficiency would exceed the departmental receipts, the ferry revenue was selected as a convenient vehicle for adjusting the difference, and the deficit was made good by the transfer to the District Board of a certain number of the ferries of the district, the net proceeds of which were expected to make up the deficiency. The remainder of the ferries have been retained under the direct management of Government. In districts where the receipts from all the ferries were insufficient to cover the deficit, special additional grants have been made from the Provincial Fund to place the District Fund in equilibrium."

## EXPENDITURE.

## SALARIES OF MENIALS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

VIII. The estimates bear no indication of any increased expenditure due to compensation for dearness of provisions to the menial servants of Government. Will Government state whether any such compensation was paid, and

if so, what was the amount, and whether in view of the long-continued scarcity prices in several districts during the expiring financial year, Government considers the grant adequate to relieve the hardship caused to its poorly-paid servants by high prices?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The payment of compensation for dearness of provisions is governed by the orders contained in section 72 of the Civil Account Code, according to which when in any district common rice is dearer than one rupee for 12 seers, the pay of all menial servants in such districts drawing Rs. 5 or less a month as whole-time servants of Government may be raised by one rupee a month. When the common food-grain of the district becomes dearer than 10 seers for the rupee Government may sanction the grant of Re. 1-8 per mensem to all whole-time servants whose pay was not higher than Rs. 12 a month. Advantage was taken of these provisions during the past year, but the Financial Department of this Government does not possess the detailed figures showing the amount expended under this head."

## CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

IX. Under the sub-head Customs in Calcutta (Head 9) the expenditure has increased from Rs. 5,17,000, the revised estimate for 1893-94, to Rs. 5,38,200, the estimate for 1894-95. It was explained that the increase is partly due to exchange compensation allowance and partly to the entertainment of additional preventive Wharf establishments provisionally sanctioned in connection with the shipment and loading of goods at the Kidderpore Docks. If the establishment was appointed provisionally, will it be required for the whole year, especially having regard to the fact that the Docks are so little used?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"It is impossible to say for how long the establishment will be entertained, or whether it will be entertained at all. A small provision has been made to meet the contingency of their employment, and any unspent portion of the allotment will lapse to Government at the close of the year."

## LAW AND JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

X. Under the head of Law and Justice (19A) the expenditure on the Civil and Sessions Courts has risen from Rs. 45,93,000, the revised estimate for 1893-94, to Rs. 46,37,000, the estimate for 1894-95. The explanatory note says that provision has been made for the appointment of an Additional Judge for the districts of Dacca, Jessore and Faridpur, and two Munsifs, together with increased provision for their establishment. Does the Government consider the provision sufficient to meet the increasing pressure of work on the subordinate judiciary of the country?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"As stated in paragraph 10 of the explanatory notes, the estimate for 1894-95 provides for an increase of more than a lakh of rupees over the revised estimate for 1893-94 for improvements in the administration of justice, and the Government considers that the increase is adequate for the present.

"The hon'ble member is doubtless aware that a very large increase in the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs took place in the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, after prolonged discussion between the Bengal Government and the High Court and the Government of India."

## JAIL EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

XI. In explaining the increase in Jail expenditure under head 19B, the explanatory note says:—"With a steadily increasing jail population, jail expenditure on clothing and rations must necessarily rise." This, however, would not explain the increase in the charge for superintendence from Rs. 52,836, the sanctioned estimate for 1893-94, to Rs. 55,000, the estimate for 1894-95. What was the jail population for 1892-93 and 1893-94?

In explaining the increase of expenditure under Jails, no reference is made to the prevailing high prices of food-grains. Have such high prices contributed to increased expenditure? If so, to what extent?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The small increase in the charge for superintendence from Rs. 52,836 to Rs. 55,000 is due principally to exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 1,500), to the annual increments in the pay of clerks (Rs. 992), and to travelling allowance.

"In 1892, the daily average jail population of the Province was 17,180: in 1893, it was 17,724.

"The increase of expenditure under the head of Rations is due partly to the increasing jail population and partly to the high price of food-grains.

"It is impossible to give exact figures showing how far the estimated increase is due to the higher price of food. Statistics showing the variations in the price of the principal articles of diet are published every year in the Annual Resolution of Government on Jail Administration. It was stated in last year's Resolution that the average price of rice rose from Rs. 2-1-9 per maund in 1891 to Rs. 2-9-1 in 1892."

## POLICE CHARGES.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

XII. The expenditure under head 20 "Police," sub-head "District Executive Force," has risen from Rs. 40,30,000, the revised estimate for 1893-94, to Rs. 42,99,000, the estimate for 1894-95. The explanation given is, that the increase is provided to carry out improvements recommended by the Police Committee, and also for exchange compensation allowance. Is it proposed to carry out the views of the Police Committee in the matter of the increase of pay recommended by the Committee to Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Police?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The proposals submitted to the Government of India contemplated a total expenditure of Rs. 3,08,309 during the first year in which they were in operation, but in the absence of sufficient funds the most important items only have been selected as follow:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| (a) Cost of increased allowances for holding charge of a station | 1,53,240 |
| (b) One-tenth of the cost of substituting Sub-Inspectors for head-constables* ... ... ... ... | 28,206 |
| (c) Cost of increasing constabulary employed on duties other than investigation ... ... ... | 22,310 |
| (d) Cost of free kits for ditto ... ... ... | 4,665 |
| (e) Cost of giving to Military Police recruits the minimum pay of sepoys as soon as they are efficient ... ... | 480 |
| Total ... | 2,08,901 |

* (Scheme to be carried out in ten years.)

"As will be seen from items (a) and (b), three-fourths of the proposed expenditure will be devoted to the better payment of the superior grades of native officers in the district executive force."

## EDUCATION AND MEDICAL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

XIII. An explanation is solicited as to why there has been a decrease in expenditure in the following items under Heads 22 "Education" and 24 "Medical"?

(*a*) The expenditure on "Government Schools, General" for 1893-94 was Rs. 5,35,000; the estimate for 1894-95 has been fixed at Rs. 5,30,000, though no doubt under the general head of Education the estimate provides for an increase of a lakh of rupees, a part of which is due to exchange compensation allowance.

(*b*) The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries for 1893-94 was Rs. 4,27,000; the estimate for 1894-95 has been fixed at Rs. 4,13,000.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"(*a*) The decrease of Rs. 5,000 under 'Government Schools, General' in 1894-95 compared with the grant for 1893-94 is due to a reduction in the teaching staff of the Hindu and Hare Schools, which will take place upon the retirement of certain teachers, whose places will not be filled up. The total saving in consequence of such retirements, it is anticipated, will amount to Rs. 9,600, but as the arrangement will not have full effect till September, 1894, a reduction of Rs. 5,000 only has been made in the Budget.

"(*b*) The revised estimate of expenditure under 'Hospitals and Dispensaries' for 1893-94 is Rs. 4,27,000. It includes heavy expenditure for medical stores and clothing of patients, which, it is anticipated, will not be so high in 1894-95. The actuals of 1892-93 were Rs. 4,04,000, and a provision of Rs. 4,13,000 is considered to be ample for 1894-95."

## DURBAR PRESENTS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

XIV. Explanation is solicited as to why the expenditure on Durbar Presents, &c., under Head 25, "Political," has been estimated at Rs. 17,000 for 1894-95, when the actuals for 1893-94 came up to only Rs. 10,000?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The actuals of any one year cannot possibly be taken as a safe guide in framing an estimate under a head of expenditure subject to such fluctuations as this is. The actuals for the four years previous to 1893-94 were:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1889-90 ... ... | 17,000 |
| 1890-91 ... ... | 17,000 |
| 1891-92 ... ... | 27,000 |
| 1892-93 ... ... | 3,000 |

and the revised estimate (not the actuals) for 1893-94 stands at Rs. 10,000. The sum of Rs. 17,000 estimated for 1894-95 thus represents about the average of the previous five years."

## CANALS EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

XV. An explanation is solicited as to why the working expenses of the Midnapore Canal under Head 42 Irrigation—Major Works have been estimated at Rs. 2,50,000, when the sanctioned estimate for 1893-94 came up to Rs. 2,29,000, and as to why the working expenses of the Sone Canals have been estimated at Rs. 7,00,000 for 1894-95, when the sanctioned estimate for 1893-94 came up to Rs. 6,84,000.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"Of the increase of Rs. 21,000 in the working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for 1894-95 on the sanctioned grant for 1893-94, about

Rs. 16,000 is under Establishment, due partly to the revision of grades and pay, and partly to exchange compensation allowance, and the remainder is for a provision for revetting with stone the banks of the canal to protect them against the damage caused by the wash of steamers.

"The increase in Sone Canals is wholly under Establishment, and is due to causes such as those mentioned above."

## SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OF ENQUIRY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

XVI. An explanation is solicited as to why under Head 32 "Miscellaneous," a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been estimated for 1894-95 for special commissions of enquiry? Is any Special Commission under contemplation?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"It is impossible to foretell the necessity of commissions such as these, but it is usual to keep a small reserve to meet the cost of any commission that may be appointed. No Special Commission is under contemplation."

## CALCUTTA PILOTAGE.

The Hon'ble MR. STUART asked—

XVII. Will the Government state what are the receipts and expenditure on account of Calcutta Pilotage? The items under the head of Marine do not show clearly what the total profit on pilotage is?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The receipts aggregated 8½ lakhs in 1892-93, and the charges about 10½ lakhs, of which Rs. 8,42,000 were incurred in India, and the balance in England. The charges in England comprise leave allowances to Pilots, pensions to Pilots or their widows and families, and outfit and passage money of leadsman apprentices. The accounts for 1893-94 have not yet been made up.

"A statement attached to the printed copy of this reply shows that during the last 11 years there has been an average loss on pilotage amounting to about Rs. 2,15,000 per annum."

*Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Pilotage Fund from* 1882-83 *to*

| YEARS. | Receipts. | CHARGES. | | | Surplus + or deficit— |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Paid in India. | Paid in England. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1882-83 ... | 9,23,062 | 9,49,539 | 1,98,067 | 11,47,606 | —2,24,544 |
| 1883-84 ... | 8,76,585 | 8,71,828 | 1,88,896 | 10,60,724 | —1,84,139 |
| 1884-85 ... | 7,48,641 | 7,92,827 | 1,87,273 | 9,80,100 | —2,31,459 |
| 1885-86 ... | 8,30,130 | 7,82,053 | 1,89,462 | 9,71,515 | —1,41,385 |
| 1886-87 ... | 8,56,236 | 8,18,568 | 2,06,420 | 10,24,988 | —1,68,752 |
| 1887-88 ... | 8,75,282 | 8,10,884 | 2,11,640 | 10,22,524 | —1,47,242 |
| 1888-89 ... | 8,81,836 | 9,88,372 | 2,05,348 | 11,93,720 | —3,11,884 |
| 1889-90 ... | 8,18,922 | 11,15,684 | 2,24,063 | 13,39,747 | —5,20,825 |
| 1890-91 ... | 8,57,952 | 8,03,610 | 2,00,361 | 10,03,971 | —1,46,019 |
| 1891-92 ... | 9,01,447 | 8,20,617 | 1,85,233 | 10,05,850 | —1,04,403 |
| 1892-93 ... | 8,50,200 | 8,41,846 | 2,04,866 | 10,46,712 | —1,96,512 |
| 1893-94 ... | | | | | |
| 1894-95 ... | | | | | |
| 1895-96 ... | | | | | |
| 1896-97 ... | | | | | |
| 1897-98 ... | | | | | |
| 1898-99 ... | | | | | |
| 1899-1900 ... | | | | | |

## SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

The Hon'ble MR. STUART asked—

XVIII. Will the Government say what are the receipts and expenditure on account of the Small Cause Court, and what is the profit or loss on its working?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The annual report and returns of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1893 show that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,68,591, and the total expenditure, including refunds of receipts amounting to Rs. 47,074, was Rs. 2,16,444, giving an apparent profit of about a lakh and-a-half of rupees on the year's working. The charges, however, do not include the cost of pensions paid to retired officers of the Court, nor the price of stationery supplied, nor Public Works expenses, all of which are shown under other heads of account."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON moved for the discussion of the Bengal Provincial Service Budget for 1894-95.

The Hon'ble MR. STUART said:—"I congratulate you, Sir, and the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary in the increasing revenue disclosed by the revised Budget for the year 1893-94, and I trust that the improvement will continue during the year 1894-95. The appendices attached to the financial statement are an improvement upon the plan adopted last year, when only a bare abstract statement was presented. The detailed particulars given in them add considerably to their value and elucidate many points. I regret to notice that there is a deficit of Rs. 4,70,000 in the Budget for 1894-95, apart from the three lakhs handed over to the Imperial Government. Budgetting for a deficit, however, seems to be the order of the day, and we have the example of higher authority in adopting that course. In the present instance I do not disapprove, for I consider that there is no use in showing tempting surpluses to catch the eye of an impecunious Imperial Finance Minister. Regarding the special contribution of three lakhs, as it is called, to the Imperial Revenues, it is not, I understand, allowed by the Rules of this Council to criticise the action of the Imperial Government. But I presume I may be allowed to express a hope that the Imperial Government will, on the first opportunity, refund this forced loan. In time of war, as has been done before, or of any special distress, such as famine or other calamity, I would gladly support such a contribution, but in the present too well-known circumstances, I desire to record my emphatic protest.

"As regards the Small Cause Court, the Hon'ble MR. RISLEY explained last year that the receipts under the head of Courts of Law formed only a portion of the total receipts, but he was unable at that time to state what the total receipts really were. We are now informed by the Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON that the gross profits derived from the Small Cause Court, apart from deductions for pensions and certain other items, amount to one-and-a-half lakhs. Roughly, we may take it that after paying these expenses there was at least a profit of one lakh per annum. I notice, however, as stated in the explanatory note, that a reduction in the establishment and other expenditure of that Court has been made on the report of Mr. Beighton, but I gather that this reduction of establishment has not improved the efficiency of the Court; at least it is but seldom the case that reduction in expenditure leads to increased efficiency, and it appeared from the statement of the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary that the reduction was hardly necessary for the sake of mere economy, seeing that there has been a large profit.

"For many years there has been a very substantial profit, exceeding a lakh of rupees yearly, on the working of the Small Cause Court, and I venture to maintain that our finances cannot be considered to be in a satisfactory state as long as the Government depends on profits derived from the administration of justice. It is contrary to the views of the most eminent jurists that justice should be taxed: and though the hon'ble member spoke in his explanatory note of the luxury of litigation, I look upon the expression as a little joke on his part, and not as the serious opinion of a responsible administrator; for, however much the Government may want to curb the litigiousness

of the people, it must be borne in mind that any unnecessary expense in dispensing justice is a distinct hardship and injustice to the poor suitor. These remarks apply with equal force to the Civil Courts throughout the whole of Bengal, for, as far as I can gather from this statement, the receipts from stamp fees and the general receipts from the administration of justice in the Civil Courts cover not only the whole expense of those Courts, but also the whole cost of the Criminal Courts, and leave a surplus to the Government of about thirty lakhs, of which apparently the Government of India receives twenty-five lakhs. I would like to ask the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary to furnish the Council, on an early occasion, with a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Small Cause Court for the past ten years, and also with a copy of Mr. Beighton's report on that Court."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"As this is the first occasion on which the Provincial Budget is being discussed by the enlarged Council, it may not be out of place to express our sense of recognition of the great boon which has been conferred upon the members of this Council. I am well aware of the limitation under which this right has to be exercised—we may discuss, but we cannot divide the house; nevertheless such a discussion is calculated to place the financial administration of the province in touch with popular opinion. Restricted as the right is, its judicious exercise makes a heavy demand upon the responsibility of the non-official members of this Council in the discharge of which we have to contend against difficulties of no ordinary magnitude. I do not make this a matter of complaint. I should not be justified in making it a matter of complaint, but I state the bare truth when I say that in regard to financial matters, the Government is the master of the situation, the Government is in possession of all material information bearing upon the financial situation. Our enquiries and our observations are necessarily based upon imperfect data, and we have accordingly to throw ourselves upon the indulgent consideration of this Council and to rely upon the indulgent judgment of the country at large.

"A great deal has been said about the inelastic character of our revenues. I am not prepared to join in this complaint, at least in the unqualified form in which it is put forward. It does not represent the whole truth. It is not exhaustive of the whole case. Our revenues are inelastic only in a relative sense, as compared with the steadily growing revenues of the great European countries. Our revenues expand and increase, but the misfortune of the situation is that our expenditure shows even a greater tendency to outstrip the limits of our revenue, and this is amply borne out by the figures of the Financial Statement which we are now considering. The Statement gives the actuals for 1892-93, the revised estimates for 1893-94, and the estimates for 1894-95.

"Looking at the figures on the receipt side, we find that the actuals for 1892-93 came up to Rs 4,47,00,000; the revised estimates for 1893-94 are calculated at Rs. 4,56,00,000, while the estimates for 1894 95 have been fixed at Rs. 4,58,00,000. Looking at the expenditure side, we find that the actuals for 1892-93 came up to Rs. 4,25,00,000; the revised estimates for 1893-94 are calculated at Rs. 4,26,00,000, and the estimates for 1894-95 have been fixed at Rs. 4,35,00,000. These figures are significant in their own way, and they provoke an obvious remark; for while we find that in 1893-94 the receipts show an increase of Rs. 9,00,000 over the receipts for 1892-93, the expenditure shows an increase of only Rs. 2,00,000. But this hopeful view of the matter disappears when we consider the figures for 1894 95. The expenditure has arisen by Rs. 9,00,000, the receipts only by Rs. 2,00,000. But this is not all. The cash balance for 1893 94 has been fixed at Rs. 29,00,000, but it dwindles down in 1894-95 to Rs. 22,00,000.

"But we have even less cause for congratulation when we consider some of the items which have contributed to swell the receipt side of the Statement. Among these I would mention Customs, Stamp and Excise. I desire to call the attention of the Council to a telegram which appeared in the morning papers of the 2nd April last, giving some details of the financial position of the British Isles for 1893-94. From that telegram we learn that the revenue for the British

Isles for 1893-94 came up to £93,800,000; the proceeds from the income-tax showed an improvement of £740,000 over those of the preceding year; but that (and this is the point which bears upon the remarks I am now making) there was a decrease in the receipts from Customs, Stamp, and Excise. Therefore, the items which, on the receipt side of the budget estimates of the British Isles show a decrease, are the items which in our financial statement show an increase. We may, therefore, well pause, before we join the Financial Secretary in the very hopeful view of the situation which he takes, having regard to the increase from these items. Referring to the increase in the Stamp Revenue, the Hon'ble Member regards it as an index of prosperity. The people being prosperous and happy, he says they indulge in the luxury of litigation. Well, Sir, litigation is a dangerous and expensive luxury. It has impoverished many a family; it has ruined many a home; it has kept burning the embers of animosities which have been fraught with disastrous consequences. I know of no section of the community which have derived any benefit from it, except that section which has furnished to this Council some of its most distinguished members.

"Coming to the receipts from 'Excise,' we have even less cause for congratulation. The increase represents an increase in consumption, which means an increase in the demoralisation of the people. I desire to call attention to what was done in this connection some few years back in consequence of an urgent demand made by an influential Association in this city. Sir Steuart Bayley appointed Mr. Westmacott to enquire into the operation of the outstill system. The outcome of that investigation was that the outstil system was abolished so far as regards the more populous districts in the Presidency Division. I ask the Bengal Government to complete the beneficent policy initiated by Sir Steuart Bayley to abolish the outstill system, and to spare the rustic population of Bengal the dangerous luxury of cheap liquor made readily accessible to them.

"On the expenditure side of the accounts, our attention is arrested by the expenditure under the head of Law and Justice. Under this head an expenditure of 89 lakhs is estimated for 1894-95, against a receipt amounting to nine lakhs of rupees. So that apparently there is a deficit, and a heavy defect; but we have just heard the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary observe that from the Stamp revenue there are receipts to the extent of nearly 85 lakhs to be credited to the judicial courts; therefore, instead of a deficit, there will be a surplus balance of about five lakhs to the credit of the courts of law. The first charge upon this surplus balance should be the improvement of the administration of justice, both Civil and Criminal. Our system of administration of justice is not perfect. To say that it is not perfect is to say that it is a human institution. Why, Sir, there is that pressing question of the separation of judicial and executive functions in regard to which there is a universal consensus of opinion. A late Viceroy of India has described it as a counsel of perfection. I hold that, if there is a surplus balance available, this urgent reform should be attended to with as little loss of time as possible. Then our subordinate judiciary is undermanned and overworked. There was considerable controversy about this question a few years back. Sir Steuart Bayley described it as a triangular duel between the Government of Bengal, the Government of India, and the High Court, and as the outcome of that controversy there was a considerable addition of strength to the subordinate judiciary. But the complaint is still loud and persistent; it remains unremedied and unredressed, and I cannot regard a provision for two additional Munsifs, and one additional Judge, as at all adequate, having regard to the needs of this Province. Further, the ministerial establishments attached to our courts of law are very much under-paid. The pay is not high enough to attract the class of men you want. Our courts of law are not, what they ought to be, the temples of purity and justice.

"The next item of expenditure to which I shall refer is 'Education.' We have an aggregate amount of 26 lakhs put down under that head. I am thankful to observe that that sum represents nearly one lakh over last year's estimate, but having regard to the progressive character of these provinces—having regard to what has been done in other parts of the British Empire—I am constrained to observe that the grant is exceedingly niggardly. I hold in my hand a statement which shows the expenditure on education per head of the population

in different parts of the Empire, and ours is the lowest. In Natal the expenditure on education is one shilling per head of the population, in British Guiana it is 3 shillings per head, in Jamaica it is 11 pence, in Mauritius it is 10 annas, in Ceylon it is 2 annas. What do you think is the expenditure per head of the population in Bengal? It is only 7 pies. I need not read the other items in this comparative statement, because, having regard to the figures which I have just read, I think it will be admitted on all hands that the expenditure on education should be increased, and that it is necessary to increase it, bearing in mind the progressive character of the people and the enlightened policy of the Government.

"The Hon'ble the Financial Secretary has been good enough to give us the figures with regard to the expenditure under the head of Provincial Public Works Cess. I hold to the view that the first charge under this head should be the maintenance of the extraordinary public works, and the making of provision against the contingency of famine, for which indeed the Public Works Cess was originally levied. Still there would be a balance of more than 11 lakhs of rupees, which should be devoted to the carrying out of works of sanitation contemplated under the Drainage Bill.

"One other observation which I have to make is that, as we run our eyes over these accounts, we meet with a large item of expenditure under the head of Exchange Compensation Allowance. I know that, as far as this matter is concerned, the Government of Bengal has no independent voice or control, and that it must obey the mandate of superior authority; but I feel that I shall not be doing my duty if I did not record my respectful but firm protest against this exchange compensation allowance."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I must ask the hon'ble member not to make any observations on this point, as it is a matter over which the Government of Bengal has no control, and is therefore one of the questions excluded from discussion in this Council."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE continued:—I bow to the authority of the Chair, but I must be permitted to observe that by reason of the exchange compensation allowance and the complications which have followed in its train, we have been called upon to make a payment of three lakhs to the Imperial Government. The Financial Secretary approaches the consideration of this matter with some degree of levity. To my mind it is a very serious question. It may mean the restriction or the indefinite postponement of useful public works calculated to advance the material prosperity of the country or the sanitary well-being of the people. As exchange compensation allowance has been granted to the European and non-domiciled Eurasian employés of the Government, may I say one word in behalf of the ministerial servants of the Government. They draw a miserable pay. Hard as their lot is, it is rendered doubly hard by the rise in the price of food-grains. Their case is worthy of the indulgent consideration of a generous Government.

"I cannot conclude these remarks without thanking the Hon'ble Financial Secretary for his admirable and lucid explanatory note which has been of great service to me, and I am sure to the other hon'ble members of this Council in helping us to make our way through somewhat dry details of the financial statement."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"I shall not detain the Council many minutes by my remarks in reply to the observations which have fallen from the two hon'ble members who have discussed the Budget.

"The Hon'ble MR. STUART expressed the hope that, when the financial position of the Government of India is more favourable, the contribution of the three lakhs which has been levied from the Provincial revenues will be repaid. It is probably in the knowledge of several hon'ble members here present that an assurance of such a character has already been given, and that in the Resolution in which the Government of India indicated their intention to levy this contribution, it was distinctly stated that as soon as possible an effort would be made to restore the sum so withdrawn from the Provincial revenues. The hon'ble member asked for a copy of the report of Mr. Beighton on the establishment of the Small Cause Court; his request for a copy of that report

will be dealt with in the Department concerned. As to the remark that the stamp duties from the Civil Courts apparently paid for the whole expenses of the Criminal as well as the Civil Courts, I wish to point out that this is not so, since very large sums are levied by the Criminal Courts also in the shape of court-fees and in cash, as well as in the way of fines and forfeitures, which are all credited in the accounts in their appropriate places under the head of Law and Justice.

"As regards what fell from the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE with reference to the Excise Revenue, it is impossible for the Government at this moment to give any guarantee as to the abolition of the outstill system, or as to its policy at this or any future time. I can only repeat that its efforts have been steadily directed towards reducing consumption, and at the same time increasing the revenue, and I have already pointed out in the explanatory note that during 1892-93, the last year of which the Excise administration has been reviewed, this object has been effected under four of the largest heads of revenue. In the debit and credit account which the hon'ble member drew between the cost of the courts of law and the receipts from stamps, he altogether omitted, no doubt by inadvertence, to take into consideration the fact that under the head of Stamps there is a considerable expenditure aggregating over 5 lakhs in the cost of providing stamps.

"Turning next to the hon'ble member's remarks upon Education, it is superfluous criticism to say that the province of Bengal, as regards the expenditure upon Education, cannot be compared with Natal or British Guiana, or any other outlying Colonies of the British Crown. Every member of this Council must be well aware that the comparison is impossible, and that the conditions of administration in Bengal and in the Colonies must differ in almost every respect. Moreover, the hon'ble member should always remember that the whole of the expenditure upon Education is not represented in this Budget, for very large sums are contributed by District Boards and Municipalities, which appear in their own Budgets, and are not dealt with in the Budget now before Council.

"The hon'ble member also criticised severely the diversion, as he was pleased to call it, of the Public Works Cess from its legitimate object, that is to say, the improvement of the country and the guarding against famines; but I have already pointed out that against the apparent balance of 17½ lakhs must be set about 8 lakhs to be spent on minor irrigation projects, 7½ lakhs on embankments, and 7 lakhs upon roads, besides a very large proportion out of the 5½ lakhs given to District Board in the shape of contributions, which will be utilised in the construction of works of the same character. Surely the improvement of communications, the maintenance of protective embankments, and the execution of well-considered irrigation projects deserve to be recognised as steps for the protection of the country, so far as it can be protected, against the invasion of famine.

"The hon'ble member who last spoke has criticised the Budget at considerable length, but there is one cardinal defect, which characterises his speech, namely, that his criticisms have been merely destructive; he attacked the receipts under several heads, and the expenditure under others; but he has not ventured to suggest how, by decreasing taxation, we shall at the same time be in a position to spend larger sums of money on objects which he considers specially deserving of such expenditure."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think we all sympathise in the wish which has formed the leading string of thought which ran through the speech of the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, and which is the wish that it was possible to have larger funds to expend upon the many objects of usefulness and improvement of the administration which presented themselves to the Government of this great Province, and to those who are able to make suggestions to the Government whenever they look into the details shown in the Provincial accounts. But as the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary has just remarked, we are bound by the limits of our income, and it is almost an idle pleasure to suggest what we should be glad to do if we had more money to spare. No doubt from some points of view it would be satisfactory to be able to raise the pay both of the ministerial and menial establishments of Government. There are many things which might be said on this subject, and perhaps it may be

suggested with regard to some of them that we should not do much good to the country if we were to raise the salaries of the superior classes of the Government employés. It is a great temptation to all of us to utter or to give way to such suggestions. It is very easy to be generous with other people's money, but what the Government has to do when such suggestions are made is to resist them to the utmost, as long as it can do so with any sense of justice. What we have to consider is not whether they would like to raise the pay of the ministerial establishment, but whether private employers pay more, and if not, whether the Government would be justified in raising the market rate by giving more than private employers do give, or more than the men are willing to receive. As long as we have this exceedingly tight fit between revenue and expenditure, the Government is bound to exercise the strictest supervision over all temptations to increase expenditure. It is a great satisfaction that we have been able to justify ourselves on this occasion in accepting one proposal for increased expenditure which has been pressed upon us by the highest authority—a proposal which has been laid before the Government of India in accordance with a report by a Special Committee, the President of which was the Chief Secretary of our Government, and the principle of which has been accepted by the Government of India, namely, that we have been able to add three lakhs of rupees to the pay of the Subordinate Police establishment. We have raised the pay of the lowest police from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and we have raised the allowances and in some instances the pay of head-constables and sub-inspectors. We trust we have done a good deal to remedy the evils complained of owing to the shortcomings of the police, so far as they were due to the temptations which surrounded them, and which they were unable to resist. This was the chief item in which we have been able to indulge ourselves by being liberal; we were also able to meet the demand of the Government of India to assist them in their financial distress, which was so much greater than ours, by a contribution of three lakhs. That we could do so is chiefly due to a remarkable rise in the income last year, namely, a rise in the receipts from railways, which was an altogether unexpected windfall, and also to a moderate increase under Stamps and Excise.

"The hon'ble member compared the Budget of the United Kingdom with ours with some degree of regret that the comparison was unfavourable to us. To my mind this was a mistaken impression on his part, and if he understood better what the conditions of Imperial finance were, he would feel thankful that he is in Bengal and not in England. The only increase in the British Government's revenue for the year just closed is an increase in the receipts from the income-tax, which was due to an extra penny in the pound having been put on from the 1st of April last. It would be very easy to raise the rate of the income-tax here, but I do not think I should receive a hearty welcome from my hon'ble colleagues if I stood here on the part of the Government of India to propose such an increase. Then the hon'ble member speaks of the falling off in the English receipts from Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom, as affording ground for satisfaction, but that is mentioned in all the economic papers which I have seen as a proof of the general depression and general backwardness of trade, and largely to the distress and discomfort due to lock-outs and strikes, and the fall in the price of silver. It is our great good fortune that we have not been subject to such distress. The rise here in the Excise has been a very small one—hardly exceeding the ratio of the annual increase in the population, namely, one per cent. That increase has been looked upon with regret by the hon'ble member, but in England a decrease in the revenues from Customs and Excise was looked upon with universal regret as a proof of the poverty of the people, and the restrictions they were in consequence obliged to impose upon themselves. I venture to think there has been no year among the years I have studied in which the Provincial revenues occupied so favourable a position as in the year before them. We have, as has already been pointed out, an increase in the revenues by about 10 lakhs over the receipts of 1892-93, and we have been able to spend that on most useful reforms in the Police, in Education and in the Courts of Law and other departmental administrative purposes, all of which I have no doubt will tend to the improvement of the general administration. We have also been able, without pinching ourselves, and without restricting any expenditure, to make

this large contribution of three lakhs to the Government of India which, in no past year whose figures I have studied, the Bengal Government would have been able to do without very considerable distress.

"I think, therefore, I may congratulate you and the Province on the whole on the position we have been able to lay before you as regards the financial measures of the next year, and as to the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Bengal."

## BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, III OF 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON also moved that the clauses of the Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1884, as amended by the enlarged Select Committee, be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER moved that in section 15 of the Bill the words "or Vice-Chairman" be omitted. He said:—

"This section of the Bill had already been passed by the Council; but I believed that mistakes in drafting may be pointed out and corrected at any time. These words have only been left in this section by oversight; they refer to a provision previously in the Bill, but which has now been omitted by which the election of the Vice-Chairman was subject to the approval of the Government. As it is no longer so subject, the words 'or Vice-Chairman' are quite unnecessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON moved that after section 15 of the Bill the following section be inserted:—

"After section 26, the following section shall be inserted:—

'26A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-seven (A), the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of every municipality shall resign office at the first meeting of the Commissioners newly appointed and elected at which a quorum shall be present. The meeting shall thereupon proceed (*a*) to elect, or to request the Local Government to appoint, a Chairman, and (*b*) to elect a Vice-Chairman:

Provided that, if the municipality is in the second schedule of this Act, or if the meeting decides to request the Local Government to appoint a Chairman, the resignation of the Chairman shall not take effect until a new Chairman is appointed.'

He said:—

"The amendment which stands against my name has twice been laid before this Council, and a decision upon it has twice been postponed owing to the difficulty of selecting the most suitable form of expression, but since the last meeting of this Council, the wording of the amendment has been further considered by an informal Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon'ble MESSRS. ALLEN and COLLIER, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE and myself, and we recommend the amendment in the form which it has now taken.

"Section 15 of the Bill provides that an outgoing body of Commissioners with their Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall carry on their duties until the first effectual meeting of the new body is held. The addition which I propose to make to section 15 of the Bill and to section 26 of the Act will declare that as soon as this meeting is formed the old Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall resign, and the meeting shall then proceed to elect a Vice-Chairman under section 25 of the Act, and either to elect a Chairman under section 23, or under the same section to request the Local Government to appoint one. The case of municipalities which are in the second schedule of the Act will be covered by the proviso which follows the new section.

"When this Council last met, a member enquired what was to be done in the event of there being an equality of votes at the meeting, and it has since

been asked who is to take the Chair at this meeting, whether the President shall have a casting vote, and whether a member shall be entitled to vote for himself. These are matters which, in the opinion of Government, need not be dealt with by legal enactment. Under section 90 of the present Bill, it is proposed to give to municipalities power to make rules, among other things, for the conduct of business: these rules require the sanction of the Local Government, and when they are prepared, the opportunity will be taken to lay down definite and uniform rules on these and other points on which doubt still prevails: I therefore ask the Council to accept the amendment as it stands."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON also moved that in section 16 of the Bill, for the number "26" the number and letter "26A" and for the number and letter "26A" the number and letter "26B" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—"At the last meeting of the Council, I asked permission to allow the amendment which I moved in section 22 of the Bill to stand over till to-day, so that I may have time to consider the course I should persue, having regard to the acceptance by the Government of the amendment moved by the hon'ble member for the Corporation. Having given the matter my most serious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that while I must abandon the first portion of my proposed amendment, it will be my duty to lay before the Council the second portion, which proceeds on altogether different lines, and which proposes to confer a veto on a majority of not less than two-thirds of the entire body of the rate-payers. The Council will remember that these sanitary sections formed no part of the original Bill, which was referred to the first Select Committee. They were the outcome of the Belvedere Conference, and were embodied in the Bill as amended by that Select Committee, though they carefully abstained from expressing any opinion. Subsequently, when the Bill was referred to the enlarged Select Committee, no portion of the Bill was more anxiously considered than these sections, the result being that they were considerably modified, and to a large extent recast.

"I believe the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will bear me out that as regards sections 37A to 37J we were unanimous; but it was only when we came to section 37K, which proposes to confer compulsory powers upon the Government, that any serious difference of opinion arose. There was no difference of opinion as regards the character, the utility or the importance of the works contemplated under these sections: we were as keenly alive to that part of the question as the majority of the Committee. Nor do I believe that public opinion has lagged behind: so far I have not come across any newspaper or any individual so foolish or so fanatical as to deny the advantages of a proper system of drainage and a supply of pure drinking-water. At the same time, there has been considerable opposition on the part of the public to compulsory legislation. That opposition was entirely based on the question of ways and means which, it is feared, might not always be considered by the executive Government with sufficient regard for the means and resources of those who will have to bear the expenses.

"More than twenty years ago it was declared by so high an authority as the late Lord Mayo that taxation had reached its utmost limits in this country, and since then we have had so many additional turns of the screw that the people are afraid that if the operation of these sections is left to the discretion of the Government, the capacity of the rate-payer to bear additional burdens may receive but slight consideration, and poor and small municipalities might be forced to embark on schemes which are far too expensive for them. It is possible to pay too high a price for even the blessing of pure water. It may be a poor mercy—if I may quote the happy phrase of the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer—to give them an elaborate system of water-works if it involves crushing taxation, such as may appreciably diminish their power of procuring

solid food, and compel them to rely more or less on such nourishment as may be derived from pure water. I had the advantage of talking this matter over privately with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and I was glad to find that he deprecates as much as I do any great and intolerable increase of taxation, even in the name of sanitation; and I also gathered from what he said that the Government may possibly see its way to accept my amendment in the case of a single or isolated municipality, but that it was considered that in the case of a group or a series of riparian municipalities which are expected to join with each other in the carrying out of such schemes, it would be undesirable to allow any one of them by its obstinacy to paralyse the action of all the others. I admit that there is great force in that argument; and having regard to the fact that the Government have accepted the amendment of my hon'ble friend the Member for the Corporation, I am unwilling to ask the Government to make any further concessions as far as that case is concerned. I am, therefore, prepared to restrict the operation of my amendment to the case of an isolated municipality alone. But before the Government or hon'ble members generally make up their minds, I desire to read a short extract from a communication with which I have been favoured by my learned friend Mr. Graham, who also happens to be a Municipal Commissioner of Serampore. He says:—

'Of course the chief objection to a joint scheme is the taxation it will involve. The suggested taxation on Serampore has been over Rs. 20,000, or equivalent to an extra 50 to 55 per cent. on our taxes, which many find a difficulty in paying now. The incidence of taxation may be unfair, but in the long run you must tax on the numbers, and it would be grossly unfair to throw the whole burden on comparatively few rate-payers, as would be the case the moment the level was raised. Owing to the scattered nature of this Municipality—and I take it all municipalities in Bengal—the sums collected have to be spent on very large unproductive areas, and a water-works scheme is really only possible in localities where the density of population will provide the requisite money at a fair cost. With large unproductive areas it is almost impossible to raise the money fairly to provide for long stretches of pipes and numberless taps. Of course the same applies to roads, but a road is a very cheap thing compared to a water-supply.'

"These are the views not of ignorant native rate-payers, but of a cultured English gentleman, who from his local knowledge, is satisfied that such a scheme would be disastrous to the rate-payers of Serampore. These are considerations of such a cogent character that I do not think any Government in the world could be indifferent to them. I fully believe that if the Government were convinced that the results would be such as Mr. Graham anticipates, it would hesitate long before enforcing such a scheme. But, Sir, the danger lies in this. The Government is far removed from the people; its views are mostly formed on the representations of the District Officers, who are its eyes and its hands, and the younger, the more active and the more zealous those officers are, the greater the danger. To them the improvement of a municipality within their district is an object of paramount importance, while the ability of the tax-payer to bear additional taxation may receive little or no consideration.

"These are the grounds on which we felt compelled to differ from the conclusions of the majority of the Select Committee. We felt that when such matters came up before the Government, it would naturally place the greatest reliance upon the recommendations of its own officers, and any objection on the part of the rate-payers would be attributed partly to the stupid conservatism of an ignorant people, and partly to the natural reluctance of all men to pay any taxes whatever.

"We had one of two courses open to us: either to move that section 37K be omitted, or to introduce into it such safeguards as in our humble judgment may provide against the dangers we apprehend. We have adopted the latter and the more moderate course, and we could not do less without surrendering our deliberate convictions. I am glad to say that the Government has done much to allay popular apprehension and alarm by accepting the amendment of my hon'ble friend, the Member for the Corporation. I now ask you to go one step further, for, unless you accept this proviso, there will still be many cases in which no protection will be afforded by the amendment which has been accepted. Even in the case of a municipality to which the franchise has already been extended, one-third of the Commissioners are appointed by the Government on

the nomination of the district officer, and speaking from personal knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be idle and futile to expect that any of those nominated Commissioners will ever venture to vote against any proposal made by the very officer to whose recommendation they owe their appointment; so that, unless you have the solid vote of the whole body of elected Commissioners, you will never get the requisite majority of two-thirds. In the case of illness or absence of any one of the elected Commissioners, or any difference of opinion on the part of one of them, the case will immediately go out of the provisions of the amendment of my hon'ble friend. Then, again, there is a large number of municipalities to which the franchise has not been extended, where all the Commissioners are appointed by Government, and the rate-payers have not a single elected representative. These are just the cases where my proviso will afford some protection. In this connection, I desire to remind the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill of the words used by him when replying to me on another occasion:—

'As far as my experience goes, there is very little hope that the majority of the rate-payers of a municipality will ever combine to submit a petition of any kind.'

"If that view, which was then endorsed by several hon'ble members who took part in the debate, be correct, then no possible objection can be urged against my amendment, for the proviso would either be inoperative, or it would be only in very exceptional cases of great and general hardship that such a large number as two-thirds of the whole body of the rate-payers will ever be able to combine to petition the Government. Besides, it should be remembered that this is the first time that these sanitary sections are being enacted, and it is not fair or just to legislate on the assumption that the attitude of the people must necessarily be one of obstinate opposition or unreasonable obstruction. I therefore ask you to give them a voice in the administration of their own local affairs. If after giving them a fair trial you find them utterly unreasonable and wholly unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, it will never be too late to amend the law. Should the results unfortunately justify a demand for further compulsory powers, no reasonable voice would be raised against such a demand. But, Sir, I do not anticipate that such a contingency will arise. I rely on the good sense and moderation of my countrymen, and I have faith in the gradual development of municipal institutions under the enlightened guidance of the Government, although I am not prepared to go so far as to place the popular voice upon such a high and lofty pedestal, or to claim for it such superlative authority, as was done by the hon'ble Member for the Corporation the other day. I am content to rest my case on a far more humble and prosaic ground, namely, that those who are expected to bear the expense as well as to enjoy the prospective benefits of a particular sanitary proposal should have an opportunity of deciding by an overwhelming majority of two-thirds of their whole number, whether such a scheme is suited to their means, or is utterly beyond their resources. Surely that is not too much to ask.

"Sir, you are about to inaugurate great and important measures of sanitary reform which, if successful, will for ever be honourably associated with the present administration, and I venture to think that a little confidence in the people at the beginning will not be thrown away. They are sure to reciprocate the sentiment and to feel grateful for the concession. Confidence will beget confidence, and you will have done much to advance the cause of sanitation by placing it on a popular basis and by dissociating it from all ideas of compulsion and coercion. You will succeed in completely re-assuring the public mind; you will satisfy the country that the Government has no intention of retracing its steps as regards Local Self-Government, and you will convince it beyond all doubt that so far from desiring to narrow or to circumscribe the privileges of the people, you are sincerely anxious, as opportunity may arise and as occasion may serve, gradually and cautiously, it may be, but steadily to widen the sphere and to enlarge the bounds of popular liberties.

"With these remarks, I have the honour to move that in section 22 of the Bill, after sub-section (*3*) of section 37K, the following proviso be added:—

'Provided further that in the case of a municipality not required to act conjointly with any other municipality or local authority if within two months from the date of the publication

of the particulars of any such scheme in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a petition is presented to the Local Government by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the registered rate-payers of a municipality objecting to the compulsory introduction of such scheme into such municipality, the Commissioners thereof shall not be compelled to carry out such scheme.'

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—" I take leave to doubt, Sir, whether it would have been possible to find a better exponent of the views expressed in this amendment than the hon'ble member who has just spoken, and though I am unable to accept his arguments or to advise the Council to do so, I congratulate him upon the force and the lucidity with which they have been set forth.

" The effect of the amendment is to provide an alternative system for blocking proposals for sanitation and drainage, and for representing the popular voice on proposals made by the Government. The only question seems to be whether it is necessary to supply this alternative. In the first place, to allow two-thirds of the rate-payers of a municipality a voice in a matter like this is to go altogether beyond the provisions of the Municipal Act. We hear frequently and from many quarters that the privilege of the franchise is a boon which is greatly valued, and the elections which have taken place within the last few months have raised an interest in many districts in Bengal, which has not at all been approached in the case of any previous elections, and it may be presumed that the Commissioners who have been elected have the fullest confidence of the electors, and that they are entitled to speak with authority on behalf of the persons whom they represent. The elective system is in force in five out of every six municipalities in Bengal, and wherever it is in force two-thirds of the Commissioners are elected by the rate-payers. Why should the elected representatives of the people be ignored? Why should two-thirds of the rate-payers be entitled to throw over the Commissioners and decide for themselves upon a matter which is eminently one for the decision of those who are elected by the rate-payers? The hon'ble mover of the amendment has assumed as a matter of course that in a matter of this kind the elected Commissioners will vote solid, and that the nominated Commissioners will vote against them; and he has urged that therefore the accidental absence of one elected Commissioner might at any time prove disastrous. But the Government are not at all prepared to admit that these two classes will always be divided by a line of this sort, and at any rate the argument is double-edged. Moreover, as the hon'ble member has already admitted, petitions of the rate-payers are matters of little or no account, and they remind me always of Lord Palmerston's definition of a deputation as a noun of multitude implying numbers but signifying nothing. If, as the hon'ble member put it, it will be so difficult to obtain a combined petition of two-thirds of the rate-payers, what will be the advantage of putting into the statute book a provision which will practically remain inoperative.

"Nevertheless, it is only fair to the mover of the amendment to admit that there is one class of cases in which I think it would be possible to accept the hon'ble member's proposal, namely, that of a municipality in which all the members are appointed by the Government. In these places, it is conceivable that the rate-payers would not be so thoroughly represented as they would be in a municipality where the elective principle is in vogue, and I believe that the Local Government would not be unwilling to accept the amendment if it were guarded by the limitation that it should be restricted to municipalities acting singly, and should apply only to municipalities in Schedule I, in which none of the Commissioners are elected, but all are appointed by the Government. If the hon'ble member will limit his amendment in this way, I shall not be disposed myself to accept it."

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—" If that is the final opinion of the Government, I shall thankfully accept it."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am glad the hon'ble mover of the amendment accepts the proposal, and I am glad to associate myself with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and say that the Government is prepared to go this length, namely, that the proviso shall only apply to municipalities in the first schedule of the Act. The exact wording of the amendment may stand over to the next meeting."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following further proviso be added to section 76 of the existing Act:—

"Provided also that the control exercised by the Commissioner of the Division under the terms of this section shall be restricted to the heads of the estimate, and shall not extend to the details thereof."

He said—

"Under the existing law, Commissioners of Divisions enjoy much greater power of control over the budget than they did under the Act of 1876. Under that Act he could sanction the budget, if he accepted the figures of the budget, but he could not alter or modify it. The Local Government alone had those powers entrusted to it. Under the Act of 1884 these powers have been delegated to the Commissioner of the Division. My amendment does not seek to deprive the Commissioner of his powers over the budget, but it proposes to curtail them, to restrict them, and confine their exercise to the principal heads of the budget. And, Sir, I beg leave to say that I press this amendment as much for the sake of the Municipalities as for the sake of the executive officers of Government who control these Municipalities, for one of the dangers of local self-government—in my opinion the chief danger—arises from friction between the executive officers of the Government and the Municipalities consequent upon the interference of the Commissioner of the Division with the minutest details of municipal administration. My amendment will minimise this danger; it will relieve Divisional Commissioners of a large part of their municipal work, and mark a distinct stage in advance in the history of local self-government by enlarging the powers of Municipal Commissioners, and by adding to their efficiency, by adding to their responsibilities.

"I have referred to the friction between Municipalities and the executive officers of the Government. It is somewhat of a serious allegation to make, but I make it with a full sense of the responsibility which belongs to my position. As a member of this Council I am prepared to prove it to demonstration. Let me somewhat enlarge upon the matter. The budget is presented in February or March. With the submission of the budget there begin the demand for explanations by the Divisional Commissioner and the submission of explanations by the Municipal Commissioners. Three or four months expire before the budget is finally sanctioned, and even then the troubles of the Commissioners are not at an end; for while correspondence was going on in regard to the budget, the work of the municipality had to be continued, expenses had to be incurred, and it might be in respect of some of the items which afterwards come to be disallowed, and with regard to such unsanctioned items, there is a further demand for explanation. Thus from year's end to year's end there goes on this merry-go-round of explanations to the great detriment of real and useful work. For let it be that the Chairmen of our municipalties are for the most part non-official gentlemen, who can devote only a portion of their time to the concerns of the municipality; but if a good portion of that time is thus taken up, then it is very obvious that their opportunities of doing useful work are necessarily restricted.

Let me illustrate the manner in which Divisional Commissioners exercise this power of control by reference to one or two concrete instances; and here I necessarily fall back upon my own personal experiences. In the North Barrackpore Municipality we provided in the budget some time ago for two sircars—one to collect the latrine-rate and the other the house-rate. The Divisional Commissioner objected to the sircar for collecting the latrine-rate. We protested—we pointed out that the collections would suffer—we went even so far as to say that we could not hold ourselves responsible for the satisfactory collection of the latrine-rate if the sircar was disallowed, but all in vain: the Commissioner of the Division was inexorable, and the sircar was disallowed. But the most curious part of the affair has yet to be told. As we had anticipated, the collections fell off, and we were called upon to explain if we could in any way be held responsible for the shortness of the collections. It is only due to Mr. Westmacott, who succeeded Mr. Smith as Commissioner of the Division, to state that he has allowed that item to stand. But the fact only serves to disclose the utter absence of all principle, the want of anything like a definite rule as to the way in which the Divisional Commissioners are to exercise their discretion. It is personal government pure and simple, tempered

only by the exercise of personal discretion. I will give another instance. We had a bill muharir, whose duty it was to write out 4,000 or 5,000 bills, some of which have to be written out in triplicate form. The Divisional Commissioner disallowed the bill muharrir who had been on the establishment ever since the creation of the Municipality. We pointed out that his services were very necessary, that five sircars could not be expected to write out five thousand bills, and do their legitimate work besides, but all in vain. The *fiat* went forth the sircars must write out their own bills.

Now I ask, is it right and fair to hold Municipal Commissioners responsible for the collections or the efficiency of municipal work, if they are to be interfered with, if their decisions are to be overridden in these essentially paltry matters of detail. It will be admitted on all hands that local gentlemen with local knowledge, responsible to their constituents and to the Government, are the best judges, and that Commissioners of Divisions, residing at a distance from the head-quarters of Municipalities and but imperfectly acquainted with local needs and wants, should not sit in judgment upon the decisions of Municipal Commissioners in these matters.

"It is, however, chiefly in reference to educational matters that this power of interference is most sedulously exerted. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill gave certain figures in reply to a question put by me, showing the grant made by municipalities to English schools for the last three or four years. The grant in 1888-89 to English schools was Rs. 48,360, in 1889-90 it was Rs. 47,121, in 1890-91 it was Rs. 51,446, in 1891-92 it was Rs. 53,000, but in 1892-93 the grant fell to Rs. 31,480. How are we to account for this sudden fall? I am in possession of facts which accentuate the conclusions to be derived from the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon's figures. We have two schools in the North Barrackpore Municipality, each of which used to receive a monthly grant of Rs. 20 from the Municipality. The Commissioner cut down the grant to Rs. 10 a month. We protested, but in vain. Then came another turn of the screw. The grant was disallowed altogether! We protested—we pointed out that these were essentially vernacular schools with just a little English taught in the higher forms. We could with difficulty induce Mr. Westmacott to restore the grant to one of these schools. I do not know what justification there is for this raid against education, and against English education in particular. Education and sanitation must go hand in hand. The one must minister to the other. Sanitation is impossible of attainment without education. You may flood a district with the purest water and bestow upon it the most approved system of drainage, but all to no purpose. If the habits of the people are dirty, if their sanitary ideal is low, the money will have been spent in vain. It is pleasing to contrast this discouragement of English education by the Bengal Government with the encouragement of English education by the Government of Madras. Lord Connemara, addressing a Municipality in the Madras Presidency, some years ago, thus observed:—'Local self-government was a success throughout the Presidency, and as education facilitated the working of the municipalities, so he was quite sure municipalities would do everything they could to promote education.'

"Language of the same kind was used by Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. But I rely not merely on considerations of practical and administrative convenience. I rest my case on those basal principles of local self-government which were enunciated by the great founders of the system. The Government of India in a letter dated the 10th of October 1881, addressed to the Government of Bengal, thus observed:—

'It is hopeless to expect any real development of local self-government if Local Bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail.'

"And then in the great Resolution of the 10th May 1882, it was laid down:—

'The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge.'

The principle was accepted by Sir Ashley Eden in some of the Resolutions which he issued. I invite this Council to adopt this principle by accepting my amendment. It would be a generous concession. It would broaden the foundations of Local Self-Government and render memorable the Municipal Amendment

Bill of 1894, by associating it with a progressive measure which would evoke deep gratitude from one end of the country to the other. The system of Local Self-Government has now been in existence for more that ten years. For ten years the Municipalities have been tried, and I venture to affirm that they have not been found wanting. Government after Government have borne uniform testimony to the satisfactory working of our Municipalities. The history of municipal laws in Bengal is the history of progressive legislation. The Act of 1876 was a distinct advance upon the earlier Municipal Act. The Act of 1884 embodies the priciple of Local Self-Government and is the charter of our municipal rights. The Council and the Government would be acting in accordance with their best traditions, if on this the occasion of the revision of the Municipal Act, they were to show their appreciation of the good work done by the Municipalities by a tangible concession which would operate as an incentive to feed the efforts in a direction where such efforts so far have been attended with unmixed blessing to the community.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon said:—"I am compelled to differ entirely from the hon'ble member who has just spoken, and I must ask this Council in the most emphatic manner to reject his amendment and to leave the law as it stands at present.

"The object of the amendment is to take away from the Commissioner of the Division the power of control over details in the Municipal Budget. This is a proposal which does not commend itself to my judgment on any grounds whatever, and I hope to be able to show in a few words that it is impolitic and unpractical, and that even if carried, it would be ineffectual to secure the object for which it is framed.

"As the law stands at present, the Budget Estimate of a municipality, when it has been prepared to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, is forwarded under section 74 of the Act to the Magistrate of the District. That officer may either forward it as it stands to the Commissioner of the Division, or may return it for revision to the Municipal Commissioners: if he adopts the latter course, the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting must take his criticisms into consideration, and either adopt or reject them; in either case the estimates are then forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for his scrutiny, and he can either sanction the estimate as it stands, or can direct the Municipal Commissioners to alter it, and sanction it when so altered. By a provision imported by section 30 of the present Bill, the Commissioner of the Division must always give the Municipal Commissioners an opportunity of revising their estimate by the light of his remarks before he passes final orders upon it.

"These Regulations seem to me to be eminently reasonable and fair. I do not suppose that the most advanced advocates of municipal independence in Bengal would have the hardihood to assert that Municipal Commissioners everywhere are fit to be freed from all financial control, and since control is to be exercised, it is natural, reasonable, and in accordance with commonsense, that it should be exercised by the local officers in the very considerate, not to say deferential, manner provided by the law.

"The proposal now is, that these simple arrangements should be set aside, and that the Commissioner should have power only to interfere with the main heads of the Budget, and should not be allowed to concern himself with details. The mover of the amendment does not say what he proposes to consider main heads and what details. I assume, however, that he intends to follow the headings of the form of Budget Estimate for Municipalities prescribed by the orders of Government of the 7th February, 1891. A glance at these forms at pages 22-23 of the rules will show members that the main heads of the Budget on the Expenditure side are the following:—Establishment, Public Safety, Public Health, Public Instruction, Public Convenience, Miscellaneous and Debt; and if my understanding is right, the mover of the amendment proposes that the powers of control of the Commissioner of the Division shall be limited merely to saying what proportion of the total expenditure shall be incurred under each of these seven heads. I cannot believe that the Council will ever agree to a proposal so unreasonable. Take, for instance, the heading of Public Health: the sums expended on the sub-heads falling under this

category amounted in 1892-93 to Rs. 14,73,099, or more than 46 per cent. of the whole municipal expenditure of the year. Is the chief controlling authority of the Division to have no word in the distribution of half the expenditure in each municipality? Is he again to have no control over the distribution of expenditure upon the various branches under the general head of Education, nor over the details of Establishment, in both of which directions municipal bodies frequently show an extraordinary tendency to extravagance? I do not doubt for a moment what the decision of this Council will be.

"And why are we asked to minimise the control of the Commissioner in this way? Merely because it is the unfortunate experience of the hon'ble member, that the Commissioner of the Division has a habit of asking unpleasant questions and interfering too much in details. Sir, this plea appears to me to supply a complete answer to the contentions of my hon'ble friend. It is not to be supposed that the Commissioner of the Division, in these days of high pressure and overwork, criticises the details of a Municipal Budget for his amusement, or for the mere pleasure of making himself unpleasant: the Head of an administrative Division has no leisure either for trifling or for teasing, even if he had the inclination for both, and the fact that the Municipal Commissioners on whose behalf the hon'ble member speaks have had their Budgets closely criticised, seems to me to show that they required detailed examination, and that Government can by no means afford to exempt such estimates from that scrutiny.

"In the next place, the amendment, as it stands, must be ineffectual. For, in the first place, the heads of the Budget are fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor by executive order after consultation with the Accountant-General, and they are liable to be changed at any moment, so that by a simple notification the whole scheme of the Budget might be altered, and the entire object of the amendment evaded.

"Lastly, the hon'ble member seems to have overlooked the provisions of the section previous to that which he proposes to amend. Section 75 gives the Magistrate of the District the fullest power to criticise the estimates and return them to the Commissioners for consideration. The mover of the amendment, to be plain, objects to local officers meddling with municipal estimates, yet he has raised no objection to this process being carried out by the Magistrate: he would not allow the Commissioner of the Division to look into details, but has not noticed that the Magistrate can always do so. Moreover, if his amendment is carried, and the Commissioner is debarred from looking into details, how is he to decide matters in dispute between the Magistrate and the Commissioners?

"It seems to me, Sir, then, that the amendment is unreasonable from beginning to end. I strongly object to the principle which underlies it, namely, that of freeing municipalities from effective financial control, and it seems to me further that the measures proposed for this unacceptable purpose are unpractical and crude to the last degree."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee in reply said:—"I am sorry that my hon'ble friend does not see his way to accept this amendment, the object of which is not to relieve the Commissioner of the Division of all kinds of control because it distinctly contemplates that the control will be confined to the major heads of the budget. I do not see how the amendment will be ineffectual, as has been just stated. No doubt the Government may change the major heads of the Budget, but still the control will be confined to those heads. All that we are anxious to secure is, that whatever control the Commissioner of the Division may exercise should extend to the major heads of the Budget, and not to the details. The amendment carries with it a large body of public feeling. It has again and again been considered by various public bodies in conference assembled, and there is a unanimous feeling that the time has come when a further extension of municipal rights is desirable, and that the Commissioner of the Division should be relieved of a part at least of the control he has hitherto exercised. I have no objection if the Government were to go back to the provisions of the Act of 1876, in which whatever there was, was exercised by the Local Government."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I confess that I have seldom heard a proposal, the result of which would be so revolutionary, which was supported by arguments which seem to be so little convincing. Really all that the hon'ble mover of the amendment has brought forward is a statement regarding two cases in which the Budget of the North Barrackpore Municipality was interfered with by the Commissioner of the Division. I dare say we all remember the story of the painter and the lion. We have heard what the Chairman of the Municipality thinks of the Commissioner, but unfortunately we have not got the Commissioner here to say what he thinks of the Chairman. But even if we take the action of the Commissioner as unreasonable in the cases to which the hon'ble member has referred, surely we are not going to upset an established practice and take away from all officers the power of doing right, because a single officer has now and then made a mistake. Though I shall be glad to accept amendments which the hon'ble member may bring forward, which seem to me to be in the way of improvement, I am sorry I do not see my way to accept this proposal."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER moved that for the two first lines of section 31 of the Bill the following be substituted:—

"For section 82, the following shall be substituted:—

"The Commissioners shall keep such registers, use such forms and submit such returns as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

"The municipal accounts shall be audited each year in such manner as the Local Government may direct."

He said:—

"This is a very simple amendment, but I think it very necessary. The section as it stands in the Act at present provides that 'the municipal accounts shall be kept in such form and shall be audited each year in such manner as the Local Government shall direct.' Therefore the Government has only power to prescribe forms for accounts. The object of the amendment is to give power not only to prescribe forms for accounts, but also all registers and returns."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SUDENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that in the first paragraph of section 85 of the existing Act, the words "or both" be substituted for "but not both", and that the following further proviso be added to the section:—

"Provided that both the taxes shall not be in force at the same time in the same ward."

He said:—

"The existing law provides that both the tax upon persons and the tax upon holdings cannot be in force at one and the same time in one and the same municipality. If the tax upon persons is in force in any Municipality, the tax according to the annual value of the holding shall not be in operation. The object of my amendment is to leave this question, as to whether both forms of taxation may prevail at one and the same time or not, to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners, subject to the proviso that both taxes shall not prevail in the same ward at the same time. In by far the greater number of municipalities, the tax upon persons prevails. In round numbers there are about 150 municipalities, and in about 110 the tax upon persons is in force, and where that form of taxation obtains it strikes me that the well-to-do section of the community escape their legitimate share of municipal taxation. In every municipality, however poor it may be, there is a section of the people who are rich and dwell in fine houses, and they generally congregate together. Now the highest tax upon any one holding in a municipality where the tax upon persons prevails is Rs. 84 a year; a person may live in a palatial dwelling, he may have a whole village included in his dwelling-house, but if

it is one holding he pays Rs. 84 and no more. This is not fair to him, or to the Municipality or to the poorer classes of the rate-payers. The object of the amendment is to rectify this anomaly. It will also have the effect of adding to the municipal revenues, not indeed by imposing a fresh burden on any section of the community, but by remedying an irregularity in the incidence of municipal taxation. I find that this amendment was actually embodied in one of the Bills drafted by the Select Committee. Section 27 of the Bill issued in July 1892 runs as follows :—

'27. In section 85, in the first paragraph, for the words "but not both" the words "or both" shall be substituted. At the end of the same section, the following paragraph shall be added :—

Amendment of section 85.

Provided also that both taxes shall not be levied in the same ward ; and the Commissioners shall determine which tax shall be levied in each ward.'

"With these remarks, I beg to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"As the hon'ble member has mentioned, this proposal is not a new one, and it has been discussed several times. The first draft of the Bill contained this provision, the only difference being that the Bill provided that both forms of taxation should not be imposed in respect of one and the same holding. Several opinions were received on that proposal, but the general opinion was that it was a dangerous power to confer upon Commissioners. The Select Committee which sat afterwards were divided in opinion, and as there was a small majority against the proposal, it was not embodied in the Bill prepared by them. But from the statement of the hon'ble mover of the amendment, it seems to me that the possibility of allowing both forms of taxation—the tax on holdings and the tax upon persons—in the same municipality should be admitted, and any apprehensions which may be felt by hon'ble members as to abuse of the power and the difficulty of assessing and collecting both rates fairly may be left to be settled by the good sense of the Commissioners themselves, and by the regulations which they may propose in that behalf. Therefore, speaking for myself, I shall vote in favour of this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER said:—"It appears to me that the hon'ble mover of this amendment has failed to recognize the actual nature of the tax on persons, or he should have seen that his proposal is, for arithmetical reasons, an impossible one. The fallacy on which the amendment is based is the assumption that the tax on persons is a kind of rate, which could be levied on *à priori* principles, on a single rate-payer or in a single street, or in a single ward of a municipality. But the tax in question is obviously not a rate. Its principle is simply that of an apportionment, that is to say that you must first fix the amount of tax to be raised and then apportion it amongst the rate-payers according to their circumstances and property. If you do not know the amount intended to be raised, you cannot assess any one.

"Now, the only kind of apportionment of the tax on persons provided for by section 85, is a general apportionment on all persons occupying holdings throughout the municipality. The additions to the section proposed by the hon'ble member provide that one or more wards may be excepted from this general apportionment and taxed on another system. But it is clear that if we except one or more wards from a general apportionment, the apportionment breaks down, and the calculation becomes all wrong.

"The hon'ble member might possibly urge that to hold that section 85, as proposed to be amended, only authorizes a general apportionment, is to interpret that section in too literal a manner. He might say that if we take a broad view of the section as proposed to be amended, the difficulty referred to disappears. We may assume—he might urge—that the apportionment is to be confined to those wards in which the tax on persons is to be levied.

"Now, I do not think this contention would be sound, as the language of section 85 seems to clearly imply that it only authorizes a general apportionment. But for argument's sake let us accept this contention. Well the difficulty which now confronts us is that we cannot apply the principle of apportionment to certain wards only, as we do not know what we have to apportion.

The section gives no power of fixing beforehand the amount of taxation to be raised in each ward, or in all the wards in which the tax on persons is to be levied, and until this is fixed, the principle of apportionment cannot be applied. The principle of apportionment gives you no assistance in determining what amount of tax a particular ward ought to pay. It merely enables you to apportion the tax after the amount is fixed. You can tax a whole municipality on the principle of apportionment, because you know beforehand what income you want to raise. You cannot tax one or more wards on that principle unless you have power to fix what such wards have to pay.

"There are two ways in which the section might be amended so as to carry out what is evidently the intention of the hon'ble member. One way is as follows:—You must provide that the Commissioners shall first fix the total amount of taxation to be raised under this section. Next, that they shall then proceed to apportion such amount among the different wards. Finally, that they shall then decide in the case of each ward whether the amount fixed for it is to be raised by a rate on holdings or according to the principle of apportionment, that is to say, by the tax on persons. An obvious objection to such a proposal would be that to confer on the Commissioners the power of deciding what proportion of the tax each ward should pay would be to confer a power of perfectly arbitrary taxation. The other way of amending the section would be as follows:—If both taxes are to be raised in the same municipality, the section must provide that the Commissioners shall first decide the total amount of taxation to be raised. They must then decide in which wards the rate on holdings is to be in force, and estimate how much it will yield. They must then proceed to raise the required balance in the remaining wards on the principle of apportionment. Both these modes of proceeding would be logical. But the proposal before us is not. It is simply a proposal to levy a tax in certain wards of a municipality on the principle of apportionment without any suggestion as to how the amount to be apportioned is to be fixed. It is like a proposal to apply the principle of the lever without a fulcrum, and is clearly impossible.

"Apart from these considerations, any proposal to have two different kinds of taxes in force, side by side, in the same municipality is open to grave objections. With your permission, Sir, I will read an extract referring to this point from the report which I wrote on the original draft Bill (Extract read).

"This appears to me to be a most extraordinary suggestion. If carefully examined, I think it will be found to be irrational and impracticable. Even if it could be carried out in practice, it would be liable to the grossest abuse.

"The most important and obvious principle of rating, or, indeed, of any form of taxation, is that persons should be assessed according to their means, as nearly as possible. In comparing the liability of a given number of persons to taxation, we adopt some standard by which their means can be judged. Whatever standard is adopted, the results cannot be absolutely correct, because the information supplied will not be correct. But whatever standard is adopted, it must be obviously the same for all, as otherwise the results *must* be incorrect. It is simply illogical to adopt two different standards of comparison in regard to one set of objects to be compared, and to use one for part of them, and the other for the remainder. The result would not be one comparison of the whole number of objects, but two different and independent comparisons of two sets of objects. The proposal, therefore, to introduce two modes of assessment, that is to say, of comparison of liability to taxation, in one and the same municipality, is simply a proposal to depart from the most important fundamental principle of taxation. Each assessee is not to be assessed according to the proportion which his assessable property bears to the whole assessable property of the town, but the whole number of assessees is to be arbitrarily divided into two groups, the members of each of which are to be compared one with another, but not with the members of the other group. If the object of this strange procedure is to compare the respective liability to taxation of the whole of the inhabitants of the town, it obviously fails to do anything of the sort, and the procedure is therefore irrational. If the object is not to compare the respective liability of the whole of the inhabitants of the town, the proposal

sins against the most important fundamental principle of taxation. Obviously, the proposer of the provision in question is on the horns of a dilemma.

"It is interesting to note that the proposition that two different modes of assessment may properly be employed in the same assessable area was condemned by English Judges as long ago as 1633, in what is known as *Sir Anthony Earby's case*. It was then held that assessments of rates must be one and equal, that is to say, in proportion to the property of the assessees; and that in order to be so they must be made in an equal manner. The latter proposition is simply a logical consequence of the former. As Rosher remarks in his *Treatise on the Principles of the Law of Rating:* 'In order to rate in accordance with the principle of equality, a method of assessment is required that will affect all occupiers fairly and equally.' The ruling in *Sir Anthony Earby's case* has been settled law ever since. Two-and-a-half centuries of English law look down on the rash innovator, who would propose that two different modes of assessment should be in force at the same time in the same town.

"I have said that the proposed provision would be liable to the grossest abuse, and I submit that this is tolerably obvious. To allow the Commissioners of a municipality the option of assessing any person, either on his real property, or on both his real and personal property, for this is what it comes to, is obviously to allow them a dangerous amount of latitude in making assessments. The proposal appears to me to open a very wide door to jobbery and partiality. The inconsistency of such a proposal, with the remarks made on the subject of unfairness and partiality in municipal assessments in the Government letter, and with certain provisions of the Bill, seems to me to be somewhat striking. Is it not clear that under the proposed system the Commissioners can be unfair and partial without let or hindrance? A is a bania with a lakh of rupees in personal property, and a small holding. Assess him on his total property, and he will pay a large tax. Assess him on his holding, and he will pay a small one. A vote of the Commissioners can, under the proposed section, do either one or the other. Is it necessary to say any more? I think not.

"When the concluding remarks were written, the proposal was that both taxes might be introduced throughout a municipality, but should not be levied on the same holding. The hon'ble mover of the amendment will, no doubt, argue that they are met by the provision that both taxes shall not be in force at the same time in the same ward. But if we remember that a ward is only an arbitrary division of a municipality, which the Commissioners can alter at a meeting at any time, there does not seem much force in this contention. There is nothing, so far as I can see, to prevent the Commissioners from making a single holding into a separate ward."

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul said:—"I do not think the hon'ble mover of this amendment has sufficiently informed us of the reason why he desires that the Commissioners should be armed with both these powers. I look upon the first of these taxes—the tax upon persons according to their circumstances, as a very dangerous mode of taxation, and one which is liable to much abuse. The tax upon persons is an unfair tax, but to allow the Commissioners power to enforce both in the same municipality would be to arm them with greater powers than should be given. It is a very well-known fact that the Howrah Mills had to pay by far the largest amount of tax payable in the district of Howrah. Therefore I should be sorry to arm any body of Municipal Commissioners with the power of levying both taxes. No reason had been assigned for this proposal, and, as has been pointed out, you must start by ascertaining the amount of taxation you have to assess, and you must then select which mode of taxation you are going to adopt; but if you adopt both forms of taxation, you may be tempted to raise the largest sum of money you think you can raise, and thus create a much larger fund than you could if you were limited to one of two taxes. Even amiable bodies, such as those referred to by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, may do some amount of injustice under such circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. Allen said:—"While endorsing all the objections that have been made to this amendment by the Hon'ble Mr. Collier, I will go still further

and I say in this Council that a personal tax is one that has no possible justification as a resource for raising funds within a municipality. The essence of municipal taxation is, that rates levied from the owners of property within a certain area being expended in such a manner that this property acquires an enhanced value, the owners, thus while giving in one direction, receive back in another. Need we look further than this city of Calcutta, in which we are to see evidence of the enormous extent to which the judicious expenditure of taxation raised on property will enhance the value of that property. The greater part of the area occupied by Calcutta was, I believe, the property of the Government which Government made over to individuals at a rental of something like Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per bigah, which according to the principle of valuation laid down in the Land Acquisition Act would give something about Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 as the capital value of a bigah. That was the valuation the Government placed on the soil that it made over to individuals, and when the large road called Harrison Road, between Howrah and Sealdah, was lately made, and compensation for the land taken up paid to the owners, who had simply done nothing to enhance its value, but sit still for 60 years, the actual money in some instances paid was at the rate of Rs. 30,000 per cottah. They had this magnificent property raised up at the expense of many residents of the town, who had no permanent footing here. Such is the case even where a rate is levied on a proper principle from the occupants of tenures. But what justification is there for imposing, what in practice becomes a limited income-tax upon individuals, who have no permanent footing in the town, in order that by the introduction of drainage, water-supply, and other improvements, a property may be built up as has been done in Calcutta. Therefore I say that a personal tax is never justified as a source of municipal funds, and I also say that when in the past municipal legislation has been before this Council, no hon'ble member has ever attempted to justify it on any principle which will bear examination. The history of this personal tax explains how it came to be sanctioned. There was no thought of a municipality in the early years of British Rule, but the Magistrate was authorised to raise a small tax for the support of chaukidars. A very stringent limitation was imposed; the maximum taxation on any one family was to be the cost of one chaukidar, that is to say, Rs. 4 a month. The total rate was struck, so as to average two annas a month on each. The money was to be expended solely for the protection of property. It was a simple chaukidari tax, and every pice was to be expended to protect the property within the area. Later on when the first Municipal Act was passed (Act III of 1864) that principle was abandoned in the areas which were to be brought under municipal government. The taxation provided by this Act being a rate on immoveable property or holdings. But a few years subsequently another Act was passed to provide for villages and other places which were not of sufficient importance to be classed as municipalities. That Act was called the Town Act of 1868. Under the first Municipal Act, the proper principle of taxation was adopted, namely, a rate on immoveable property within the area to be improved by the expenditure of that taxation. But under the next Act, a number of small villages were given a sort of municipal existence, and funds were provided by what I shall call a personal tax, which was really the chaukidari tax continued. When the Municipal Act of 1876 was passed, these two different constitutions—municipalities and so-called towns—were both brought under a single Act, different parts of it providing a different system for each. When the Act of 1884 was pased, the Act which we are now amending by the Bill before the Council, this distinction was not properly kept in view, and the whole mass of municipalities and quasi-municipalities and unions were jumbled together, and were all dignified with the name of Municipality; so that at the present hour we have something like 149 so-called municipalities in Bengal, whereas if due discrimination was observed, I believe the number would not exceed 20. Thus it comes that these two totally different systems of taxation are recognized in the current Act for Municipal Government.

"When subsequently under Lord Ripon's orders the charge for the police was taken off municipalities, the whole fund, which previously had been expended in maintaining chaukidars for the protection of property within

towns, became available for quasi-municipal purposes. So strong was the objection to this system of a limited income-tax as it was worked in the towns in which it prevailed; so strong was the objection entertained by the Committee which was first appointed to consider this Bill of which MR. WOODROFFE, BABU GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER, DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, and some others were members, that after a great deal of discussion and enquiry it was decided by that Committee that the personal tax was indefensible, and that it would be for the good of everybody if it was entirely done away with. But although that opinion was given effect to in the final draft of the Bill, which that Committee prepared, and which it directed to be submitted to this Council, that direction was disregarded, and in lieu of it we have what is called the latest draft as further amended by an amended Committee, wherein that personal tax has been restored, and now we have a still greater step proposed, which is, not merely that this objectionable quasi-income-tax which has been condemned by the general opinion of those who administer it, not only that it should prevail where it still prevails, but that it should find its way in and work side by side with the legitimate taxation imposed under the first Municipal Act for Bengal, which was, and always ought to be, a rate on immoveable property.

"It is needless to illustrate to the Council the sort of cases that came before us from which the inference was drawn that this quasi-income-tax was worked unjustly, and with no regard to principle. I could tell of many from my own experience of cases referred to me in which no possible justification could be offered. The appeal lately preferred from Backergunge to the High Court, and which was reported in the daily papers, illustrates to what lengths Municipal Commissioners in want of funds are prepared to go. One case I distinctly remember, as having attracted the attention of the then Advocate-General with reference to this personal tax was the ground alleged for exemption of a certain woman who had been taxed some small sum. The reason assigned was, that she had a violent temper and was very abusive. These, Sir, are the principles upon which this income-tax is based, and this is the way in which it is unjustly administered, and it would be easy to prove that it is not a proper tax to be administered by a municipal body. Odious and unjust as the income-tax is always recognised to be, the Bengal Municipalities possess no powers and no possible means of making proper enquiries as to the circumstances and condition of the individual to be taxed; and it would be the truest wisdom if some hon'ble member—I do not myself feel called upon to offer it—who represents, or who pretends to represent, the tax-paying public, would propose as an amendment that this tax upon persons should at once be removed from the Municipal Act. If there are places which are so insignificant, and so unimportant that the rate upon holdings will not provide a sufficient sum to warrant even the semblance of municipal administration, such places it would be a kindness to remove from the category of a municipality. I have no doubt that if the inhabitants of such a locality were polled, there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of their being removed from the operation of the Municipal Act, and out of the 149 quasi-municipalities, we may have 30 or 40 real municipalities left.

"I have already said that I entirely endorse the objections made by the Hon'ble MR. COLLIER. I say that the enforcement of two different systems of taxation within the same municipality will lead to great injustice, and that practically it is impossible that it can be done with due regard to equity."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"I venture to say that the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer has really spoken in support of my amendment. The object of his observations was to condemn the personal tax. The object of my amendment is to limit the scope of the personal tax by introducing the tax upon holdings side by side with it. It is said that it would be anomalous to have two forms of taxation side by side in the same municipality, but have we not that anomaly in full swing now? What is the latrine-tax? It is a tax on holdings which is enforced in many municipalities in which the tax upon persons is in force. Therefore let us not be deterred by this anomalous circumstance, but let us rather be guided by large consider-

ations of administrative convenience, and if we look to practical and administrative convenience, this amendment is one which should commend itself to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"There has been such an amount of legal learning expended against this amendment that I think I ought to point out a little more in detail than I would otherwise have done what the grounds are on which the Government accepts it. As originally drafted, the Bill contained a provision which went beyond this proposal and allowed the two modes of taxation to work side by side in the same municipality and the same ward, so long as no individual was taxed in both ways. The first Select Committee went so far as to strike out the tax on persons altogether. I looked upon that action of the Committee with great appprehension, and I was greatly relieved to find that the enlarged Select Committee took a view which was more in consonance with my own, and with the general view of those who have great experience in the working of municipalities, and who think that the two forms of taxation ought to go on side by side. The original proposal is now brought forward with the slight restriction that the two forms of taxation should not be imposed in the same ward. If the original proposal had been embodied in the amendment, I do not think I should have opposed it, but I feel that there is some validity in the objection which the Hon'ble MR. COLLIER took to it, namely, that the limits of a ward being arbitrary, it would be possible for a municipality to take a large house and make it a ward by itself, and so get round the intention of this provision, and put this special tax upon any individual house. I think, therefore, that there is some advantage in the proposal as it now stands; and at any rate I am not going to propose any change. But when my hon'ble friend MR. COLLIER refers to two and-a-half centuries of legal illumination looking down with disapproval upon us, and the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer points out that the tax on persons may be misused by men who wish to carry out some personal spite, or to raise the utmost sum of money they can, I think we are justified in appealing to the experience in this Province during so many years. Every one will admit that a tax based upon a certain percentage of the rental value of a house is a more scientific way of imposing taxation than that which has been justly called a limited form of income-tax; but we must remember that this is a tax which has been in force not only under our municipal laws, but in far distant times, earlier even than the law to which the Hon'ble MR. ALLEN referred, from the date of the Moghul and Nawabee Rule. It is the old ancestral system of the country, and I do not think we are in a position altogether to put it away or to declare it.

"From the mere fact that some municipalities are properly taxed under one form of taxation, and some under the other, it seems reasonable to assume that there may be areas within some municipalities in which either the one or the other form of taxation would be more suitable than to impose one and the same tax over the whole of such areas. I believe the effect, if this amendment is passed, will be, not that we shall find any municipality going back from a seven-and-a-half-per-cent. rate upon the rental of holdings to the arbitrary freedom of a limited form of income-tax, but that in these municipalities which are not sufficiently advanced, and not sufficiently urban for a rate on holdings to be universally imposed, while in certain wards the arbitrary income-tax will still exist, in other wards of the same municipality a tax based upon the rent value will be imposed. And I venture to think that that would be a change in the right direction,"

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

| *Ayes* 12. | *Noes* 4. |
|---|---|
| The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart. | The Hon'ble Mr. Collier. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Womack. | The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Bonnerjee. | The Hon'ble Mr. Allen. |
| The Hon'ble Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur. | The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul. |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Ghose. | |
| The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. | |
| The Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Fazl Imam Khan Bahadur. | |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins. | |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon. | |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall. | |
| The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert. | |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton. | |

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE moved that in line 5 of section 34 of the Bill for the word "ownership" the word "occupation" be substituted. He said:—

"I believe section 34 of the Bill was added in Select Committee at the instance of the Hon'ble MR. COLLIER, who suggested that the words 'or in respect of the ownership of any public burial or burning ground registered under section 234' should be inserted at the end of the last paragraph of section 87 of the Act. But he altogether overlooked the fact that there is a very marked distinction between these two forms of taxation, namely, the tax upon persons according to their circumstances, and a rate on the annual value of holdings. The tax on persons was payable only by occupiers and not by owners, whereas the rate on the value of holdings is payable by owners and not by occupiers If hon'ble members will turn to section 87 of the Act, they will find that an assessment list is to be prepared which shall contain certain particulars. In column (*c*) the name of the person occupying the holding is to be given, and in column (*g*), if the occupier of the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect is to be made. The list is not to contain the name of the *owner*. Section 89 provides that no tax is to be imposed in respect of the *occupation* of public buildings. Section 91, which gives a power of exemption in favour of poor persons, says, 'but the name of the *occupier* of every holding shall be included in the assessment list, whether he be assessed or exempted from assessment,' and so in sections 94 and 95, the last sections regarding the assessment of the tax on persons, which speak of *new occupiers* and the *vacancy* of holdings. On the other hand, turning to section 103, which deals with the rate on the annual value of holdings, we find that in the rating list the name of the occupier is not to be stated, but the name of the *owner*, and the last paragraph of that section provides that the rate is to be paid in quarterly instalments by the *owner* of the buildings; so that an examination of these sections will prove beyond all doubt that there is this distinction carefully preserved; the one tax is levied always on the occupier, and the other always on the owner. Therefore by introducing the word 'owner' in this section you will be introducing into it an element of confusion, where everything at present is perfectly clear and intelligible. If this view of the existing law is correct—and I confidently appeal to my honourable and learned friends the Advocate-General and the Member for the University on the point—it is scarcely necessary to introduce these words for the exemption of burial and burning grounds. I am not aware that they have any occupiers at all unless it be those who are far beyond the reach of the tax-gatherer, and I believe that is the very reason why in the Act of 1884 there is no mention of burial and burning grounds in reference to the tax on persons. It was not because they had forgotten burial and burning grounds, because in the section relating to the rate on the annual value of holdings, burial and burning grounds are expressly exempted, whereas in section 87, which is sought to be amended by section 34 of the Bill, it is expressly stated that such tax shall not be assessed or levied on any person in respect of the occupation of arable land, or of any building which is used exclusively as a place of public worship, inasmuch as such building is usually in the occupation of some person.

The framers of the Act evidently considered that a burning or a burial-ground is not in the occupation of any person. I think, therefore, that the existing Act is very much more logical than it is considered to be by some persons who wish to improve it. We were told in Committee that some saintly Muhammadan *fakir* might perhaps take up his abode in a burial-ground, but he would hardly be a very hopeful subject for taxation. However, I do not desire to raise the larger question. I beg to move that the word 'occupation' be substituted for the word 'owership.' "

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER said:—"I am rather inclined to agree in the view taken by the hon'ble member, and think that the term 'occupation' should be substituted in section 34 for the word 'ownership.' But I do not know why the hon'ble mover of the amendment ascribes the authorship of this section to me. I had nothing to do with it except discussing it in Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"I do not know whether I shall be in order if I call attention to the provision of this section which declares that the words 'of arable lands' shall be omitted. Section 87 of the Act provides that 'such tax shall not be assessed or levied on any person in respect of the occupation of arable lands.' There is no explanation why it is proposed to omit the words 'arable lands, or.' An amendment to restore these words stood, I think, in the name of the Hon'ble BABU GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER. I should like to have some explanation by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill why those words are proposed to be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"As far as my memory serves me, the proposal to subject arable lands to the tax on persons was to bring what is actually the practice into conformity with the law. It is true that, as the law stands, the personal tax cannot be levied on arable lands, but in practice, when the circumstances and property of a person are under consideration, Municipal Commissioners always do consider the quantity of land he cultivates and occupies. It was therefore the opinion of the Select Committee that the law should be brought into conformity with the practice. With regard to the proposal to substitute the word 'occupation' for 'ownership', the correction is sound; the word 'ownership' having, I think, been inserted by a slip. The Committee shared the feeling expressed by the hon'ble mover of the amendment that living persons do not often occupy burial-grounds. I am prepared to accept the amendment, and to substitute the word 'occupation' for 'ownership,' making only one remark that my experience does not coincide with that of the hon'ble member, for in many parts of the country those persons who dwell in burial-grounds are persons of some substance and fit subjects for taxation."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"I wish to add another word in explanation. The main reason why the Select Committee decided to tax 'arable lands' within a municipality was, because under the Road Cess Act arable lands within municipalities at present escape taxation under that Act. Such lands are close to good markets, and the produce is easily disposed of, and we saw no reason why as they escaped from taxation under the one Act they should also escape under the other. The majority of the Committee therefore agreed that we should impose a tax upon arable lands by this Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE also moved that at the end of section 39 of the Bill the following be added:—

"And at the end of the same section, the following proviso shall be added:—

'Provided that where an Assessor is appointed, such Assessor shall not be competent to authorize any other person to enter, inspect and measure any such holding.' "

He said:—

"I shall explain in two or three words the object of this amendment Section 99 of the Act confers power upon the Municipal Commissioners to enter and to inspect and measure any holding whenever they like within certain hours and also to authorise other persons to do so. It may be very necessary

to enable the Municipal Commissioners to authorise their servants to exercise this power on their behalf, but when a special officer like an Assessor is appointed to perform these very duties, I do not see any reason why he should be permitted to delegate his powers to anybody else. Everybody is aware that in the Mufassal there is a great deal of blackmail levied in the execution of every petty act of authority, and the Legislature should take special care not to widen the opportunities for levying blackmail, and therefore an officer, specially appointed for a particular purpose, should not be permitted to get rid of his responsibility or to share it with any other person in the event of any corrupt practices in connection with the exercise of those powers."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER moved that the following section be added to the Bill after section 39:—

" *Section 39A.*—In section one hundred and one, in the second paragraph, after the words 'Provided that' the words 'except in the Darjeeling Municipality' shall be inserted."

He said:—

"With your permission, I will read the representation of the Darjeeling Municipality on this subject. They said:—

'Section 101 of the Municipal Act lays down 'that the gross annual rent at which a holding may be reasonably expected to let shall be deemed to be the annual value thereof for the purposes of assessment, provided that if the actual cost of erecting a building can be ascertained or estimated, the annual value of such building shall in no case be deemed to exceed an amount which would be equal to 7½ per centum on such cost in addition to a reasonable ground-rent for the land comprised in the holding.'

'The mode of assessment followed in this Municipality has been, as regards European and superior built houses, to take the rent at which a house has been let, is let, or can be let as the annual value, and as regards houses built, used, or occupied by the poorer classes of natives, by measurement on the scale as per statement annexed. The latter course was adopted in a scattered place like Darjeeling to secure fairness and uniformity in assessments, and it has practically worked without objection.

'Recently the owners of new built houses are claiming, under the proviso above referred to, to have their houses assessed on the cost of erection, and although the letting value of such houses may be, say, Rs. 100 per mensem, or Rs. 1,200 a year, the value calculated on the cost of erection should be only, say, Rs. 50 per mensem, or Rs. 600 a year, and the loss of income to the Municipality, if these claims are persisted in now and at the re-assessment about 18 months hence, will be very serious.

'House-rent at Darjeeling is high, and taken as the basis for assessment yields more than an assessment on the cost of erection would yield. Added to this, owners may and do build houses of old or cheap material such as corrugated iron, and so reduce the cost of erection and the taxes to be paid to the municipality.

'Under the circumstances, it is suggested that advantage be taken of the movement now before the Bengal Legislative Council to amend the Municipal Act so as to allow the assessment of European and superior built houses at Darjeeling to be made on the gross annual rent at which such houses are let, or may be reasonably expected to let, and of inferior houses built, used, or occupied by the poorer classes of natives on reasonable measurements and rates to be fixed by the Commissioners.'

"The circumstances of Darjeeling appear to be altogether exceptional. The expenditure of that municipality is extremely high; they have a large number of roads to keep up in which landslips are frequently occurring; but, on the other hand, the cost of construction of houses is extremely low. A provision of the kind contained in the first proviso to section 101 appears to be no necessary part of the law of assessment, and was introduced in the Act of 1884 to meet cases of the excessive assessment of mills and factories and Government buildings, and its application would therefore be extremely limited in Darjeeling. Under the circumstances, I would suggest that it would be reasonable to except the Darjeeling Municipality from the operation of this proviso."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The consideration of the other amendments was postponed to the next sitting of the Council.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 21st instant.

CALCUTTA;
*The 24th April, 1894.*

GORDON LEITH,
*Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,*
*Legislative Department.*

# RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT FOR THE SEASON 1892-93.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

*Calcutta, the 20th April* 1894.

RESOLUTION.—No. 2208.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for the season 1892-93.

General.

The report was due from the Board on the 1st February 1894, but did not reach the hands of Government until the 12th March 1894. The delay is sufficiently explained by the additional work imposed on the Board and the Opium Agents in consequence of the opening of the Royal Opium Commission in November 1893; the introduction of certain new and revised statements ordered by Government in the Resolution on the Opium Administration Report for 1891-92 should not have been allowed to delay the report. The area of cultivation, including the area over which the crops failed, was 4,07,157 bighas (equal to 254,473 acres) in the Bihar Agency, and in the Benares Agency, 3,51,870 bighas (219,918 acres) being 618 bighas more in the former, and 28,631 bighas less in the latter than in the previous year. The Bihar Agent has made an erroneous comparison between the area inclusive of failures of 1891-92, and the area exclusive of failures in 1892-93, and has accordingly stated the area of cultivation of 1892-93 to be less than that of the preceding year by 20,778 bighas. The Board have adopted this error in paragraph 5 of their report. The decrease of cultivation in the Benares Agency is 7·52 per cent. as compared with the year 1891-92, and taking the decrease of the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 together, the percentage comes to 14·84 on the figures of 1890-91. In the Pertabgarh, Rai Bareilly, and Azimgarh divisions, the decrease in cultivation amounted to 29·93, 27·75 and 25·59 per cent. on the cultivation of 1891-92, and in seven other divisions it was between 2 and 10 per cent. On the other hand, in the Sitapur Division there was an increase of 21 per cent., and an addition of nearly 10,000 new cultivators in the rolls of the division. Mr. Rivett-Carnac reports that according to the Report of the Director of Land Records, North-Western Provinces, for the half-year ending 31st December 1892, the area sown with autumn crop was in excess of that of the previous year by 673,083 acres. The decrease in the area of poppy cultivation is accounted for by the following reasons: (1) the policy of Government not to take any measures for increasing the area of cultivation; (2) a series of bad seasons which has disheartened the opium cultivators; and (3) the competition of other crops, such as sugarcane, potato and wheat, the cultivation of which has been stimulated by European exporting firms by means of advances, and by the scale of prices which increase with the demand and are not stationary like the price paid to opium cultivators. The observation made in the Resolution of the Report for 1891-92 that the price of opium paid to cultivators will have to be increased in order to keep pace with the rise of prices of other produce is strengthened by the facts now reported. It is evident that if the annual average of 54,000 chests of provision opium to be sold for exportation, and the reserve of 30,000 chests are to be maintained, the area of cultivation must be increased considerably. The area over which crops failed was discouragingly large, viz., 21,396 bighas in the Bihar, and 10,841 bighas in the Benares Agency, though in the preceding year the area was larger still, namely, 30,951 bighas and 14,225 bighas in the two Agencies respectively. The consistence of last season's crop was much lower than the year before. The average produce per bigha was 4 seers 2¾ chitaks in Bihar, and 5 seers ¾ chitaks in Benares, against 3 seers 6¼ chitaks, and 4 seers 3¼ chitaks, respectively, in the preceding year. The quantity and value of opium to each cultivator was 2 seers 8 chitaks, and Rs. 12-8 respectively in the Bihar Agency, and 3 seers 1¼ chitaks and Rs. 15-6-3 in the Benares Agency. The corresponding figures for the year 1891-92 were 1 seer 14 chitaks and Rs. 9-6 in Bihar, and 2 seers 9 chitaks and Rs. 12-13 in the Benares Agency. There was a decrease of 2,642 cultivators in Bihar, and of 43,127 in the Benares Agency, the total

number of cultivators in the two Agencies was 1,195,442 against 1,241,211 in the year 1891-92. The result was therefore much better to the cultivators than during the preceding year. The cost of a chest of provision opium is, however, stated by the Bihar Agent to have been Rs. 388-5-9 against Rs. 308-2-7 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency it was Rs. 394-15-7 against Rs. 438-13-9 in the preceding year. The Board explain that the cost of a Bihar chest in 1891-92, calculated in the same way as it has been done for 1892-93, would be Rs. 384. The Bihar Agent has, it seems, altogether neglected to take into account the value of opium transferred from the Benares Agency, which was 9,600 maunds in 1891-92 and only 2,332 maunds in 1892-93; the figures of cost furnished by him are therefore misleading. The cost in Bihar ought to be less than the preceding year for the same reason as stated by the Benares Agent, namely, the increased produce. These figures suggest the necessity for a systematic audit of the agency accounts, a subject adverted to in paragraph 39 of the Board's report, and on which separate orders will be issued. The price realized for a chest of provision opium was Rs. 1,207 in Bihar, and Rs. 1,214 in Benares, on an average as compared with the averages of Rs 1,159 in Bihar and Rs. 1,123 in Benares in 1891-92. Considering that the number of chests now sold per year is nearly 12,000 short of the normal supply as fixed for some years by the Government of India, the price cannot but be considered as exceptionally low; but this is attributed by the Board to the currency legislation of June 1893, and its effect on trade relations with China and the East. In paragraph 36 of their report for the previous year, the Board stated that the Benares system of dealing direct with the cultivators, called the *asamiwar system*, as distinguished from the *khattadari system* of Bihar, or the system of dealing through intermediaries called *khattadars*, had been introduced experimentally in the Adapur kothi of the Bihar Agency, and that a report of the result would be submitted. But the Board have now discovered that this system was never introduced, and express the opinion that, unless the supervising agency in Bihar is increased to the Benares standard, the introduction of the asamiwar system could not be successfully carried out in Bihar. Government cannot hold out any hopes of any increase in establishments in the present state of the opium revenue.

Outturn and manufacture.

2. The prospects of the poppy crop were excellent up to January 1893. Towards the end of that month, as well as during the next two months, damp and cloudy weather set in with rain and hailstorms, and the result was much damage to the crop and an inferiority in the quality of the outturn. The consistence was in fact so low that but for the higher consistence of opium gathered towards the end of the season, when dry weather had set in, it would not have been possible to cake at the standard consistences in the two Agencies. The gross outturn at a uniform consistence of 70° was 40,339 maunds in the Bihar Agency, and 42,970 maunds in the Benare Agency, against 31,955 maunds and 38,490 maunds in the preceding year. Of the Benares product over 2,000 maunds were transferred to Bihar for the manufacture of provision chests. The comparatively lower consistence of the produce of the season will be apparent from the fact that, while in 1891-92 an yield in the two Agencies of 65,609 maunds of crude opium gave 70,446 maunds of opium at 70°, in the year under review, 84,223 maunds of crude opium gave only 83,309 maunds at 70°. The average produce per bigha was highest in the Aliganj, Chapra, and Shahabad Divisions of the Bihar Agency, being 6 seers 1½ chitaks, 5 seers 3½ chitaks, and 5 seers 0¼ chitak respectively in each, while in the Benares Agency the highest averages were 5 seers 14 chitaks in Mainpuri, and 5 seers 11¼ chitaks in Mirzapur. The average for the whole Benares Agency was, as has been noted before, higher than the average for the whole Bihar Agency. The number of chests of provision opium of 75° consistence, made at the Bihar Agency, was 19,927, which was 919 chests less than in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the number of chests made was 20,578 of the Benares standard of 71° against 12,833 chests in the year before. The Lieutenant-Governor notes that, in accordance with the instructions given in paragraph 5 of the Resolution on the report for the previous year, a statement of receipts and expenditure of opium in maunds seers and fractions of a seer, and reduced to a uniform consistence, has been incorporated with the reports of the Agents.

3. The number of chests of Patna and Benares opium fixed for sale during the year 1894 is 21,780 and 20,520 respectively, which will absorb the whole of the reserve of the former, and leave a deficit of six chests to be made up by the manufacture of the next season. A reserve of only 26 chests of Benares opium will be left in hand on the 31st December 1894. The Board observe that the reserve which amounted to 49,705 chests in the beginning of 1890, and the normal amount of which has been fixed by the Government of India at 30,000 chests, will thus entirely disappear in spite of the sales having been reduced by nearly 12,000 chests.

Reserve.

4. Nepal opium was delivered direct by the cultivators at Ekdari in Motihari and at the Tirhut Sub-Agency in Bihar. The total quantity delivered was 145 maunds 21 seers as compared with 136 maunds, the supply of the previous year. The Nepal cultivators are reported to be well satisfied with the present arrangements, under which the opium is received direct from the Nepalese raiyats and paid for under the conditions which apply to cultivators in British territory; it is expected that larger quantities will be delivered in future years.

Nepal opium.

5. The total quantity of excise opium manufactured during the year was 5,610 maunds, of which 1,116 maunds were made in Bihar, and 4,494 maunds in Benares: during the previous year the number was 5,203 maunds, viz., 2,610 of Bihar and 2,593 of Benares. The difference in the quantity supplied by the Benares Agency in the two years was due to the fact that in 1891-92 the Benares Agency did not supply any excise opium to Bengal, Assam, and Burma. The Board's report only shows how the total number of chests in 1892-93 were distributed from the Benares Agency; from the Patna Agency the Collectors in the neighbourhood are, it is understood, supplied direct, and the rest is sent down to the Board. There appears to have been a slight increase of the demand in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but on the other hand there was a decrease in the demand in the Central Provinces, and in the Panjab the supply fell off from 147 maunds in 1891-92 to 50 maunds in 1892-93.

Excise opium.

6. The expenditure has been arranged under the heads and in the manner suggested in paragraph 7 of the Resolution on the Report for 1891-92. In the Bihar Agency the total expenditure was Rs. 88,74,740 against Rs. 73,73,691 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency the expenditure during the season 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 97,43,361 against Rs. 88,72,927 in the year before. The total expenditure of the season was Rs. 1,86,18,101, which is Rs. 23,71,483 more than the expenditure for the year 1891-92. The increase in the expenditure is due to the increase in the produce as compared with the produce of the preceding season. On the other hand there was decrease in the expenditure under the head manufactory charges on account of the substitution of mango-wood for sál in the Bihar Agency, and in the Benares Agency there is a nominal decrease of nearly Rs. 90,000 under the same head, which is the result of the exclusion of the charges for opium chests supplied by the Bihar Agency. The cost of a maund of provision opium is said to have been Rs. 220 in Bihar and Rs. 226 in Benares, against Rs. 230-14 and Rs. 230-8 respectively in the preceding year. These figures are, however, to a certain extent artificial, as inter-departmental charges of one agency against the other are not properly distributed.

Expenditure.

7. The balances outstanding at the end of 1892-93 were Rs. 20,371 in the Bihar Agency, of which Rs. 13,364 appertain to the Bettiah Sub-Agency, where considerable damage was done to the crop by hail; in the Benares Agency the balances amounted to Rs. 16,595, of which Rs. 13,832 have since been recovered. These balances are only nominal in comparison with the price paid to cultivators for opium, which amounted to nearly 81½ lakhs in Bihar, and 87 lakhs in Benares. The Board agree with Mr. Rivett-Carnac in thinking that, considering the enormous transactions of the Agencies, and the successive bad seasons, the amount outstanding cannot be regarded as large.

Balances.

8. In the Bihar Agency the unirrigated area, 73,504 bighas, was 19 per cent. of the total area, 3,85,761 bighas against 17 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase

Irrigation.

is attributed to the larger rainfall of the year 1892-93. In the Benares Agency the unirrigated area in both the years was less than 3 per cent. There was an enormous falling off, for which no satisfactory explanation is given, in the advance for wells in the Bihar Agency, which amounted to only Rs. 9,670 in 1892-93, as against Rs. 49,535 in the preceding year. In the Benares Agency the advances amounted to Rs. 11,024, the amount for the previous year being Rs. 11,359.

Saw-mills.

9. As compared with the year 1891-92, there was an increase of Rs. 622 in the total cost of working the saw-mills, which amounted to Rs. 25,056. But the saving effected by abolishing sâl-wood was Rs. 60,376. There was an increase in the cost of manufacturing by $1\frac{1}{3}$ anna per chest, but this was more than compensated by the comparative cheapness of the price of timber, which was 1 anna per cubic foot less than in 1891-92. The net cost per chest was thus Rs. 2-3-$7\frac{3}{4}$ against Rs. 2-7-5 in the previous year, showing a saving of 3 annas $9\frac{1}{4}$ pies per chest. The difference between the cost of a mango-wood and sál-wood chest is Rs. 3-11-$9\frac{1}{4}$ in favour of the former. It is worthy of note, however, that mango-wood chests supplied by contractors are 1 anna $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies per chest less than the saw-mills chests. The Board observe that the small increase in the cost of chests made at the factory is fully counterbalanced by their superiority over the contractor-made chests, and the consequent saving on repairs. In answer to the remark made in the Resolution on the Report for 1891-92, regarding the advisability of making the saw-mills by working throughout the year turn out chests sufficient for the consumption of both the Agencies, if possible, the Board suggested arrangements for the purpose which, as stated in the Board's report, have been approved by Government.

Breaches of Opium laws.

10. The cases under the opium laws have been shown in two statements prepared in accordance with the orders conveyed on the report for the previous year. The statements for the Bihar Agency are, however, incomplete: in the first of them, instead of the revenue districts, the opium sub-divisions have been entered, so that no comparison of the breaches of opium laws in the entire province in the year 1892-93 and 1891-92, respectively, is possible, while the second statement is blank. It is understood that these defects will be remedied in the next report. Taking the opium sub-division alone as compared with the preceding year, the number of cases investigated, those brought to trial, the number of persons convicted, and those acquitted were in the year 1892-93 respectively 238, 72, 230, and 11. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 307, 81, 335 and 4. There was thus a decrease under all the heads, with the exception of "number of persons acquitted," in which there was an increase of seven persons. The great disparity between the number of cases investigated and those brought to trial appears to have been due to the fact that in the Aliganj sub-division, which furnished 73 per cent. of the total number of cases investigated in 1891-92, and nearly 70 per cent. of the number investigated in 1892-93, departmental punishment was inflicted on the offenders who were all opium cultivators instead of sending them up to the criminal court. In the Benares Agency the number of cases brought to trial was more than seven times the number in Bihar, being 546 or 9 more than in the year before. There was, however, a decrease in the number of persons convicted, and an increase in the number acquitted, being respectively 479 and 92, against 501 and 62 in 1891-92. The amount of fines imposed in Bengal was Rs. 26,094 against Rs. 17,124, in the previous year, and the amount disbursed to informers and others for rewards, was Rs. 22,233 against Rs. 15,254 in 1891-92. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the corresponding amounts were much smaller, the amount of fines being Rs. 7,543, and of rewards Rs. 4,416 against Rs. 7,237 and Rs. 4,831 in the year 1891-92. In Bengal there were five cases of large seizures. In one of these, at Patna, one Bepin Behari Dutt, an inhabitant of Kidderpore in Calcutta, was found in possession of 40 cakes of pure abkari opium packed in three layers of Nepal paper as sent out from the factory. This case corroborates the remarks made in the Resolution on the report for the year 1891-92 as to the temptation offered by the low price of excise opium in the Bihar districts to smuggle it to other districts, where it is sold at a higher price. It appears that the question of the selling price of opium has engaged the attention

of the Board who have been in correspondence with the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, on the subject, and a report should be submitted to Government in due course. The remarks of Mr. Rivett-Carnac on the question of illicit trade in opium seem to indicate the want of a proper cordiality between the Opium Department and the Excise Department of the North-Western Provinces. The large increase of excise revenue in the latter province, as well as the endeavours of the Benares Agency to check smuggling, which are well known to Government, support Mr. Rivett-Carnac's conclusion that, though smuggling has not been wholly eradicated, the Opium Department has done much to check it. It is further reported by Mr. Rivett-Carnac that results of prosecutions in the North-Western Provinces show that opium cultivators are, in the majority of cases, punished for the possession of infinitesimally small quantities of opium. As there is no great difficulty in bringing home against a cultivator a charge of possessing illicit opium, care should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be exercised with discrimination in sending up cases for trial, and the course adopted in the Aliganj Sub-Agency of punishing opium cultivators departmentally for trivial offences would generally appear to be the more suitable one.

Tours.

11. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, Board of Revenue, visited the Agencies twice during the year, and submitted useful notes to Government after discussion with the local officers on several questions of considerable importance, on which separate action has been taken by Government. The Opium Agents, as well as their subordinates, appear to have performed useful tours within their respective jurisdictions. The Factory Superintendents of Patna and Ghazipur interchanged visits with, the Board report, considerable advantage to the working of the Department, as was expected by Government.

Merits of officers.

12. The services rendered to the Opium Department by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who retired from the service on the 31st January 1894, have already been acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor in a Resolution separately recorded. The Bihar Agent makes special mention again of Mr. Tytler. The services of Messrs. A. C. Bryson, J. Christian, L. S. Graham, A. H. Biss, H. D'Oyly and Surgeon-Captain Maynard are also commended. The Benares Agent has not noticed the special merits of any of his subordinates, as confidential reports are now annually submitted. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat his acknowledgments to the Board and the Opium Agents of their efficient management and supervision of the Opium Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C E. BUCKLAND,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## KHARIF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1893-94.

No. 535*I*.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

*Dated Calcutta, the 20th April* 1894.

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statements Nos. I, II, and III showing irrigation operations of Canals in Bengal during the kharif season of 1893-94.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated during the kharif season of 1893-94 was 456,430 acres, against 594,894 acres in 1892-93, showing a decrease of 23·2 per cent.

2. The unusually large decrease took place mainly on the Eden, Midnapore, and Orissa Canals, being chiefly due to the abundant rainfall during the season in the districts commanded by those works.

3. In all the canal districts in Bengal, the rainfall was more plentiful than last year, except in Patna, where it was slightly less.

4. The increase or decrease in the irrigation from each canal is given in the following statement :—

| Canals. | | Kharif season. | | More. | Less. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1892-93. | 1893-94. | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Orissa ... | Taldanda ... ... | 36,327 | 12,366 | ...... | 23,961 |
| | Kendrapara ... | 65,724 | 31,732 | ...... | 33,992 |
| | High Level, Ranges I, II, and III, and Jajpur Canal | 56,307 | 23,450 | ...... | 32,857 |
| Midnapore Canal ... ... | | 91,217 | 82,418 | ...... | 8,799 |
| Eden Canal ... ... ... | | 69,142 | 11,601 | ...... | 57,541 |
| Sone ... | Patna ... ... | 68,284 | 69,772 | 1,488 | ...... |
| | Arrah ... ... | 1,22,471 | 1,38,296 | 15,825 | ...... |
| | Buxar ... ... | 84,084 | 85,895 | 1,811 | ...... |
| Saran Canal ... ... ... | | 1,338 | 900 | ...... | 438 |
| Total ... | | 5,94,894 | 4,56,430 | 19,124 | 1,57,588 |

5. On the Midnapore, Eden, and Saran Canals the only kharif crop irrigated is rice, whilst on the Orissa and Sone Canals there are, in addition, sugar-cane and hot-weather crops.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the statements Nos. I, II and III, be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution and of the statements be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Orissa, Burdwan and Patna Divisions; the Collectors of Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Gaya, Patna, Shahabad and Saran; the Superintending Engineers, Orissa, South-Western and Sone Circles; and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,

*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. I.—Kharif Statement.

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1893-94.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.*

| Districts. | Area in acres. | Culturable acres. | Area irrigated. | | 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93. | | Rainfall for four months. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | July. | | August. | | September. | | October. | | Total. | | |
| | | | 1892-93. | 1893-94. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1892. | 1893. | 1892. | 1893. | 1892. | 1893. | 1892. | 1893. | 1892. | 1893. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| | | | Acres.* | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | |
| Cuttack ... ... | Information not available. | Information not available. | 126,164 | 50,896 | ... | 75,268 | 12·15 | 8·65 | 7·29 | 8·49 | 9·51 | 16·10 | 5·68 | 5·38 | 34·63 | 38·62 | Average of 11 stations. |
| Balasore ... ... | | | 32,194 | 16,652 | ... | 15,542 | 7·98 | 5·57 | 9·65 | 9·41 | 13·09 | 13·71 | 4·23 | 6·28 | 34·95 | 34·97 | Average of rainfall at Bhadrak and Aquapada stations. |
| Midnapore ... ... | | | 90,332 | 81,525 | ... | 8,807 | 6·71 | 8·18 | 5·02 | 8·02 | 6·52 | 12·93 | 2·52 | 3·77 | 20·77 | 32·90 | Rainfall at Midnapore station. |
| Burdwan ... ... | | | 36,465 | 10,656 | ... | 25,809 | 10·47 | 11·01 | 4·19 | 3·32 | 3·10 | 15·77 | 4·75 | 6·25 | 19·51 | 36·35 | Rainfall at Edilpur. |
| Hooghly ... ... | | | 33,562(a) | 1,838(b) | ... | 31,724 | ... | 6·58 | ... | 6·54 | ... | 12·42 | ... | 6·24 | ... | 31·78 | Rainfall at Gopalnagar where there was no rain-gauge during 1892. |
| Gaya ... ... | 3,015,680 | 2,356,000 | 36,405 | 38,379 | 1,974 | ... | 8·80 | 9·82 | 9·55 | 8·91 | 1·69 | 8·10 | ... | 3·75 | 20·04 | 30·58 | Rainfall at Daudnagar station. |
| Patna ... ... | 1,329,920 | 1,039,000 | 31,879 | 31,393 | ... | 486 | 11·20 | 14·50 | 23·57 | 8·07 | 4·69 | 7·04 | 0·12 | 6·13 | 39·58 | 35·74 | Ditto at Patna station. |
| Shahabad ... ... | 2,806,400 | 2,192,500 | 206,555 | 224,191 | 17,636 | ... | 10·09 | 15·22 | 16·56 | 7·76 | 6·19 | 11·04 | 0·29 | 3·63 | 33·13 | 37·65 | Ditto at Arrah station. |
| Saran ... ... | 1,680,000 | 1,312,500 | 1,338 | 900 | ... | 438 | 8·81 | 11·97 | 17·08 | 10·55 | 5·25 | 8·23 | ... | 8·81 | 31·14 | 39·56 | Ditto at Siwan station. |
| Total ... | ...... | ...... | 594,894 | 456,430 | 19,610 | 158,074 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

* As per Revenue Report for 1892-93.
(a) Includes 32,677 acres irrigated by the Eden Canal.
(b) Ditto 945 " " "

Calcutta,
*The 20th April* 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. II.—Kharif Statement.

## IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1893-94.

*Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| Nature of crops. | | Cuttack. | Balasore. | Midnapore. | Burdwan. | Hooghly. | Gaya. | Patna. | Shahabad. | Saran. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Garden and orchards ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sugarcane ... | ... | 36 | 181 | ... | ... | ... | 221 | 55 | 14,097 | ... | 14,590 |
| Cereals | Wheat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Barley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Rice ... | 50,860 | 16,471 | 81,525 | 10,656 | 1,838 | 38,088 | 31,338 | 192,500 | 900 | 424,176 |
| | Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 163 | ... | 233 |
| Pulse | Gram, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fodder crops ... | Grass, lucerne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fibres ... | Cotton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dyes | Indigo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Turmeric, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Drugs | Opium ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Tobacco, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oilseeds | Mustard, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Castor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 215 | ... | 215 |
| Hot weather ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,216 | ... | 17,216 |
| Total Kharif, 1893-94 ... | | 50,896 | 16,652 | 81,525 | 10,656 | 1,838 | 38,379 | 31,393 | 224,191 | 900 | 456,430 |
| Total Kharif, 1892-93* ... | | 126,164 | 32,194 | 90,332 | 36,465 | 33,562 | 36,405 | 31,879 | 206,555 | 1,338 | 594,894 |

* As per Revenue Report for 1892-93.

Calcutta,
*The 20th April* 1894.

G. C. MACONCHY,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## No. III.—Kharif Statement.

### IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1893-94.

*Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.*

| Nature of crops. | | Taldanda Canal. | Kendrapara Canal. | High Level Canal, Ranges I, II, and III, and Jajpur canal. | Midnapore Canal. | Eden Canal. | Patna Canal. | Arrah Canal. | Buxar Canal. | Saran Canal. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mahanadi. | Brahmini-Byturni. | Acquapada-Jajpur. | Cossye. | N. D. and Embankment. | Eastern Sone. | Arrah. | Buxar. | Gandak. | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| Garden and orchards ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sugarcane ... | ... | 10 | 25 | 182 | ... | ... | 276 | 8,953 | 5,144 | ... | 14,590 | |
| Cereals ... | Wheat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Barley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Rice ... | 12,356 | 31,707 | 23,268 | 82,418 | 11,601 | 69,426 | 115,166 | 77,334 | 900 | 424,176 | |
| | Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 163 | ... | 233 | |
| Pulse ... | Gram, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Fodder crops ... | Grass, lucerne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Fibres ... | Cotton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Dyes ... | Indigo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Turmeric, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Drugs ... | Opium ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Tobacco, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oilseeds ... | Mustard, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Castor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 215 | ... | 215 | |
| Hot weather ... | ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,177 | 3,039 | ... | 17,216 | |
| Total Kharif, 1893-94 ... | | 12,366 | 31,732 | 23,450 | 82,418 | 11,601 | 69,772 | 138,296 | 85,895 | 900 | 456,430 | |
| Total Kharif, 1892-93* ... | | 36,327 | 65,724 | 56,307 | 91,217 | 69,142 | 68,284 | 122,471 | 84,084 | 1,338 | 594,894 | |

* As per Revenue Report for 1892-93.

Calcutta,
*The 20th April 1894.*

G. C. MACONCHY,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 21st April, 1894.*

| Division | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL.** | | | | |
| BURDWAN DIVN. | 1 | Burdwan April 21, '94<br>Kalna ...<br>Katwa ...<br>Raniganj ... | 0·93<br>1·00<br>0·22<br>0·80 | Weather—hot and cloudy. The recent rain has done some good. More rain wanted. Fodder sufficient. Tanks in some parts of the district are getting dry. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Burdwan ... ... ... 13 to 18<br>Kalna ... ... ... 10 to 14<br>Katwa ... ... ... 15<br>Raniganj ... ... ... 15½<br>per rupee. |
| | 2 | Birbhum „ 21, '94<br>Rampur Hát ... | 0·23<br>0·14 | Weather—much cooler since the rain. *Til* being sown. Fields being manured and ploughed for paddy. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 13 to 17<br>Rampur Hát ... ... ... 14 to 18½<br>per rupee.<br>Cow-pox reported from a few villages in the Sadar subdivision; otherwise cattle doing well and get fodder. |
| | 3 | Bankura „ 21, '94<br>Vishnupur ... | 0·46<br>1·18 | Weather—seasonable. The recent rainfall has been favourable for cultivation. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Bankura ... ... ... 16¾<br>Vishnupur ... ... ... 16¼<br>per rupee. |
| | 4 | Midnapore „ 21, '94 | 2·12 | Some rain, but less than at Sadar. State and prospects of crops improved by rain. Mango injured by strong wind. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 15<br>Contai ... ... ... 16<br>Tamluk ... ... ... 14<br>Ghatal ... ... ... 14 to 15<br>per rupee. |
| | 5 | Hooghly „ 21, '94<br>Serampore ...<br>Jahanabad ... | 1·71<br>3·95<br>0·12 | Weather—constant thunderstorms and fairly cool. *Boro* crop doing very well, and will be further improved by the recent heavy rain. Ploughing for rice crops proceeding vigorously. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 12<br>Serampore ... ... ... 11½ to 14<br>Jahanabad ... ... ... 14 to 15<br>per rupee. |
| | 6 | Howrah „ 21, '94<br>Ulubaria ... | 2·79<br>0·18 | Weather—much cooler. There have been several thunderstorms. *Boro* rice being cut. It has been much benefited by the late rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee according to locality. |
| PRESIDENCY DIVN. | 7 | 24-Parganas „ 21, '94 | 2·88 | Weather—seasonable. No crops on the ground except *boro* rice which is being cut with a very scanty outturn. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 14<br>Barasat ... ... ... 11½<br>Basirhat ... ... ... 13<br>Diamond Harbour ... ... 13¼<br>per rupee. |
| | 8 | Nadia „ 21, '94<br>Kushtia ...<br>Meherpur ...<br>Chuadanga ...<br>Ranaghat ... | 2·02<br>0·55<br>Nil<br>1·98<br>0·82 | Weather—cool and breezy. The rain will facilitate tillage and do good to indigo and sugarcane. Price of rice stationary—12½ to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply generally sufficient. |
| | 9 | Murshidabad „ 21, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot and cloudy. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy has commenced in some places. *Boro* paddy is not thriving well for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee. |
| | 10 | Jessore „ 21, '94<br>Jhenida ...<br>Magura ...<br>Narail ...<br>Bangaon ... | 2·88<br>1·97<br>1·77<br>1·61<br>0·86 | Weather—seasonable. The rainfall of the week has facilitated the ploughing of lands and the sowing of paddy, jute and indigo, and has been beneficial to *boro* crop. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient except in Jhenida. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs. c.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 13 0<br>Jhenida ... ... ... 12 0<br>Magura ... ... ... 12 0<br>Narail ... ... ... 12 to 12 8<br>Bangaon ... ... ... 10 to 12 0<br>per rupee. |
| | 11 | Khulna „ 21, '94<br>Bagerhat ...<br>Satkhira ... | 2·30<br>0·02<br>0·51 | Weather—variable. Harvesting of *boro* rice continues. Some damage has been done by storm and rain. The greater part of the recorded rainfall of Khulna fell yesterday (20th), and the subdivisional returns do not include rainfall of that date. If this rainfall has been general, the prospects of jute will be much improved. Common rice sells at from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |

| | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL—*concld.* | | | | |
| RAJSHAHI DIVN. | 12 | Rajshahi April 21, '94<br>Nator ...<br>Naugaon ... | 1·44<br>2·01<br>0·71 | Weather—cloudy and cool. The rainfall of the week has considerably advanced agricultural operations, which are now in full swing. Fodder and water-supply ample. There is no cattle-disease. Price of rice varies from 11½ to 16 seers per rupee. |
| | 13 | Dinajpur „ 21, '94 | 1·43 | Weather—hot in the day and cool at night. Cultivation of *bhadoi* is going on. There was a shower of rain throughout the district. It has done much good to the *bhadoi* and jute. Rice selling at from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. |
| | 14 | Jalpaiguri „ 21, '94 | 0·96 | Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute continues. More rain wanted. Outturn of tobacco reported to be 8 annas. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. |
| | 15 | Darjeeling „ 21, '94<br>Siliguri ... | 3·66<br>2·33 | Weather—cool and bright. *In the hills* :—Wheat and barley almost harvested. *Phaphur* flowering. *Bhutta* and potatoes being planted and above ground in places. *In the Terai* :—Jute being sown. Lands being ploughed for *bhadoi dhan*. Prices of coarse rice :—<br>Srs.<br>Hills ... ... ... 7 to 12 } per rupee.<br>Terai ... ... ... 12 to 13 } |
| | 16 | Rangpur „ 21, '94<br>Nilphamari ...<br>Kurigaon ...<br>Gaibanda ... | 1·61<br>0·59<br>0·87<br>0·04 | Weather—warm and cloudy. There has been good rain this week which will do much good to the young *aus* crop and facilitate sowings. Prospects fair. Prices of rice from 10 to 14 seers per rupee. |
| | 17 | Bogra „ 21, '94<br>Sherpur ...<br>Naukhila ... | 3·02<br>1·54<br>0·40 | Weather—seasonable. *Aus dhan* and jute still being sown. Rain still wanted. Common rice selling at 12s. 12ch. to 13s. 8ch. per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | 18 | Pabna „ 21, '94 | 0·88 | Weather—hot during half of the week; cool and pleasant during the second-half. Weather generally cloudy. It rained two days both in the Sirajganj and Sadar subdivisions. The rainfall has done good to the standing crops. Paddy, *til*, *kaon* and jute are being sown. Common rice sells at from 11 to 13 seers per rupee in the Sirajganj subdivision, and 12 seers per rupee in the Sadar sub division. |
| DACCA DIVN. | 19 | Dacca „ 21, '94 | 1·46 | Weather—hot, but latter part of the week cloudy. Harvesting of *boro* paddy, *cheena* and *kaon* going on. Prospects good. Sowing of jute and *aus* rice going on. Common rice selling at from 8 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder available. There is want of drinking water in many places. No cattle-disease. |
| | 20 | Mymensingh „ 21, '94 | 2·04 | Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder available. Good drinking water is available in all places except in some parts of Netrokona and Kishorganj subdivisions. |
| | 21 | Faridpur .. 21, '94<br>Goalundo ...<br>Madaripur ... | 3·34<br>2·75<br>1·00 | Weather—rainy and cool. The rain has improved the standing crops. Sowing of paddy has come to an end in the Sadar subdivision. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder available. Want of drinking water still reported from police station Baliakandi and oupost Hamdampur. Prices of rice :—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... ... 12 }<br>Goalundo ... ... ... ... 13 } per rupee.<br>Madaripur ... ... ... ... 12 } |
| | 22 | Backergunge „ 21, '94<br>Pirojpur ...<br>Patuakhali ...<br>Bhola ... | 1·82<br>0·63<br>0·92<br>0·62 | Weather—seasonable. State of crops fair. Area sown is short in Gournadi and Sarupkati. Common rice sells at from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Good drinking water somewhat scarce in parts of Pirojpur and Patuakhali subdivisions. |
| CHITTAGONG DIVN. | 23 | Tippera „ 21, '94 | 1·31 | Weather—seasonable. *Boro*, a very good crop, is still being cut. Prospects of standing crops are good. In some places the sowing of jute and *aus* is already over. *Aman* is now being sown. Rice is selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. |
| | 24 | Noakhali „ 21, '94 | 1·26 | Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Sowing of *aus* in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs. c.<br>Noakhali ... ... ... 11 12 } per rupee.<br>Fenny ... ... ... 11 0 } |
| | 25 | Chittagong „ 21, '94 | 0·49 | Wheather—variable. Sowing of spring crops over. Prospects not good. Prices steady. Water and fodder sufficient. |

| No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BIHAR. | | | |
| PATNA DIVISION. | | | |
| 26 | Patna April 21, '94<br>Barh ... | Nil<br>0·05 | Weather—rather cooler for the season owing to east wind. Threshing of *rabi* crops going on. Sugarcane germinating. Mango crop almost a failure. Opium weighments going on. Common rice selling at—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 14<br>Dinapore ... ... ... 16<br>Barh ... ... ... 14<br>Bihar ... ... ... 17<br>} per rupee. |
| 27 | Gaya „ 21, '94<br>Jahanabad ...<br>Aurangabad ...<br>Nawada .. | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—hot; cloudy in the middle of the week. *Rabi* harvest, planting of sugarcane and sowing of *cheena* are now over. Prospects of mango crop unfavourable, and of *mahua* not very good. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 15<br>Jahanabad ... ... ... 15<br>Aurangabad ... ... ... 17<br>Nawada ... ... ... 18<br>} per rupee. |
| 28 | Shahabad „ 21, '94<br>Buxar ...<br>Bhabhua ...<br>Sasaram ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—cooler with east winds and cloudy sky. *Rabi* crops are being threshed. Sugarcane is watered and *cheena* being sown. |
| 29 | Saran „ 21, '94<br>Siwan ...<br>Gopalganj ... | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil | Weather—cloudy with east wind. *Cheena* sowings going on. Early sowings are ripe. *Rabi* harvesting not yet complete in some places. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs. c.<br>Chapra ... ... ... 13 8<br>Siwan ... ... ... 13 8<br>Gopalganj ... ... ... 14 7<br>} per rupee. |
| 30 | Champaran „ 21, '94 | 0·03 | On the 19th there was a slight shower, and the weather has since then been cooler. Reaping of *rabi* will soon be over. Weighments of opium in progress. Prices nearly stationary. |
| 31 | Muzaffarpur „ 21, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable; unsettled winds. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Opium weighment in progress. *Dhan* sowing going on in low lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| 32 | Darbhanga „ 21, '94<br>Samastipore ...<br>Madhubani ... | ·01<br>0·14<br>0·17 | Weather—occasionally cloudy. The rainfall of the week has done some good to the early paddy, *mung* and indigo, but more rain still wanted. Lands for *bhadoi* crops are being prepared. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices remain steady. |
| BHAGALPUR DIVISION. | | | |
| 33 | Monghyr „ 21, '94<br>Begusarai ...<br>Jamui ... | Nil<br>0·11<br>0·39 | Weather—cooler for the time of the year. *Rabi* harvesting completed. Indigo, castor and *cheena* doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder insufficient; water plentiful. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 16<br>Begusarai ... ... ... 15<br>Jamui ... ... ... 15<br>} per rupee. |
| 34 | Bhagalpur „ 21, '94<br>Banka ...<br>Madhipura ...<br>Supaul ... | 1·16<br>0·54<br>0·12<br>0·08 | Weather—cool after the rain on 19th. The rain has been very timely, and all agricultural prospects at present are good. Price of common rice 16 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. |
| 35 | Purnea „ 21, '94<br>Kishanganj ...<br>Araria ... | 1·40<br>1·02<br>1·93 | Weather—cool and cloudy with east winds. *Kaoni*, sugarcane, jute, indigo and *dhan* seedlings immensely benefited by the rain, but more is wanted. *Bhadoi* cultivation and sowings also facilitated. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. |

| | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BIHAR**—*concld.* | | | | |
| BHAGALPUR DIVN.—*concld.* | 36 | Malda April 21, '94 | 0·27 | Weather—has cooled down. More rain wanted. *Rabi* crops have been reaped; outturn 8 to 10 annas. The little rain that fell on 19th and 20th has facilitated the preparation of lands for *bhadoi* crops. *Boro* rice doing well. Price of common rice varies from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample. |
| | 37 | Sonthal Parganas „ 21 '94<br>Deoghur ...<br>Godda ...<br>Jamtara ...<br>Pakur ...<br>Rajmahal ... | 0·50<br>0·50<br>0·08<br>Nil<br>0·47<br>0·45 | Weather—very hot for the first three days; the last three days much cooler on account of rain. No crops on the ground. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Dumka ... ... 13 ⎫<br>Pakur ... ... 14 ⎬ per rupee.<br>Godda ... ... 18 ⎪<br>Deoghur ... ... 15 ⎭ |
| **ORISSA.** | | | | |
| ORISSA DIVN. | 38 | Cuttack „ 21, '94 | 0·33 | Weather—hot. *Dalua* rice and tobacco are being harvested. Sugarcane growing. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs. c. Srs. c.<br>Sadar ... ... 10 8 to 14 7 ⎫<br>Jajepur ... ... 13 2 to 14 7 ⎬ per rupee.<br>Kendrapara ... ... 13 2 to 17 0 ⎪<br>Banki ... ... 15 12 ⎭ |
| | 39 | Balasore „ 21, '94 | 1·60 | Weather—cool with rain and storms. The rain has facilitated ploughing Sugarcane being planted. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Balasore ... ... ... ... 18 ⎫ per rupee.<br>Bhadrak ... ... ... ... 16 ⎭ |
| | 40 | Puri „ 19, '94<br>Khurda ... | 0·7<br>0·61 | Weather—seasonable. More rain wanted for ploughing of land. *Dalua* rice ripening and in some places being cut. *Mung* being gathered. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells at from 15 seers 12 chitaks to 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee. |
| **CHOTA NAGPUR.** | | | | |
| *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | |
| CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN. | 41 | Hazaribagh April 21, '94<br>Giridi ... | Nil<br>Nil | Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane promising. Prospects of mango very indifferent. Harvesting of *mahua* nearly completed; yield generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. |
| | 42 | Lohardaga „ 21, '94 | 0·40 | Weather—seasonable. Ploughing going on. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | 43 | Palamau „ 20, '94 | 0·01 | Slight rain fell during the week in some parts, which has cooled the air. *Rabi* harvest finished. Rice sells at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply normal. |
| | 44 | Manbhum „ 21, '94<br>Gobindpur ... | 0·09<br>Nil | Weather—changeable. Planting of sugarcane going on. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee. |
| | 45 | Singhbhum „ 21, '94 | 0·38 | Weather—stormy and cool. The rain which has fallen during the week will do much good. Rice sells at from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. |

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
*The* 24*th April*, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## *PRICES-CURRENT* (*retail*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

| Division | Number. | DISTRICTS. | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE, COMMON. | | | JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| BENGAL. | | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| BURDWAN DIVISION. | 1 | Burdwan | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 6 | 10 2 | 15 0 | 15 6 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2 | Birbhum .. | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 13 8 | | ... | ... |
| | 3 | Bankura ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4 | Midnapore ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 13 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5 | Hooghly ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 11 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 11 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6 | Howrah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 10 | 12 5 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| PRESIDENCY DIVISION. | 7 | 24-Parganas ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 |
| | 8 | Calcutta | 13 9 | 13 14 | 12 4 | 17 4 | 16 9 | 17 0 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 4 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 0 | 18 4 | 18 12 | 20 0 |
| | 9 | Nadia | 18 13 | 19 8 | 14 6 | 24 0 | 21 4 | 17 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10 | Murshidabad ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 11 | Jessore .. | 13 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 12 | Khulna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| RAJSHAHI DIVISION. | 13 | Rajshahi ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 4 | 24 0 | 26 4 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 14 | Dinajpur ... | 14 0 | 13 3 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 9 9 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | .. | ... |
| | 15 | Jalpaiguri | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 16 | Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 17 | Rangpur | 15 0 | 12 13½ | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 10 | 13 12 | 12 0 | | | ... |
| | 18 | Bogra ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 19 | Pabna . | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 12 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 4 | | | ... |
| DACCA DIVISION. | 20 | Dacca .. | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 21 | Mymensingh . | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 22 | Faridpur .. | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 23 | Backergunge ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 | 10 11 | 10 8 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 11 10 | .. | ... | .. |

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers, and Raniganj 10 seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 6½ seers, Tamluk 10½ seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 12 seers 5 chitaks; Baduria 10½ seers, Barasat and Magra Hát not reported.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10 seers 6 chitaks, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10½ seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the Kandi and Jangipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10¼ seers per rupee.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers, Magura 9 seers 6 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) | | | Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 0 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*) | | | Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 |
| 7 1 | 7 4 | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | 12 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 12 | 13 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 12 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 0 | 13 5 |

## *Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the* 15th *April,* 1894.

| Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*) Present return. | Indian-corn or Maize. Next preceding return. | Indian-corn or Maize. Corresponding return of last year. | Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*) Present return. | Arhar or Thur. Next preceding return. | Arhar or Thur. Corresponding return of last year. | Firewood. Present return. | Firewood. Next preceding return. | Firewood. Corresponding return of last year. | Salt. Present return. | Salt. Next preceding return. | Salt. Corresponding return of last year. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return. | Wholesale Salt. Next preceding return. | Wholesale Salt. Corresponding return of last year. | Districts. | Number. | Division |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | BENGAL. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 105 0 | 10 8 (A) | 10 8 | 11 2½ | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 8 | Burdwan. | 1 | Burdwan Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 250 0 | 11 0 (B) | 11 0 | 10 12 | 3 10 6 | 3 10 6 | 3 12 6 | Birbhum. | 2 | Burdwan Division. |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 10 5 (C) | 10 0 | 11 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 10 0 | Bankura. | 3 | Burdwan Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 (D) | 10 4 | 11 7 | 3 14 0 | 3 13 0 | 3 7 0 | Midnapore. | 4 | Burdwan Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 18 4 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 (E) | 10 0 | 11 0 | 3 10 6 | 3 10 6 | 3 6 0 | Hooghly. | 5 | Burdwan Division. |
| ... | .. | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 95 0 | 10 0 (F) | 10 0 | 11 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 8 0 | Howrah. | 6 | Burdwan Division. |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 (G) | 10 8 | 11 0 | 3 7 0 | 3 9 0 | 3 4 6 | 24-Parganas | 7 | Presidency Division. |
| 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 4 | 17 12 | 18 4 | 13 1 | 94 0 | 94 0 | 85 0 | 11 3 | 11 3 | 9 8 | 3 9 0 | 3 9 0 | 4 0 0 | Calcutta. | 8 | Presidency Division. |
| .. | ... | ... | 18 13 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 10 0 (H) | 10 0 | 10 0 | 3 12 6 | 3 12 6 | 3 7 0 | Nadia. | 9 | Presidency Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 (I) | 10 8 | 10 8 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 7 0 | Murshidabad. | 10 | Presidency Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 (J) | 10 0 | 9 14 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 10 0 | Jessore. | 11 | Presidency Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 12 (K) | 8 12 | 9 4 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 12 0 | Khulna. | 12 | Presidency Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 0 (L) | 9 0 | 9 9 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 10 8 | Rajshahi. | 13 | Rajshahi Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 13 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 0 0 | Dinajpur. | 14 | Rajshahi Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 (M) | 9 0 | 10 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | Jalpaiguri. | 15 | Rajshahi Division. |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 (N) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 10 0 | Darjeeling. | 16 | Rajshahi Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 (O) | 8 0 | 9 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | Rangpur. | 17 | Rajshahi Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 9 10 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 | 3 13 4 | Bogra. | 18 | Rajshahi Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12 (P) | 9 12 | 10 8 | 3 13 3 | 3 13 3 | 3 10 0 | Pabna. | 19 | Rajshahi Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 0 (Q) | 8 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 9 0 | Dacca. | 20 | Dacca Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 (R) | 8 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | Mymensingh. | 21 | Dacca Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | ... | 10 0 (S) | 9 12 | 10 12 | 4 2 0 | 4 5 0 | 3 12 0 | Faridpur. | 22 | Dacca Division. |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 12 10 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 6 (T) | 10 8 | 10 8 | 3 13 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 8 0 | Backergunge. | 23 | Dacca Division. |

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers ; Satkhira not reported.
L In the Nator and Naugaon subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Silliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers, Kurigaon 8 seers, and Nilphamari 9 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 10 seers, and Munshirhát 10 seers.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamalpur 8½ seers, Kishorganj 8 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, and Kagmari 10 seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 9½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

## *PRICES-CURRENT* (*retail*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

| Number. | DISTRICTS. | WHEAT. Present return. | WHEAT. Next preceding return. | WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year. | BARLEY. Present return. | BARLEY. Next preceding return. | BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year. | RICE, BEST SORT. Present return. | RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return. | RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year. | RICE, COMMON. Present return. | RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return. | RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year. | JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return. | JOWAR OR CHOLUM. Next preceding return. | JOWAR OR CHOLUM. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BENGAL—*continued*.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24 | Tippera ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Noakhali .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 14 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Chittagong ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| **BIHAR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PATNA DIVISION. 27 | Patna ... | 16 8 / 15 0 | Red. 17 8 / White. 15 0 | 14 8 / 13 4 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| 28 | Gaya ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 18 4 |
| 29 | Shahabad ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 to 15 0 | 13 0 to 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Saran ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 12 10 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Champaran ... | 15 8 | 12 4 | Old. 10 8 / New. 11 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Muzaffarpur ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 4 | 13 14 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Darbhanga ... | 15 4 | 15 6 | 12 1 | 28 5 | 27 8 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 14 | 15 2 | 16 0 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34 | Monghyr ... | 16 13 to 17 14 | 14 11 to 17 14 | 14 11 to 15 12 | 24 2 to 25 3 | 22 0 | 21 0 to 22 1 | 9 7 to 10 8 | 11 8 | 9 7 | 14 2 | 14 11 | 13 10 | ... | ... | 18 14 |
| 35 | Bhagalpur ... | 16 6 | 16 6 | 15 2 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 18 15 | 13 14 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 16 6 | 14 8 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Purnea (Kasba) | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Malda (English Bazar). | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Sonthal Parganas. | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| **ORISSA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORISSA DIVISION. 39 | Cuttack ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 7 | 15 12 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Balasore ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Puri ... | 11 13 | 10 8 | 9 3 | ... | ... | ... | 6 9 | 7 14 | 9 3 | 15 12 | 17 1 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| **CHOTA NAGPUR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42 | Hazaribagh ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | New. 14 12 / Old. 13 0 | 15 0 / 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | - | ... |
| 43 | Lohardaga (Ranchi). | 11 0 to 12 0 / 7 0 to 8 0 | Red. 11 0 / White. 7 0 to 9 0 | 12 0 / 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 to 20 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 to 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Palamau (Daltonganj.) | 14 10 | 16 14 | 14 10 | ... | 23 0 | 27 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 15 | 14 10 | 15 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Manbhum ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 9 0 to 10 0 | 15 0 to 16 8 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 11 8 to 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Singhbhum ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 2 chitaks and Chandpur 8 seers.
V At Fenny Hât the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bihar 10½ seers, Barh 11¼ seers, and Dinapore 10 seers 2 chitaks.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers; Aurangabad 9¾ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10 seers ; Bhabhua not reported.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 6 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11¼ seers.
a At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
*The 24th April*, 1894.

| Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*) | | | Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 |
| | | | | | |
| 19 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| 13 4 | 13 4 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 18 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 8 | 20 0 |
| 25 0 | 24 8 | 15 6 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 19 13 |
| | | | | | |
| 12 9 | 12 10 | 16 13 | 22 0 to 23 1 | 23 1 to 25 3 | 22 10 to 22 9 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 15 12 |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | Kalai or Biri. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 1 | 15 12 | 20 6 |
| | | | Chhola. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | | | Kalai or Biri. | | |
| | | | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 15 1 | 17 2 |
| | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 to 14 0 | 14 0 to 15 0 | 12 0 to 16 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 9 | 21 15 | 20 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 to 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return. | Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return. | Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year. | Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return. | Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return. | Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 15 4 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 7 | 24 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 23 4 | 24 0 | 21 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 30 0 | 29 0 to 30 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th April, 1894—(concluded).*

| Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea Mays.*) Present return. | Indian-corn or Maize Next preceding return. | Indian-corn or Maize Corresponding return of last year. | Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return. | Arhar Next preceding return. | Arhar Corresponding return of last year. | Firewood. Present return. | Firewood Next preceding return. | Firewood Corresponding return of last year. | Salt. Present return. | Salt Next preceding return. | Salt Corresponding return of last year. | Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return. | Wholesale Salt Next preceding return. | Wholesale Salt Corresponding return of last year. | Districts. | Number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BENGAL—*continued.* | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 7 0 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | (U) 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 13½ | 4 4 0 | 4 2 0 | 3 12 0 | Tippera. | 24 (Chittagong Division.) |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (V) 8 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 3 14 0 | Noakhali | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 106 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 12 0 | Chittagong. | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BIHAR. | |
| 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | (W) 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 3 11 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 8 0 | Patna. | 27 (Patna Division.) |
| ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | (X) 10 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 1 0 | 3 12 0 | Gaya. | 28 |
| 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | ... | (Y) 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 3 13 0 | 3 13 0 | 4 0 0 | Shahabad. | 29 |
| 19 0 | 20 0 | 21 6 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 210 0 | (Z) 10 0 | 9 12 | 10 8 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 11 9 | Saran. | 30 |
| 17 8 | 17 8 | 21 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 16 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | (a) 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 3 12 0 | 3 13 0 | 3 12 0 | Champaran. | 31 |
| 19 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | (b) 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | Muzaffarpur. | 32 |
| 20 8 | 21 8 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 18 11 | 176 0 | 176 0 | 176 0 | (c) 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 14 0 | Darbhanga. | 33 |
| 21 0 | 19 15 | 21 0 to 22 5 | 21 0 to 23 1 | 21 0 to 22 0 | 19 6 | 146 0 to 168 0 | 147 0 to 168 0 | 127 0 to 168 0 | (d) 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 7 6 | Monghyr. | 34 (Bhagalpur Division.) |
| 20 13 | 21 7 | 21 7 | 18 15 | 17 11 | 15 12 | 125 0 | 125 4 | 151 8 | (e) 10 1 | 10 1 | 10 11 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 12 0 | Bhagalpur. | 35 |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | (f) 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 10 2 | Purnea (Kasba). | 36 |
| 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | Malda (English Bazar). | 37 |
| 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 23 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 200 0 | (g) 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 3 | Sonthal Parganas. | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ORISSA. | |
| ... | ... | ... | 19 11 | 19 11 | 10 6 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | (h) 10 12 | 10 12 | 9 4 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 0 | Cuttack. | 39 (Orissa Division.) |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | (i) 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 6 0 | Balasore. | 40 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 11 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 8 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 5 0 | Puri. | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CHOTA NAGPUR. | |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | (j) 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 4 3 6 | 4 8 0 | 4 4 0 | Hazaribagh. | 42 (Chota Nagpur Division.) |
| 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 to 21 0 | 10 0 / 17 0 | Big. 10 8 Small. 18 0 | 13 0 / 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 2 0 | Lohardaga. (Ranchi). | 43 |
| 21 15 | ... | 23 10 | 18 9 | 20 4 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 6½ | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | Palamau (Daltonganj.) | 44 |
| 20 0 | 28 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 11 0 | Manbhum. | 45 |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | 4 6 0 | Singhbhum. | 46 |

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 10 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10 seers and Jamui 10 seers.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 9 seers 6 chitaks, Supaul 10 seers : Madhipura not reported.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 9 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakur 10½ seers, and Rajmahal 10 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
j At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

**Published for general information.**

C. E. BUCKLAND,
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## *PRICES-CURRENT* (*wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt*

| Number. | MARTS. | WHEAT. | | | BARLEY. | | | RICE, BEST SORT. | | | RICE COMMON. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| | | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 1 | Calcutta ... | 2 15 0 | 2 14 0 | 3 4 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 5 0 | 5 4 0 | 5 4 0 | 5 9 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 0 0 |
| 2 | Sirajganj ... | 2 5 0 | 2 6 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 0 | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 |
| 3 | Dacca ... | 3 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 3 8 0 |
| 4 | Narayanganj | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 4 0 | 3 3 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 12 0 |
| 5 | Chittagong ... | 3 6 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 6 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 15 0 |
| 6 | Patna ... | 2 6 0<br>2 8 0 | Red. 2 3 6<br>White. 2 6 0 | 2 11 6<br>3 0 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 9 0 | 1 13 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 4 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 8 0 |
| 7 | Balasore ... | 2 12 0 | 2 12 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 12 0 | 4 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 2 0 | 3 12 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 10 |
| 8 | Puri ... | 3 4 0 | 3 6 0 | 4 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 12 0 | 5 1 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 5 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 8 0 |
| 9 | Cuttack ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 12 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 24th April*, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

| JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) | | | BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| 2 3 0 | 2 2 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 2 9 0 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 9 0 | 1 9 6 | 1 10 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

OF 40 SEERS.

| Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) | | | Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet. (*Setaria italica.*) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. |
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 10 0 | 5 8 0 | Nil |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | 2 6 0 | 1 13 0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the* 15*th April*, 1894.

| GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer Arietinum.*) | | | INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*) | | | ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*) | | | FIREWOOD. | | | SALT. | | | MARTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | Present return. | Next preceding return. | Corresponding return of last year. | |
| R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | R. A. P. | |
| 2 6 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 12 0 | 1 12 0 | 1 12 6 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 3 0 | 3 0 0 | 0 6 9 | 0 6 9 | 0 7 0 | 3 9 0 | 3 9 0 | 4 0 0 | Calcutta. |
| 2 2 0 | 2 6 0 | 2 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 0 6 6 | 3 13 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 7 0 | Sirajganj. |
| 2 8 0 | 2 4 0 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 8 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 8 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 9 0 | Dacca. |
| 2 7 0 | 2 8 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1 14 0 | 1 14 0 | 3 0 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 6 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 10 0 | Narayangan. |
| 2 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 6 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 14 0 | 3 12 0 | Chittagong. |
| 1 12 0 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 0 | 1 14 0 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 8 9 | 1 12 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 0 5 0 | 3 11 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 8 0 | Patna. |
| 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | 2 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 6 0 | Balasore. |
| 2 10 0 | 2 7 0 | 2 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 6 0 | 2 1 0 | 2 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 10 0 | 3 5 0 | Puri. |
| 2 6 0 | Kalai or biri. 2 8 0 | 2 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 10 0 | Cuttack. |

C. E. BUCKLAND,
*Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

| Meteorological Division. | Division. | District. | Representative station. | STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°. | Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°. | Variation from mean. | Wind. Prevailing direction. | Mean wind velocity. | Temperature. Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | Date. | Mean maximum temperature. | Mean minimum temperature. | Mean daily temperature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South-West Bengal. | Burdwan ... | Burdwan ... ... | Burdwan ... | 29·728 | 29·775 | +·017 | Sly | 132 | 99·7 | 15th April | 70·2 | 21st April | 95·1 | 73·4 | 84·3 |
| | | | Raniganj ... | 29·497 | 29·782 | +·046 | SW | 117 | 104·8 | 17th " | 68·3 | 19th " | 98·7 | 73·9 | 86·3 |
| | | Birbhum ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bankura ... ... | Bankura ... | 29·481 | 29·731 | +·023 | Ely | 83 | 104·1 | 15 & 17 " | 65·7 | 19th " | 98·2 | 73·2 | 85·7 |
| | | Midnapore ... ... | Midnapore ... | 29·693 | 29·789 | +·048 | Sly | 137 | 102·3 | 15th " | 66·7 | 21st " | 96·2 | 71·7 | 84·0 |
| | | Hooghly ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Howrah ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Presidency | 24-Parganas ... ... | Saugor Island | 29·808 | 29·777 | +·004 | S | 451 | 91·2 | 16, 17, 18 & 21 " | 73·0 | 19th " | 90·6 | 77·8 | 84·2 |
| | | Calcutta ... ... | Calcutta ... | 29·814 | 29·781 | +·012 | Sly | 103 | 96·6 | 16th " | 65·2 | 21st " | 91·8 | 71·4 | 81·6 |
| | | Nadia ... ... | Krishnagar ... | 29·788 | 29·784 | +·056 | Variable | 161 | 100·1 | 16th " | 68·1 | 21st " | 95·5 | 72·1 | 83·8 |
| | | Murshidabad ... ... | Berhampore | 29·776 | 29·792 | +·033 | SE | 113 | 101·7 | 18th " | 67·7 | [illegible]th " | 96·0 | 72·6 | 84·3 |
| | | Jessore ... ... | Jessore ... | 29·823 | 29·803 | +·026 | SEly | 101 | 100·5 | 16th " | 66·4 | 21st " | 92·9 | 70·5 | 81·7 |
| | | Khulna ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Bengal. | Rajshahi ... | Rajshahi ... ... | Rampur Boalia | 29·765 | 29·785 | +·054 | Variable | 140 | 100·0 | 18th " | 65·1 | 20th " | 93·5 | 71·0 | 82·3 |
| | | Dinajpur ... ... | Dinajpur ... | 29·724 | 29·802 | +·061 | E | 47 | 103·6 | 15 & 18 " | 63·3 | 20th " | 95·6 | 69·9 | 82·8 |
| | | Jalpaiguri ... ... | Jalpaiguri ... | 29·583 | 29·829 | +·060 | NEly | 89 | 92·4 | 18th " | 64·6 | 20th " | 88·5 | 67·5 | 78·0 |
| | | Darjeeling ... ... | Darjeeling ... | 22·971 | — | +·023 | Ely | 154 | 63·1 | 15th " | 43·1 | 19th " | 58·4 | 45·7 | 52·1 |
| | | | Gnatong ... | 18·853 | — | — | SE | 113 | 50·9 | 15th " | 27·1 | 21st " | 45·1 | 29·7 | 37·4 |
| | | Kuch Bihar ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rangpur ... ... | Rangpur ... | 29·734 | 29·812 | +·058 | E | 88 | 95·8 | 17th " | 65·3 | 20th " | 90·0 | 69·4 | 79·7 |
| | | Bogra ... ... | Bogra ... | 29·776 | 29·790 | +·065 | SE & E | 141? | 99·4 | 15th " | 66·9 | 20th " | 91·4 | 69·7 | 80·6 |
| | | Pabna ... ... | Sirajganj ... | 29·810 | 29·809 | +·061 | SSE & Clam | 94 | 96·6 | 16th " | 65·8 | 18th " | 89·5 | 69·2 | 79·4 |
| East Bengal. | Dacca ... | Dacca ... ... | Narayanganj | 29·832 | 29·801 | +·011 | S Ely | 162 | 92·6 | 16th " | 63·2 | 18 & 20 " | 88·5 | 70·8 | 79·7 |
| | | Mymensingh ... ... | Mymensingh | 29·803 | 29·814 | +·036 | SE | 96 | 93·2 | 15th " | 67·8 | 18th " | 88·1 | 70·0 | 79·1 |
| | | Faridpur ... ... | Faridpur ... | 29·822 | 29·817 | +·045 | SEly | 77 | 86·5 | 15, 17 & 18. " | 65·9 | 21st | [illegible] | 69·7 | 77·3 |
| | | Backergunge ... ... | Barisal ... | 29·830 | 29·788 | +·021 | Calm | 95 | 93·8 | 16th " | 67·9 | 21st | 90·3 | 71·5 | 80·9 |
| | Chittagong | Tippera ... ... | Comilla ... | 29·827 | 29·812 | +·023 | E | 105 | 95·3 | 15th " | 66·3 | 20th " | 90·7 | 69·3 | 80·0 |
| | | Noakhali ... ... | Noakhali ... | 29·806 | 29·796 | +·007 | E | 121 | 90·9 | 15th " | 66·9 | 20th " | 87·8 | 69·8 | 78·8 |
| | | Chittagong ... ... | Chittagong ... | 29·781 | 29·816 | —·013 | ESE | 117 | 89·2 | 15 & 16 " | 68·1 | 20th " | 88·3 | 72·0 | 80·1 |
| | | South Lushai Hills ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar. | Patna ... | Patna ... ... | Bankipore ... | 29·636 | 29·773 | +·029 | Variable | 135 | 104·3 | 17th " | 67·2 | 19th " | 95·7 | 72·4 | 84·1 |
| | | Gaya ... ... | Gaya ... | 29·427 | 29·755 | +·003 | E | 211 | 103·5 | 15 & 17 " | 67·1 | 19th " | 97·7 | 72·7 | 85·3 |
| | | Shahabad ... ... | Dehri ... | 29·461 | 29·764 | +·051 | Ely | 154 | 104·4 | 15 & 17 " | 68·0 | 18 & 19 " | 97·6 | 73·9 | 85·8 |
| | | | Buxar ... | 29·572 | 29·766 | +·052 | W | 157 | 102·5 | 15 & 17 " | 68·3 | 18th " | 96·6 | 72·5 | 84·6 |
| | | | Arrah ... | 29·615 | 29·758 | +·054 | Variable | 189 | 104·4 | 17th " | 69·7 | 20th " | 97·2 | 73·0 | 85·1 |
| | | Saran ... ... | Chapra ... | 29·650 | 29·785 | +·081 | Variable | 135 | 103·1 | 17th " | 67·7 | 20th " | 95·7 | 72·5 | 84·1 |
| | | Champaran ... ... | Motihari ... | 29·595 | 29·779 | +·065 | ENE | 154 | 100·0 | 17th " | 62·8 | 16th " | 92·4 | 68·5 | 80·4 |
| | | Muzaffarpur ... ... | Muzaffarpur | 29·647 | 29·781 | — | ESE | 121 | 98·7 | 17th " | 66·3 | 16 & 19 " | 92·0 | 68·9 | 80·4 |
| | | Darbhanga ... ... | Darbhanga ... | 29·663 | 29·784 | +·036 | ESE | 132 | 98·5 | 17th " | 66·7 | 20th " | 91·6 | 70·5 | 81·1 |
| | Bhagalpur ... | Monghyr ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bhagalpur ... ... | Bhagalpur ... | 29·660 | 29·774 | +·066 | E | 66 | 104·3 | 17th " | 66·0 | 20th " | 93·2 | 70·7 | 82·0 |
| | | Purnea ... ... | Purnea ... | 29·707 | 29·786 | +·050 | ENE | 253? | 100·9 | 17th " | 64·8 | 20th " | 92·0 | 70·6 | 81·3 |
| | | Malda ... ... | Malda ... | 29·752 | 29·777 | +·065 | SE | 104 | 102·8 | 17th " | 64·2 | 19th " | 92·1 | 70·2 | 81·2 |
| | | Sonthal Parganas ... | Naya Dumka | 29·314 | 29·761 | +·046 | Variable | 185* | 103·7 | 17th " | 67·9 | 19 & 20 " | 96·5 | 73·9 | 85·2 |
| Orissa. | Orissa ... | Cuttack ... ... | Cuttack ... | 29·745 | 29·767 | —·007 | Sly | 116 | 103·3 | 15 & 16 " | 69·8 | 18th " | 99·4 | 76·1 | 87·8 |
| | | | False Point ... | 29·830 | 29·793 | +·012 | S | 302 | 88·5 | 15, 18 & 20. " | 69·6 | 18th " | 88·0 | 75·9 | 82·0 |
| | | Balasore ... ... | Balasore ... | 29·762 | 29·765 | +·022 | SWly | 187 | 98·5 | 15th " | 69·4 | 18 & 19 " | 93·3 | 73·7 | 83·5 |
| | | Puri ... ... | Puri ... | 29·807 | 29·762 | — | SW | 246 | 87·7 | 15 & 17 " | 69·1 | 18th " | 86·5 | 77·4 | 82·0 |
| | | | Gopalpur ... | 29·811 | 29·772 | — | SSW | 384 | 87·2 | 16 & 17 " | 68·1 | 18th " | 86·5 | 74·4 | 80·5 |
| Chota Nagpur. | Chota Nagpur ... | Hazaribagh ... ... | Hazaribagh .. | 27·801 | 29·746 | —·005 | Variable | 194 | 100·1 | 17th " | 66·1 | 20th " | 93·5 | 70·7 | 82·1 |
| | | Lohardaga ... ... | Ranchi ... | 27·692 | 29·751 | +·016 | Variable | 150 | 101·2 | 15th " | 65·2 | 20th " | 93·0 | 69·5 | 81·2 |
| | | Palamau ... ... | Daltonganj ... | 29·062* | 29·750* | — | Variable | 173 | 103·3 | 15 & 17 " | 65·0 | 18th " | 98·9 | 71·4 | 85·2 |
| | | Manbhum ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Singhbhum ... ... | Chaibassa ... | 29·036 | 29·741 | —·020 | Variable | 65 | 108·2 | 15th " | 68·9 | 19th " | 87·4 | 75·4 | 81·4 |

* Mean of 6 days.

*Explanation.—Summary*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question
tions in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of April 1894.

| Variation from normal mean. | Mean, 8 A.M. temperature. | Average humidity at 8 A.M. | Average cloud amount at 8 A.M. | Rainfall of week at observing station. | DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district. | Of week. Normal mean. | Of week. Average number of rainy days. | Of week. Normal number of rainy days. | Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district. | Since 1st of month. Normal mean. | Since 1st of month. Variation. | Since 1st April 1894. Mean for district. | Since 1st April 1894. Normal mean. | Since 1st April 1894. Variation. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| −4·2 | 78·3 | 76 | 3·6 | 0·93 | 0·81 | 0·35 | 1·50 | 0·56 | 1·02 | 1·04 | −0·02 | 1·02 | 1·04 | −0·02 | Burdwan. |
| −4·1 | 79·4 | 71 | 1·1 | 0·30 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0·39 | 0·20 | 1·00 | 0·33 | 0·39 | 0·67 | −0·28 | 0·39 | 0·67 | −0·28 | Birbhum. |
| −5·0 | 79·6 | 76 | 4·6 | 0·46 | 0·80 | 0·26 | 2·00 | 0·43 | 0·80 | 0·62 | +0·18 | 0·80 | 0·62 | +0·18 | Bankura. |
| −6·4 | 80·0 | 78 | 3·6 | 1·45 | | 0·47 | | 0·65 | | 0·81 | | | 0·81 | | Midnapore. |
| | | | | | 1·96 | 0·38 | 3·00 | 0·59 | 3·01 | 1·00 | +2·01 | 3·01 | 1·00 | +2·01 | Hooghly. |
| | | | | | 1·03 | 0·38 | 2·00 | 0·59 | 1·48 | 0·96 | +0·52 | 1·48 | 0·96 | +0·52 | Howrah. |
| −1·2 | 83·5 | 75 | 7·1 | 0·03 | 1·89 | 0·38 | 2·33 | 0·65 | 2·19 | 0·83 | +1·36 | 2·19 | 0·83 | +1·36 | 24-Parganas. |
| −4·3 | 78·4 | 82 | 4·6 | 2·38 | 2·88 | 0·35 | 3·00 | 0·68 | 3·43 | 0·89 | +2·54 | 3·43 | 0·89 | +2·54 | Calcutta. |
| −4·3 | 78·8 | 75 | 4·6 | 2·32 | 1·99 | 0·53 | 3·00 | 0·78 | 2·39 | 1·56 | +0·83 | 2·39 | 1·56 | +0·83 | Nadia. |
| −3·6 | 77·8 | 78 | 2·7 | Nil | 0·14 | 0·23 | 0·50 | 0·38 | 0·14 | 0·81 | −0·67 | 0·14 | 0·81 | −0·67 | Murshidabad. |
| −4·8 | 77·2 | 85 | 5·4 | 2·88 | 2·75 | 0·62 | 3·40 | 1·06 | 2·76 | 1·66 | +1·10 | 2·76 | 1·66 | +1·10 | Jessore. |
| | | | | | 1·76 | 0·88 | 2·67 | 1·05 | 1·85 | 1·69 | +0·16 | 1·85 | 1·69 | +0·16 | Khulna. |
| −3·8 | 78·6 | 85 | 1·3 | 1·42 | 1·65 | 0·19 | 2·33 | 0·40 | 1·78 | 0·60 | +1·18 | 1·78 | 0·60 | +1·18 | Rajshahi. |
| −1·4 | 77·8 | 76 | 3·9 | 1·37 | 1·66 | 0·24 | 1·60 | 0·54 | 2·01 | 0·41 | +1·60 | 2·01 | 0·41 | +1·60 | Dinajpur. |
| −1·6 | 76·2 | 72 | 5·4 | 0·85 | 0·96 | 0·89 | 1·00 | 1·16 | 1·11 | 2·12 | −1·01 | 1·11 | 2·12 | −1·01 | Jalpaiguri. |
| −3·8 | 51·7 | 84 | 7·4 | 3·66 | 2·51 | 0·89 | 4·00 | 1·69 | 2·81 | 2·36 | +0·45 | 2·81 | 2·36 | +0·45 | Darjeeling. |
| — | 36·9 | 70 | 6·9 | 4·36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0·81 | 0·84 | 1·50 | 1·36 | | 1·84 | | | 1·84 | | Kuch Bihar. |
| −2·0 | 77·3 | 79 | 3·3 | 1·61 | 0·94 | 0·51 | 2·00 | 0·91 | 1·37 | 1·37 | 0 | 1·37 | 1·37 | 0 | Rangpur. |
| −5·2 | 77·1 | 78 | 2·7 | 3·02 | 1·39 | 0·36 | 1·75 | 0·66 | 3·11 | 0·77 | +2·34 | 3·11 | 0·77 | +2·34 | Bogra. |
| −5·3 | 76·4 | 82 | 4·4 | 1·52 | 1·20 | 0·59 | 3·00 | 1·15 | 1·94 | 1·53 | +0·41 | 1·94 | 1·53 | +0·41 | Pabna. |
| −4·0 | 77·1 | 81 | 4·9 | 0·66 | 1·53 | 0·94 | 2·75 | 1·46 | 3·52 | 2·35 | +1·17 | 3·52 | 2·35 | +1·17 | Dacca. |
| −2·7 | 75·2 | 82 | 5·3 | 2·04 | | 1·02 | | 1·57 | | 1·97 | | | 1·97 | | Mymensingh. |
| −7·3 | 75·8 | 85 | 4·1 | 3·34 | 2·60 | 0·72 | 3·33 | 1·31 | 4·22 | 1·84 | +2·38 | 4·22 | 1·84 | +2·38 | Faridpur. |
| −2·9 | 80·2 | 76 | 3·7 | 2·52 | 1·71 | 0·83 | 2·25 | 1·13 | | 1·60 | | | 1·60 | | Backergunge. |
| −2·7 | 77·3 | 87 | 3·7 | 1·39 | | 1·27 | | 1·61 | | 2·97 | | | 2·97 | | Tippera. |
| −3·5 | 77·0 | 89 | 3·1 | 1·26 | 1·30 | 0·81 | 2·00 | 1·06 | 1·84 | 2·38 | −0·54 | 1·84 | 2·38 | −0·54 | Noakhali. |
| −1·2 | 77·9 | 83 | 5·3 | 0·60 | 0·73 | 0·64 | 2·00 | 0·84 | 1·75 | 1·28 | +0·47 | 1·75 | 1·28 | +0·47 | Chittagong. |
| | | | | | 1·31 | 0·59 | 3·00 | 0·95 | 1·92 | 1·94 | −0·02 | 1·92 | 1·94 | −0·02 | South Lushai Hills. |
| −3·8 | 79·1 | 55 | 5·1 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·07 | 0·00 | 0·18 | 0·02 | 0·15 | −0·13 | 0·02 | 0·15 | −0·13 | Patna. |
| −4·4 | 82·3 | 54 | 4·4 | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | 0·00 | 0·12 | Nil | 0·15 | −0·15 | Nil | 0·15 | −0·15 | Gaya. |
| −5·2 | 84·6 | 59 | 1·7 | 0·04 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| −3·9 | 81·7 | 45 | 2·3 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·00 | 0·07 | 0·02 | 0·13 | −0·11 | 0·02 | 0·13 | −0·11 | Shahabad. |
| −3·3 | 81·7 | 52 | 1·9 | Nil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| −3·3 | 82·0 | 58 | 1·3 | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | 0·00 | 0·09 | Nil | 0·10 | −0·10 | Nil | 0·10 | −0·10 | Saran. |
| −3·9 | 76·8 | 77 | 4·9 | 0·03 | 0·02 | 0·07 | 0·00 | 0·14 | 0·02 | 0·38 | −0·36 | 0·02 | 0·38 | −0·36 | Champaran. |
| — | 76·3 | 74 | 4·9 | 0·07 | | 0·11 | | 0·16 | | 0·32 | | | 0·32 | | Muzaffarpur. |
| −4·0 | 76·9 | 69 | 4·0 | 0·01 | 0·11 | 0·11 | 0·67 | 0·20 | 0·14 | 0·29 | −0·15 | 0·14 | 0·29 | −0·15 | Darbhanga. |
| | | | | | 0·17 | 0·11 | 0·67 | 0·17 | 0·17 | 0·24 | −0·07 | 0·17 | 0·24 | −0·07 | Monghyr. |
| −4·1 | 78·0 | 67 | 3·9 | 1·16 | 0·48 | 0·11 | 0·75 | 0·67 | 0·48 | 0·39 | +0·09 | 0·48 | 0·39 | +0·09 | Bhagalpur. |
| −3·2 | 75·0 | 77 | 1·3 | 1·40 | 1·45 | 0·22 | 1·33 | 0·36 | 1·45 | 0·62 | +0·83 | 1·45 | 0·62 | +0·83 | Purnea. |
| −4·3 | 79·6 | 71 | 3·1 | 0·27 | 0·71 | 0·15 | 1·50 | 0·23 | 0·71 | 0·62 | +0·09 | 0·71 | 0·62 | +0·09 | Malda. |
| −3·8 | 81·2 | 62 | 1·4 | 0·50 | 0·55 | 0·17 | 0·83 | 0·30 | 0·59 | 0·46 | +0·13 | 0·59 | 0·46 | +0·13 | Sonthal Parganas. |
| −2·5 | 82·4 | 73 | 4·1 | 0·29 | | 0·39 | | 0·48 | | 0·87 | | | 0·87 | | Cuttack. |
| −2·0 | 82·0 | 78 | 5·4 | 0·73 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| −3·4 | 80·7 | 79 | 1·7 | 1·50 | | 0·45 | | 0·65 | | 1·03 | | | 1·03 | | Balasore. |
| — | 80·9 | 84 | 4·1 | 0·70 | | 0·13 | | 0·24 | | 0·32 | | | 0·32 | | Puri. |
| — | 78·9 | 87 | 1·4 | 2·17 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| −3·8 | 77·6 | 47 | 5·4 | 0·10 | | 0·05 | | 0·09 | | 0·16 | | | 0·16 | | Hazaribagh. |
| −5·2 | 77·7 | 55 | 5·1 | 0·40 | 0·19 | 0·05 | 1·00 | 0·18 | 0·19 | 0·32 | −0·13 | 0·19 | 0·32 | −0·13 | Lohardaga. |
| — | 77·2 | 62 | 6·4 | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·05 | 0·00 | 0·11 | 0·01 | 0·22 | −0·21 | 0·01 | 0·22 | −0·21 | Palamau. |
| | | | | | 0·05 | 0·17 | 0·00 | 0·44 | 0·05 | 0·44 | −0·39 | 0·05 | 0·44 | −0·39 | Manbhum. |
| −10·1 | 81·6 | 56 | 6·7 | 0·38 | 0·38 | 0·22 | 1·00 | 0·50 | 0·38 | 0·50 | −0·12 | 0·38 | 0·50 | −0·12 | Singhbhum. |

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal
during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivisional

## Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of April 189

| Meteorological division. | Division. | District. | Station. | Rainfall. Sunday, 15th. | Monday, 16th. | Tuesday, 17th. | Wednesday, 18th. | Thursday, 19th. | Friday, 20th. | Saturday, 21st. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South-West Bengal. | Burdwan. | Burdwan ... | Kalna ... | ... | 0·05 | ... | 0·95 | ... | .. | 0·71 | 2 | 1·71 | 0·35 | 2·25 | 1·08 | 2·25 | ·08 |
| | | | Burdwan ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·60 | 0·05 | ... | 0·28 | 2 | 0·93 | 0·43 | 1·18 | 1·05 | 1·18 | 1·05 |
| | | | Katwa ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·22 | ... | ... | 0·09 | 1 | 0·31 | 0·26 | 0·31 | 0·99 | 0·31 | 1·99 |
| | | | Raniganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·30 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·30 | 0·29 | 0·35 | 0·66 | 0·35 | 0·66 |
| | | | *Mankur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Birbhum ... | Suri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·23 | 0·17 | 0·23 | 0·52 | 0·23 | 0·52 |
| | | | Hetampur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·80 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·80 | 0·25 | 0·80 | 0·70 | 0·80 | 0·70 |
| | | | Rampur Hât | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·14 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·14 | 0·07 | 0·14 | 0·75 | 0·14 | 0·75 |
| | | | *Bolpur* ... | ... | ... | 0·75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·75 | ? | 1·09 | ? | 1·09 | ? |
| | | | *Murari* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Labpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Bankura ... | Bankura ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·46 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·46 | 0·33 | 0·46 | 0·83 | 0·46 | 0·83 |
| | | | Vishnupur ... | ... | 0·48 | ... | 0·37 | 0·33 | ... | ... | 3 | 1·18 | 0·51 | 1·18 | 0·92 | 1·18 | 0·92 |
| | | | Maliara ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | 0·17 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·29 | 0·13 | 0·29 | 0·30 | 0·29 | 0·30 |
| | | | Khatra ... | ... | 1·18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 2 | 1·28 | 0·07 | 1·28 | 0·43 | 1·28 | 0·43 |
| | | | *Indas* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·08 | 0·29 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·37 | ? | 1·71 | ? | 1·71 | ? |
| | | | *Kotalpur* ... | ... | 0·55 | ... | 0·35 | ... | ... | 1·00 | 3 | 1·90 | ? | 5·15 | ? | 5·15 | ? |
| | | | *Onda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·15 | ... | 1 | 0·15 | ? | 0·15 | ? | 0·15 | ? |
| | | | *Gangajalghati* | ... | ... | ... | 0·17 | 0·15 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·32 | ? | 0·32 | ? | 0·32 | ? |
| | | | *Raipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·28 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·28 | ? | 0·28 | ? | 0·28 | ? |
| | | | *Sonamukhi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·09 | ? | 0·09 | ? | 0·09 | ? |
| | | Midnapore ... | Contai ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·33 | ... | 0·14 | | | | 0·47 | | 0·76 | | 0·76 |
| | | | Tamluk ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·60 | ... | ... | 0·02 | 1 | 0·62 | 0·39 | 0·62 | 0·70 | 0·62 | 0·70 |
| | | | Midnapore ... | ... | 1·25 | ... | 0·58 | ... | ... | 0·29 | 3 | 2·12 | 0·34 | 2·12 | 0·67 | 2·12 | 0·67 |
| | | | Ghatal ... | ... | 1·02 | ... | ... | 0·05 | 0·01 | 0·28 | 2 | 1·36 | 0·07 | 2·32 | 1·07 | 2·32 | 1·07 |
| | | | *Kukrahati* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·71 | ... | ... | 0·26 | 2 | 0·97 | ? | 0·97 | ? | 0·97 | ? |
| | | | *Garhbeta* ... | 0·40 | 0·42 | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | 3 | 1·12 | ? | 1·58 | ? | 1·58 | ? |
| | | | *Panskura* ... | ... | 0·53 | ... | 0·54 | ... | ... | 0·09 | 2 | 1·16 | ? | 1·66 | ? | 1·66 | ? |
| | | | *Dantoon* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Hooghly ... | Serampore ... | ... | 1·85 | ... | 0·35 | ... | ... | 1·37 | 3 | 3·57 | 0·27 | 5·32 | 0·94 | 5·32 | 0·94 |
| | | | Hooghly ... | ... | 0·45 | ... | 1·08 | ... | ... | 0·18 | 3 | 1·71 | 0·43 | 1·71 | 1·06 | 1·71 | 1·06 |
| | | | Jahanabad ... | ... | 0·24 | ... | 0·12 | ... | ... | 0·25 | 3 | 0·61 | 0·45 | 2·02 | 1·00 | 2·02 | 1·00 |
| | | Howrah ... | Howrah ... | ... | 0·95 | ... | ... | 0·73 | ... | 1·11 | 3 | 2·79 | 0·44 | 3·68 | 1·23 | 3·68 | 1·23 |
| | | | Mohesreka ... | ... | 0·07 | ... | 0·04 | ... | ... | 1·20 | 1 | 1·31 | 0·31 | 1·31 | 0·68 | 1·31 | 0·68 |
| | | | *Uluberia* ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | 0·05 | 0·01 | ... | 0·77 | 2 | 0·95 | ? | 0·95 | ? | 0·95 | ? |
| | Presidency. | 24-Parganas... | Saugor Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | Nil | 0·03 | 0·45 | 0·07 | 0·65 | 0·07 | 0·65 |
| | | | Diamond Harbour. | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | ... | 0·14 | 2 | 0·24 | 0·48 | 0·24 | 0·96 | 0·24 | 0·96 |
| | | | *Canning Town* | ... | 0·16 | ... | ... | 0·25 | ... | 1·40 | 3 | 1·81 | ? | 1·81 | ? | 1·81 | ? |
| | | | Alipore (Obsy.) | ... | 0·72 | ... | 0·08 | 0·46 | ... | 1·62 | 3 | 2·88 | 0·35 | 3·43 | 0·89 | 3·43 | 0·89 |
| | | | Barrackpore | ... | 1·48 | ... | 0·34 | ... | ... | 1·22 | 3 | 3·04 | 0·25 | 4·56 | 0·78 | 4·56 | 0·78 |
| | | | Dum-Dum ... | ... | 1·79 | ... | 0·10 | 0·14 | ... | 1·74 | 4 | 3·77 | 0·38 | 4·09 | 0·96 | 4·09 | 0·96 |
| | | | Barasat ... | ... | 0·68 | 1·52 | ... | ... | ... | 0·72 | 3 | 2·92 | 0·34 | 2·92 | 0·84 | 2·92 | 0·84 |
| | | | Basirhat ... | ... | 0·29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·03 | 2 | 1·32 | 0·36 | 1·32 | 0·73 | 1·32 | 0·73 |
| | | Nadia ... | Ranaghat ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | 0·50 | ... | ... | 0·88 | 3 | 1·70 | 0·53 | 2·25 | 1·68 | 2·25 | 1·68 |
| | | | Krishnagar ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | 0·79 | ... | ... | 1·20 | 2 | 2·02 | 0·34 | 2·13 | 1·35 | 2·13 | 1·35 |
| | | | Chuadanga ... | ... | 1·78 | ... | 0·20 | ... | 0·17 | 1·40 | 4 | 3·55 | 0·67 | 3·58 | 1·58 | 3·58 | 1·58 |
| | | | Meherpur ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | 0·30 | 1·30 | 3 | 1·70 | 0·57 | 2·65 | 1·65 | 2·65 | 1·65 |
| | | | Kushtia ... | ... | 0·05 | ... | 0·50 | ... | 0·25 | 0·17 | 3 | 0·97 | 0·53 | 1·32 | 1·50 | 1·32 | 1·50 |
| | | Murshidabad | Kandi ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·29 | | 1·02 | | 1·02 |
| | | | Berhampore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·25 | Nil | 0·93 | Nil | 0·93 |
| | | | Lalbag ... | ... | 0·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·20 | 0·28 | 0·20 | 0·57 | 0·20 | 0·57 |
| | | | Azimganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | 1 | 0·20 | 0·32 | 0·20 | 0·92 | 0·20 | 0·92 |
| | | | Jangipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·42 | ... | 0·01 | 1 | 0·43 | 0·10 | 0·43 | 0·74 | 0·43 | 0·74 |
| | | | Lalgola ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·11 | Nil | 0·64 | Nil | 0·64 |
| | | | *Akhriganj* ... | ... | 0·11 | ... | ... | ... | 0·39 | ... | 2 | 0·50 | ? | 0·50 | ? | 0·50 | ? |
| | | | *Patkabari* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | ... | ... | 1·15 | 2 | 1·35 | ? | 1·35 | ? | 1·35 | ? |
| | | Jessore ... | Narail ... | ... | 1·31 | ... | 0·30 | ... | 1·52 | 1·46 | 4 | 4·59 | 0·59 | 4·59 | 1·49 | 4·59 | 1·49 |
| | | | Jessore ... | ... | 1·26 | ... | 0·31 | 0·03 | 0·02 | 1·26 | 3 | 2·88 | 0·59 | 2·88 | 1·77 | 2·88 | 1·77 |
| | | | Jhenidah ... | ... | 0·29 | ... | 1·60 | 0·08 | 0·27 | 0·28 | 4 | 2·52 | 0·70 | 2·54 | 1·88 | 2·54 | 1·88 |
| | | | Magura ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | 1·45 | ... | ... | 0·45 | 3 | 2·22 | 0·73 | 2·26 | 1·86 | 2·26 | 1·86 |
| | | | Bangaon ... | ... | 0·67 | ... | 0·19 | ... | ... | 0·66 | 3 | 1·52 | 0·50 | 1·52 | 1·34 | 1·52 | 1·34 |
| | | Khulna ... | Satkhira ... | ... | 0·11 | ... | 0·40 | ... | ... | 1·59 | 3 | 2·10 | 0·48 | 2·37 | 1·31 | 2·37 | 1·31 |
| | | | Bagerhat ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | 0·02 | 0·85 | 1 | 0·89 | 1·05 | 0·89 | 2·03 | 0·89 | 2·03 |
| | | | Khulna ... | ... | 0·17 | ... | 0·23 | ... | 0·42 | 1·48 | 4 | 2·30 | 1·05 | 2·30 | 1·73 | 2·30 | 1·73 |
| | | | *Nakipur* ... | ... | 0·46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·79 | 2 | 2·25 | ? | 2·25 | ? | 2·25 | ? |
| | | | *Rampal* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| North Bengal. | Rajshahi. | Rajshahi ... | Boalia ... | ... | 0·06 | ... | ... | ... | 1·12 | 0·26 | 2 | 1·44 | 0·21 | 1·44 | 0·74 | 1·44 | 0·74 |
| | | | Nator ... | ... | 0.95 | ... | 1·06 | ... | 0·65 | 0·15 | 4 | 2·81 | 0·36 | 2·81 | 0·95 | 2·81 | 0·95 |
| | | | *Naugaon* ... | ... | 0·71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·71 | 0·01 | 1·11 | 0·12 | 1·11 | 0·12 |
| | | | *Lalpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·45 | ... | ... | 0·42 | 2 | 0·87 | ? | 1·04 | ? | 1·04 | ? |
| | | | *Manda* ... | 0·16 | ... | ... | ... | 0·11 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·27 | ? | 0·27 | ? | 0·27 | ? |
| | | Dinajpur ... | Mahadebpur | ... | ... | ... | 0·44 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·44 | 0·44 | 0·77 | 0·49 | 0·77 | 0·49 |
| | | | Churaman ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·07 | 2·05 | ... | 2 | 3·12 | 0·12 | 3·12 | 0·18 | 3·12 | 0·18 |
| | | | Raiganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·15 | 0·82 | ... | 2 | 2·97 | 0·14 | 2·97 | 0·38 | 2·97 | 0·38 |
| | | | Dinajpur ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·11 | ... | 1·32 | ... | 2 | 1·43 | 0·30 | 2·15 | 0·78 | 2·15 | 0·78 |
| | | | Balughat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·34 | ... | 1 | 0·34 | 0·18 | 1·06 | 0·20 | 1·06 | 0·20 |
| | | | *Thakurgaon* | ... | ... | ... | 0·33 | 0·81 | 0·24 | ... | 3 | 1·38 | ? | 2·48 | ? | 2·48 | ? |
| | | Jalpaiguri ... | Jalpaiguri ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·96 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·96 | 0·89 | 1·11 | 2·12 | 1·11 | 2·12 |
| | | | *Alipore Dooar* | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Fallacotta* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·75 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·75 | ? | 1·35 | ? | 1·35 | ? |
| | | | *Debiganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·51 | 0·05 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)* | 0·02 | 0·65 | ... | 0·90 | 0·18 | 0·04 | 0·42 | 4 | 2·21 | ? | 2·24 | ? | 2·24 | ? |
| | | Darjeeling ... | Baxa ... | ... | 0·48 | ... | 0·61 | 0·44 | ... | 0·49 | 4 | 2·02 | 1·62 | 3·13 | 4·53 | 3·13 | 4·53 |
| | | | Siliguri ... | 0·05 | 0·02 | ... | 1·45 | 0·81 | 0·02 | 0·05 | 2 | 2·40 | 0·55 | 2·74 | 1·01 | 2·74 | 1·01 |
| | | | Darjeeling ... | 0·19 | 0·16 | 0·08 | 2·12 | 0·67 | 0·17 | 0·27 | 6 | 3·66 | 0·79 | 3·72 | 2·46 | 3·72 | 2·46 |
| | | | Kalimpong ... | 0·12 | ... | 0·09 | 1·23 | 0·40 | 0·13 | ... | 4 | 1·97 | 0·61 | 2·12 | 1·43 | 2·12 | 1·43 |
| | | | *Kurseong* ... | 0·04 | 0·20 | 0·01 | 2·52 | 1·18 | 0·41 | ... | 4 | 4·36 | ? | 4·71 | ? | 4·71 | ? |
| | | | *Pedong* ... | 0·26 | 0·14 | 0·07 | 0·82 | 0·29 | 0·13 | ... | 5 | 1·71 | ? | 1·84 | ? | 1·84 | ? |
| | | Kuch Bihar... | Dinhata ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·39 | 0·09 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·48 | 0·70 | 0·56 | 1·50 | 0·56 | 1·50 |
| | | | Kuch Bihar... | 0·95 | 0·17 | ... | 0·25 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1·37 | 0·90 | 2·73 | 2·72 | 2·73 | 2·72 |
| | | | Mickliganj ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·54 | 0·03 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·57 | 1·04 | 0·65 | 1·58 | 0·65 | 1·58 |
| | | | Mathabhanga | ... | 0·05 | ... | 0·67 | 0·08 | 0·03 | ... | 1 | 0·83 | 0·70 | 0·91 | 1·50 | 0·91 | 1·50 |
| | | | *Fulbari* ... | 0·40 | 0·63 | ... | 0·64 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1·64 | ? | 2·73 | ? | 2·73 | ? |
| | | Rangpur ... | Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*). | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | ... | 0·13 | ... | 1 | 0·17 | 0·44 | 0·52 | 1·25 | 0·52 | 1·25 |
| | | | Rangpur ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·39 | 0·09 | 1·13 | ... | 2 | 1·61 | 0·40 | 2·43 | 1·13 | 2·43 | 1·13 |
| | | | *Peerganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·73 | ... | 0·76 | ... | 2 | 1·49 | ? | 4·65 | ? | 4·65 | ? |
| | | | Kurigaon ... | ... | 0·58 | ... | 0·11 | 0·04 | 0·10 | ... | 3 | 0·83 | 0·58 | 1·00 | 1·92 | 1·00 | 1·92 |
| | | | *Gobindanj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·00 | 0·01 | 0·91 | ... | 2 | 1·92 | ? | 2·02 | ? | 2·02 | ? |
| | | | Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*) | ... | ... | ... | 0·53 | 0·06 | 0·56 | ... | 2 | 1·15 | 0·62 | 1·49 | 1·17 | 1·49 | 1·17 |
| | | | *Ulipur* ... | ... | 0·19 | ... | ... | ... | 0·85 | ... | 2 | 1·04 | ? | 2·36 | ? | 2·36 | ? |
| | | | *Sundarganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·50 | ? | 0·90 | ? | 0·90 | ? |
| | | Bogra ... | Sherpur ... | ... | 0·21 | ... | 1·33 | ... | 0·30 | ... | 3 | 1·84 | 0·42 | 2·19 | 0·66 | 2·19 | 0·66 |
| | | | Nowkhilla ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | 0·37 | ... | 0·06 | ... | 1 | 0·46 | 0·28 | 2·69 | 0·66 | 2·69 | 0·66 |
| | | | Bogra ... | ... | 0·42 | ... | 2·60 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3·02 | 0·33 | 7·19 | 1·15 | 7·19 | 1·15 |
| | | | Panchbibi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·24 | ... | 1 | 0·24 | 0·42 | 0·38 | 0·65 | 0·38 | 0·65 |
| | | Pabna ... | Pabna ... | ... | 0·17 | ... | 0·36 | ... | 0·10 | 0·25 | 4 | 0·88 | 0·54 | 1·30 | 1·59 | 1·30 | 1·59 |
| | | | Sirajganj ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | 1·10 | 0·01 | 0·09 | ... | 2 | 1·52 | 0·63 | 2·57 | 1·47 | 2·57 | 1·47 |

## Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of April 1894—*contd.*

| Meteorological Division. | Division. | District. | Station. | Rainfall. Sunday, 15th. | Monday, 16th. | Tuesday, 17th. | Wednesday, 18th. | Thursday, 19th. | Friday, 20th. | Saturday, 21st. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EAST BENGAL. | Dacca. | Dacca ... | Munshiganj ... | ... | 0·22 | ... | 0·62 | 0·07 | 0·35 | ... | 3 | 1·26 | 1·04 | 2·95 | 2·85 | 2·95 | 2·85 |
| | | | Dacca ... | ... | 0·35 | ... | 0·72 | 0·07 | 0·32 | ... | 3 | 1·46 | 1·04 | 2·52 | 2·66 | 2·52 | 2·66 |
| | | | Narayanganj | ... | 0·36 | ... | 0·08 | 0·06 | 0·18 | ... | 2 | 0·68 | 0·98 | 2·40 | 2·02 | 2·40 | 2·02 |
| | | | Manikganj ... | ... | 0·54 | ... | 1·13 | 0·05 | 0·99 | ... | 3 | 2·71 | 0·69 | 6·20 | 1·87 | 6·20 | 1·87 |
| | | | *Jaydebpur* ... | ... | 0·36 | ... | 0·84 | 0·05 | 0·53 | 0·21 | 4 | 1·97 | ? | 4·22 | ? | 4·22 | ? |
| | | Mymensingh | Kishorganj ... | ... | 0·49 | ... | 0·61 | 0·03 | | | | | 0·91 | | 2·54 | | 2·54 |
| | | | Atia (*Tangail*) | ... | 0·16 | 0·05 | 2·25 | ... | 0·75 | 0·75 | 3 | 3·80 | 0·52 | 4·88 | 1·36 | 4·88 | 1·36 |
| | | | Mymensingh | 0·02 | 0·70 | ... | 0·87 | 0·02 | 0·43 | ... | 3 | 2·04 | 0·80 | 2·80 | 1·95 | 2·80 | 1·95 |
| | | | Jamalpur ... | ... | 0·16 | ... | 1·62 | ... | 1·46 | ... | 3 | 3·24 | 0·89 | 3·86 | 1·64 | 3·86 | 1·64 |
| | | | Netrakona ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·46 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1·46 | 1·99 | 4·95 | 2·33 | 4·95 | 2·33 |
| | | | *Subarnakhali* | ... | ... | ... | 0·62 | 0·04 | 0·75 | ... | 2 | 1·41 | ? | 1·83 | ? | 1·83 | ? |
| | | | *Durgapur* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sherpur Town* | ... | 0·07 | ... | 0·40 | 0·05 | 0·06 | ... | 1 | 0·58 | ? | 2·28 | ? | 2·28 | ? |
| | | | *Diwanganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·70 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Faridpur ... | Madaripur ... | ... | 0·62 | ... | 0·38 | ... | 0·12 | 0·51 | 4 | 1·63 | 0·86 | 1·84 | 2·01 | 1·84 | 2·01 |
| | | | Faridpur ... | ... | 2·35 | ... | 0·64 | 0·11 | 0·03 | 0·21 | 4 | 3·34 | 0·63 | 6·94 | 1·82 | 6·94 | 1·82 |
| | | | Goalundo ... | ... | 1·85 | ... | 0·90 | ... | ... | 0·07 | 2 | 2·82 | 0·66 | 3·86 | 1·68 | 3·86 | 1·68 |
| | | Backergunge | Patuakhali ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·90 | 0·02 | 0·92 | 2 | 1·84 | 0·61 | 2·35 | 1·09 | 2·35 | 1·09 |
| | | | Pirojpur ... | ... | ... | 0·63 | ... | ... | ... | 0·83 | 2 | 1·46 | 0·94 | 1·46 | 1·52 | 1·46 | 1·52 |
| | | | Barisal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·82 | 1 | 1·82 | 0·81 | 1·82 | 2·00 | 1·82 | 2·00 |
| | | | *Gaurnadi* ... | ... | 0·12 | 0·61 | 0·09 | 0·01 | 0·05 | 0·83 | 3 | 1·71 | ? | 1·73 | ? | 1·73 | ? |
| | | | Bhola ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | ... | 0·12 | 0·24 | 0·85 | 4 | 1·71 | 0·95 | 2·98 | 1·80 | 2·98 | 1·80 |
| | | | *Daulatkhan* | ... | ... | 0·90 | ... | 0·12 | ... | 1·08 | 3 | 2·10 | ? | 3·33 | ? | 3·33 | ? |
| | | | *Bauphal* ... | ... | ... | 0·90 | ... | ... | | 2·06 | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | Chittagong. | Hill Tippera | Agartala ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·29 | ... | 0·36 | ... | 2 | 0·65 | 1·37 | 2·03 | 3·06 | 2·03 | 3·06 |
| | | Tippera ... | Comilla ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | 0·48 | ... | 0·80 | ... | 2 | 1·31 | 1·13 | 2·08 | 3·06 | 2·08 | 3·06 |
| | | | Chandpur ... | ... | 0·17 | ... | 0·10 | 0·33 | 0·13 | ... | 4 | 0·73 | 1·28 | 1·66 | 2·68 | 1·66 | 2·68 |
| | | | Brahmanbaria | ... | ... | ... | 0·28 | 0·18 | | | | | 1·30 | | 3·07 | | 3·07 |
| | | | *Ramchandrapur.* | ... | ... | ... | 1·08 | 0·80 | 0·22 | ... | 3 | 2·10 | ? | 2·50 | ? | 2·50 | ? |
| | | | *Nasirnagar* ... | ... | ... | 1·40 | 0·24 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Daudkandi* ... | 0·12 | .. | 0·53 | 0·03 | 1·40 | ... | ... | 3 | 2·08 | ? | 5·11 | ? | 5·11 | ? |
| | | | *Kasba* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Laksam* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 1·20 | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Noakhali ... | Noakhali ... | ... | .. | 0·96 | 0·09 | 0·04 | 0·06 | 0·11 | 2 | 1·26 | 0·65 | 2·13 | 2·15 | 2·13 | 2·15 |
| | | | Fenny ... | ... | ... | 0·53 | ... | ... | 0·80 | ... | 2 | 1·33 | 0·96 | 1·53 | 2·61 | 1·53 | 2·61 |
| | | | *Harishpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ramganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·18 | ... | 1 | 0·18 | ? | 0·97 | ? | 0·97 | ? |
| | | Chittagong ... | Cox's Bazar... | ... | ... | ... | 0·37 | 0·59 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·96 | 0·48 | 2·75 | 1·00 | 2·75 | 1·00 |
| | | | Chittagong ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | 0·26 | 0·20 | | | | 0·80 | | 1·56 | | 1·56 |
| | | | *Kutubdia* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Satkanya* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Kodala* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Fenoa* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Mirsarai* ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | 0·14 | ... | 1 | 0·16 | ? | 0·50 | ? | 0·50 | ? |
| | | | *Chandpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·25 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | South Lushai Hills. | Rangamatia... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | 0·69 | 0·44 | 0·06 | 3 | 1·31 | 0·59 | 1·92 | 1·94 | 1·92 | 1·94 |
| | | | *Bundarban* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | 0·88 | 1·06 | ... | 3 | 2·17 | ? | 2·45 | ? | 2·45 | ? |
| BIHAR. | Patna. | Patna ... | Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·07 | 0·02 | 0·14 | 0·02 | 0·14 |
| | | | Dinapore ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·01 | 0·10 | 0·01 | 0·20 | 0·01 | 0·20 |
| | | | Bihar ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·06 | | 0·16 | | 0·16 |
| | | | Barh ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·05 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·05 | 0·04 | 0·05 | 0·08 | 0·05 | 0·08 |
| | | | *Bikram* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Hilsa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Gaya ... | Aurangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·03 | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·14 |
| | | | Gaya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·12 | Nil | 0·18 | Nil | 0·18 |
| | | | Nawadah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·14 | Nil | 0·14 |
| | | | Jahanabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | Nil | 0·16 | Nil | 0·16 |
| | | | *Arwal* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Daudnagar*... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sherghati* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Rajauli* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Pakri Barawan.* | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Shahabad ... | Buxar ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·03 | 0·02 | 0·15 | 0·02 | 0·15 |
| | | | Debri ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·04 | Nil | 0·04 | 0·11 | 0·04 | 0·11 |
| | | | Bhabhua ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·02 | 0·09 | 0·02 | 0·09 |
| | | | Sasaram ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·02 | | 0·15 | | 0·15 |
| | | | Arrah ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·02 | | 0·15 | | 0·15 |
| | | | *Mohanea* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Khiri* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ageaon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ramagar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Koath* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sikroul* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Bassowan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Monaharpur* | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Saran ... | Gopalganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·01 | Nil | 0·05 | Nil | 0·05 |
| | | | Siwan ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·07 | | 0·10 | | 0·10 |
| | | | *Ekma* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Chapra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·07 | Nil | 0·16 | Nil | 0·16 |
| | | | *Seereepur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Annour* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Basantpur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Champaran... | Motihari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·03 | 0·03 | 0·03 | 0·38 | 0·03 | 0·38 |
| | | | Bettiah ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·10 | | 0·38 | | 0·38 |
| | | | *Bagaha* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·27 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Burhurwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Muzaffarpur | Sitamarhi ... | .. | ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·03 | 0·25 | 0·03 | 0·66 | 0·03 | 0·66 |
| | | | Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | ... | 0·07 | | | | | | 0·06 | | 0·22 | | 0·22 |
| | | | Hajipur ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·03 | | 0·09 | | 0·09 |
| | | | *Paru* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Mahuwa* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Shiuhar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Pupri* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Darbhanga ... | Tajpur ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·14 | 0·07 | 0·14 | 0·16 | 0·14 | 0·16 |
| | | | Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·01 | 0·09 | 0·01 | 0·31 | 0·01 | 0·31 |
| | | | Madhubani ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·17 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·17 | 0·18 | 0·27 | 0·42 | 0·27 | 0·42 |
| | | | *Bahera* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·54 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·54 | ? | 0·54 | ? | 0·54 | ? |
| | | | *Rosera* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·06 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·06 | ? | 0·06 | ? | 0·06 | ? |
| | Bhagalpur. | Monghyr ... | Begu Sarai ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·11 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·11 | 0·07 | 0·11 | 0·17 | 0·11 | 0·17 |
| | | | Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·09 | Nil | 0·27 | Nil | 0·27 |
| | | | Jamui ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·39 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·39 | 0·18 | 0·39 | 0·31 | 0·39 | 0·31 |
| | | | *Gogri* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Shaikhpura*... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chakai Bamda.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chupreon* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of April 1894—*concld.*

| Meteorological division. | Division. | District. | Station. | Rainfall. Sunday, 15th. | Monday, 16th. | Tuesday, 17th. | Wednesday, 18th. | Thursday, 19th. | Friday, 20th. | Saturday, 21st. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIHAR—*concluded.* | Bhagalpur—*concluded.* | Bhagalpur ... | Madhipura ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·12 | 0·10 | 0·12 | 0·33 | 0·12 | 0·33 |
| | | | *Bangaon (Syfabad.)* | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Supaul ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·08 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·08 | 0·05 | 0·08 | 0·39 | 0·08 | 0·39 |
| | | | *Pratapganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·00 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·16 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·16 | 0·14 | 1·16 | 0·49 | 1·16 | 0·40 |
| | | | Banka ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·54 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·54 | 0·15 | 0·54 | 0·35 | 0·54 | 0 35 |
| | | | *Colgong* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·17 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·17 | ? | 0·17 | ? | 0·17 | ? |
| | | Purnea ... | Kishanganj ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 0·92 | ... | ... | 2 | 1·02 | 0·23 | 1·02 | 0·49 | 1·02 | 0·49 |
| | | | Araria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·93 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·93 | 0·21 | 1·93 | 0·71 | 1·93 | 0·71 |
| | | | Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | 1·38 | 0·01 | ... | 1 | 1·40 | 0·22 | 1·40 | 0·65 | 1·40 | 0 65 |
| | | | *Gondwara (Korah).* | ... | ... | ... | 1·75 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1·75 | ? | 1·75 | ? | 1·75 | ? |
| | | | *Barsoe* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·90 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Forbesganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·42 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·42 | ? | 0·42 | ? | 0·42 | ? |
| | | | *Kaliaganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | 0·60 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·80 | ? | 1·21 | ? | 1·21 | ? |
| | | Malda ... | Malda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·05 | 0·22 | ... | 1 | 0·27 | 0·20 | 0·27 | 0·63 | 0·27 | 0·63 |
| | | | Chanchal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·14 | 1·00 | ... | 2 | 1·14 | 0·09 | 1·14 | 0·58 | 1·14 | 0·58 |
| | | | *Gajol* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sibganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·23 | ? | 0·23 | ? | 0·23 | ? |
| | | Sonthal Parganas. | Rajmahal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·45 | 1·29 | ... | 2 | 1·74 | 0·31 | 1·74 | 0·69 | 1·74 | 0 69 |
| | | | Godda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·08 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·08 | 0·10 | 0·08 | 0·39 | 0·08 | 0·39 |
| | | | Pakaur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·47 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·47 | 0·08 | 0·47 | 0·27 | 0·47 | 0·27 |
| | | | Naya Dumka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·50 | 0·18 | 0·71 | 0·63 | 0·71 | 0·63 |
| | | | Deoghur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·50 | 0·21 | 0·50 | 0·50 | 0·50 | 0·59 |
| | | | Jamtara ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·16 | 0·04 | 0·25 | 0·04 | 0·25 |
| | | | *Belbodda* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Nanihat* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Assenboni* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Katikund* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Madhupur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·16 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sarwan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·22 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·22 | ? | 0·22 | ? | 0·22 | ? |
| | | | *Sarath* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·64 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·64 | ? | 0·85 | ? | 0·85 | ? |
| | | | *Barkope* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·06 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Danrey* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | 0·03 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·05 | ? | 0·05 | ? | 0·05 | ? |
| | | | *Bhagya* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Mohespore* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Bahwa* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sahibganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·74 | 0·31 | ... | 2 | 1·05 | ? | 1·05 | ? | 1·05 | ? |
| | | | *Chandi* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| ORISSA. | Orissa. | Cuttack ... | Jagatsingpur | ... | ... | 0·35 | | | | | | | 0·26 | | 0·40 | | 0·40 |
| | | | Banki ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·89 | | | | | | 0·02 | | 0·19 | | 0·19 |
| | | | Cuttack ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·40 | | 0·77 | | 0·77 |
| | | | False Point ... | ... | 0·07 | ... | 0·11 | ... | 0·55 | ... | 2 | 0·73 | 0·34 | 1·32 | 1·67 | 1·32 | 0·67 |
| | | | Kendrapara ... | ... | 0·56 | .. | 0·14 | ... | ... | 0·11 | 3 | 0·81 | 0·50 | 1·13 | 0·81 | 1·13 | 0·81 |
| | | | Jajpur ... | ... | 0·09 | 0·04 | 0·64 | ... | ... | 0·18 | 2 | 0·95 | 0·82 | 1·87 | 1·35 | 1·87 | 1·35 |
| | | | *Dharmsala* ... | 1·08 | ... | 0·72 | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | 3 | 1·90 | ? | 1·90 | ? | 1·90 | ? |
| | | | *Salipore* ... | ... | 0·30 | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Pal Lahara ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Balasore ... | *Akhyapada* ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 0·64 | ... | ... | 0·17 | 3 | 0·91 | ? | 2·40 | ? | 2·40 | ? |
| | | | Chandbali ... | ... | 0·09 | ... | 0·28 | ... | 1·70 | | | | 0·27 | | 0·73 | | 0·73 |
| | | | Bhadrak ... | ... | 0·12 | 0·51 | 0·45 | ... | ... | 0·10 | 4 | 1·18 | 0·60 | 1·82 | 1·43 | 1·82 | 1·43 |
| | | | Soro ... | ... | 0·15 | ... | 1·06 | ... | ... | 0·30 | 3 | 1·51 | 0·52 | 1·73 | 1·08 | 1·73 | 1·08 |
| | | | Balasore ... | ... | 0·19 | ... | 1·00 | ... | ... | 0·41 | 3 | 1·60 | 0·75 | 1·91 | 1·59 | 1·91 | 1·59 |
| | | | Jellasore ... | ... | 0·35 | ... | 0·08 | | | | | | 0·18 | | 0·63 | | 0·63 |
| | | | Baripada ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·34 | | 0·66 | | 0·66 |
| | | Puri ... | Puri ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·70 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·70 | 0·10 | 0·72 | 0·27 | 0·72 | 0·27 |
| | | | Khurda ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·15 | | 0·36 | | 0·36 |
| | | | Bhanpur ... | ... | ... | ... | 4·30 | | | | | | 0·14 | | 0·34 | | 0·34 |
| | | | *Gop* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Satpara* ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·73 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Pipli* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Nayagarh* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ranpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·96 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Kurma a ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| CHOTA NAGPUR. | Chota Nagpur. | Hazaribagh ... | Pachamba (*Giridih*). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·13 | ... | 1 | 0·13 | 0·22 | 0·13 | 0·36 | 0·13 | 0·36 |
| | | | Hazaribagh... | ... | ... | 0·01 | ... | 0·05 | ... | 0·04 | Nil | 0·10 | 0·05 | 0·10 | 0·23 | 0·10 | 0·23 |
| | | | Semtagurah... | | | | | | | | | | Nil | | 0·13 | | 0·13 |
| | | | Mahudi Hills | | | | | | | | | | Nil | | 0·09 | | 0·09 |
| | | | Jhumra Hill | | | | | | | | | | Nil | | Nil | | Nil |
| | | | *Barhi* ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? |
| | | | *Chatra* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Karagdeha* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ramgar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 1 | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? |
| | | Lohardaga ... | Lohardaga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0·23 | Nil | 0·23 |
| | | | Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·25 | 0·13 | 2 | 0·38 | 0·10 | 0·38 | 0·41 | 0·38 | 0·41 |
| | | | *Silli* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Palkot* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Tamar* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Chainpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Palamau ... | Palamau (*Daltanganj*). | ... | ... | 0·01 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·01 | 0·05 | 0·01 | 0·22 | 0·01 | 0·22 |
| | | | *Balumath* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Husainabad*... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Garhwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Manbhum ... | Purulia ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04* | 0·05 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·09 | 0·19 | 0·09 | 0·53 | 0·09 | 0·53 |
| | | | Gobindpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·16 | Nil | 0·45 | Nil | 0·45 |
| | | | *Raghunathpur.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Barabhum* ... | ... | 0·40 | ... | ... | 0·15 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·55 | ? | 0·55 | ? | 0·55 | ? |
| | | | *Jhalda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chas* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·14 | 1 | 0·14 | ? | 0·14 | ? | 0·14 | ? |
| | | | *Pandra* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·23 | ? | 0·23 | ? | 0·23 | ? |
| | | Singhbhum ... | Chaibassa ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | 0·08 | 0·25 | 0·03 | 1 | 0·38 | 0·22 | 0·38 | 0·50 | 0·38 | 0·50 |
| | | | *Chakardharpur.* | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ghatsila* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Baharagura* | ... | ... | 1·45 | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Gailkura* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Kalikapur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Monahorpur* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Kharsawan*... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |

*Explanation.*—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least 0 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th April* 1894.

## SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 21ST OF APRIL 1894.

At the close of the previous week, weather was generally fine and settled and of ordinary hot-season character. On the 15th of April, or the first day of the week under review, the pressure changes in Bengal were irregular, and a distinct low-pressure area existed over Chota Nagpur, but from the 14th to the 15th weather had been generally fine, and on the latter date practically no rain was reported. On the afternoon and evening of the 15th, the low-pressure area in Chota Nagpur caused a series of local storms with rain in South Bengal, and on the morning of the 16th the majority of stations in South-West Bengal and Orissa and many stations in East Bengal reported rather heavy rain. Over the remainder of the province, however, weather had been fine and settled. On the 16th pressure had changed irregularly in Bengal, though usually by small amounts, and the depression over Chota Nagpur had become rather less pronounced. Hence, though a few local storms occurred on this day, yet on the morning of the 17th, comparatively few stations reported rain. On the 17th pressure had also fallen briskly to rapidly, the fall at some stations equalling a tenth of an inch. The depression in Chota Nagpur again became decidedly more pronounced, and in addition a low-pressure area covered the northern part of the Bay and parts of South-West Bengal. Hence with these conditions a number of small storms with rain occurred over the Province, and on the 18th moderate to rather heavy rain was reported in South-West, North and East Bengal and in Orissa. On the 18th pressure had commenced to rise, but the changes were rather variable; a distinct barometric depression existed over the north-east angle of the Bay, and the depression in Chota Nagpur was rather less pronounced. Local storms with rain again occurred between the 18th and 19th, but the rainfall on the latter date was principally confined to North and East Bengal, to considerable parts of Bihar, and to smaller parts of Chota Nagpur. On the 19th the increase of pressure continued, and the depression over Chota Nagpur and the north-east of the Bay disappeared, and indeed pressure became generally in excess of the normal on this day. The number of local storms with rain occurring between the 19th and 20th therefore became smaller, though still on the morning of the 20th moderate rain was reported in North and East Bengal. On the 20th pressure had again risen slowly, and had become in very considerable excess. An abnormal easterly and south-easterly wind current was, however, blowing over the whole province, bringing up large amounts of moisture, and again between the 20th and 21st numerous local storms with rain occurred in South-West Bengal, and heavy rain was reported by many stations on the 21st, when a small increase of pressure had also occurred, and pressure had become in excess by amounts ranging up to about an eighth of an inch in North-East Bengal.

Hence throughout almost the whole week conditions have been disturbed and numerous local storms with moderate to heavy rainfall have occurred in practically all districts except Chota Nagpur and Bihar. The disturbed conditions have been to a great extent owing to the existence of a hot-weather low-pressure area in Chota Nagpur for the greater part of the period. Owing to the heavy rainfall on several days, temperature has been unusually low in many districts.

*Pressure.*—Owing to the fact that pressure was considerably below the normal in the first few days of the week and very largely in excess towards its close, the mean pressure for the period has been nearly normal, and it has been in excess usually by about 0·02 inch to 0·04 inch. The distribution is, however, irregular, and while Hazaribagh and Chaibassa show a defective pressure for the week, some of the northern stations on the other hand show excess amounts of about 0·06 inch.

*Temperature* has been unusually low for the period. In Chota Nagpur the mean temperature has been more than 6° in defect. In South-West and East Bengal and in Bihar the defect has equalled about 4°, and in North Bengal and Orissa about 3°.

The actual temperatures registered during the week and their variations from the normal temperature for the present season are most clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in the province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The day, or maximum, readings for the week have shown a very much lower temperature than usual, and the defect at the nine stations in the maximum, or day, temperature has equalled 4·5°, while the night, or minimum, temperature has also been in rather large defect, the variation at the nine stations averaging nearly 2·2°.

*Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the* 21*st of April* 1894.

| | Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 21st April. | Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 21st April 1894. | Variation of actual mean from the normal. | Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 21st April. | Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 21st April 1894. | Variation of actual mean from the normal. | Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 21st April. | Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 21st April 1894. | Variation of actual mean from the normal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuttack ... ... ... ... ... | 102·3 | 99·4 | −2·9 | 78·2 | 76·1 | −2·1 | 90·3 | 87·8 | −2·5 |
| Calcutta ... ... ... ... ... | 95·8 | 91·8 | −4·0 | 75·9 | 71·4 | −4·5 | 85·9 | 81·6 | −4·3 |
| Chittagong ... ... ... ... ... | 89·1 | 88·3 | −0·8 | 73·5 | 72·0 | −1·5 | 81·3 | 80·1 | −1·2 |
| Burdwan ... ... ... ... ... | 100·8 | 95·1 | −5·7 | 76·0 | 73·4 | −2·6 | 88·4 | 84·3 | −4·1 |
| Patna ... ... ... ... ... | 101·4 | 95·7 | −5·7 | 74·0 | 72·4 | −1·6 | 87·7 | 84·1 | −3·6 |
| Gaya ... ... ... ... ... | 104·2 | 97·7 | −6·5 | 75·0 | 72·7 | −2·3 | 89·6 | 85·3 | −4·3 |
| Purnea ... ... ... ... ... | 98·8 | 92·0 | −6·8 | 70·4 | 70·6 | +0·2 | 84·6 | 81·3 | −3·3 |
| Hazaribagh ... ... ... ... ... | 98·8 | 93·5 | −5·3 | 72·9 | 70·7 | −2·2 | 85·9 | 82·1 | −3·8 |
| Darjeeling ... ... ... ... ... | 63·0 | 58·4 | −4·6 | 48·8 | 45·7 | −3·1 | 55·9 | 52·1 | −3·8 |

*Rainfall.*—Average falls of from one to one and-a-half inches have been received in South-West, East and North Bengal and in Orissa, and in all these divisions the falls have been largely above the normal amounts. In Bihar rather less than a third of an inch has been received, and in Chota Nagpur about a sixth of an inch, but even in these divisions the falls have been larger than usual for the period. In the four first-named divisions, which have received more than one inch of rain, the falls have been tolerably well distributed except in South-West Bengal, where in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad, the falls have been rather scanty.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of April 1894:—

| Meteorological Divisions. | Temperature. | | | | | | Rainfall. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest observed during week. | Lowest observed during week. | Averages for week. | | | Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week. | Of week. | | | Rainy days. | | | Since 1st of month. | | Since 1st April 1894. | |
| | | | Of highest of each day. | Of lowest of each day. | Of mean for each day. | | Average. | Normal average. | Variation. | Average number in week. | Normal average number in week. | Variation. | Average. | Normal average. | Average. | Normal average. |
| South-West Bengal ... | 104·8 | 65·2 | 95·0 | 73·0 | 84·0 | −4·2 | 1·43 | 0·41 | +1·02 | 2·11 | 0·64 | +1·47 | 1·66 | 1·05 | 1·66 | 1·05 |
| North Bengal ... ... | 103·6 | 63·3 | 91·4 | 69·5 | 80·5 | −3·2 | 1·27 | 0·44 | +0·83 | 1·87 | 0·78 | +1·09 | 1·91 | 1·05 | 1·91 | 1·05 |
| East Bengal ... ... | 95·3 | 65·9 | 88·4 | 70·4 | 79·4 | −3·5 | 1·46 | 0·92 | +0·54 | 2·32 | 1·33 | +0·99 | 2·71 | 2·09 | 2·71 | 2·09 |
| Bihar ... ... | 104·4 | 62·8 | 94·6 | 71·6 | 83·1 | −3·9 | 0·29 | 0·10 | +0·19 | 0·45 | 0·18 | +0·27 | 0·29 | 0·30 | 0·29 | 0·30 |
| Orissa ... ... | 103·3 | 68·1 | 90·7 | 75·5 | 83·2 | −2·6 | 1·22 | 0·36 | +0·86 | 1·90 | 0·50 | +1·40 | 1·53 | 0·81 | 1·53 | 0·81 |
| Chota Nagpur* ... ... | 108·2* | 65·2* | 91·3* | 71·9* | 81·6* | −6·4* | 0·16 | 0·10 | +0·06 | 0·57 | 0·21 | +0·36 | 0·16 | 0·30 | 0·16 | 0·30 |

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
*The 24th April* 1894.

A. PEDLER,
*Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st April 1894.

| Month. | Date. | Maximum in sun. | Number of hours of bright sunshine. | Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht. | Temperature. Mean. | Temperature. Maximum. | Temperature. Range. | Temperature. Minimum. | Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb. | Hygrometry. Vapour tension. | Hygrometry. Dew point. | Hygrometry. Humidity. | Wind. Prevailing direction. | Wind. Miles recorded. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894. | | ° | | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches | ° | % | | | Inches. | |
| April | 15th | 151·4 | 8·2 | 29·787 | 83·5 | 96·6 | 19·7 | 76·9 | 77·7 | 0·875 | 75·2 | 77 | WSW, SW and variable. | 91 | 0·72 | Partially cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, <. |
| „ | 16th | 148·9 | 9·0 | ·769 | 83·6 | 95·3 | 23·0 | 72·3 | 77·3 | ·854 | 74·5 | 76 | SSW and calm ... | 77 | Nil | Partially cloudy, o. |
| „ | 17th | 148·5 | 8·3 | ·722 | 83·2 | 93·9 | 16·0 | 77·9 | 77·3 | ·863 | 74·8 | 77 | SSW and variable | 159 | 0·08 | Partially cloudy, o, g, d, p, t, <. |
| „ | 18th | 114·3 | Nil | ·744 | 77·9 | 82·3 | 11·4 | 70·9 | 72·7 | ·738 | 70·1 | 78 | SSE and ESE ... | 36 | Not measureable. | Cloudy, o, d. |
| „ | 19th | 149·7 | 10·8 | ·768 | 78·3 | 90·1 | 24·4 | 65·7 | 71·7 | ·694 | 68·3 | 73 | SSE and variable | 62 | 0·46 | Chiefly clear, o, g, p, t, <, ↗. |
| „ | 20th | 140·8 | 10·3 | ·796 | 80·0 | 90·1 | 18·5 | 71·6 | 74·3 | ·774 | 71·5 | 77 | SSW, SW and variable. | 155 | 1·62 | Partially cloudy, o, g, p, t, <, ▲. |
| „ | 21st | 150·4 | 6·6 | ·800 | 78·3 | 87·6 | 22·5 | 65·1 | 73·7 | ·773 | 71·5 | 80 | S by W, SSE and variable. | 85 | 0·04 | Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Inches. |
| The mean pressure of the seven days ... ... ... ... | 29·769 |
| The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 29·750 |
| | Hours. |
| The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... ... ... | 53·2 |
| The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... ... | 88·8 |
| | ° |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | 80·7 |
| The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 84·9 |
| The extreme variation of temperature ... ... ... ... | 31·5 |
| The maximum temperature ... ... ... ... ... | 96·6 |
| | Miles. |
| The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... ... ... | 18 |
| | % |
| The mean relative humidity ... ... ... ... ... | 77 |
| The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... | 70 |
| | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st April 1894 ... ... ... | 2·92 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 0·33 |
| The total fall from 1st January to 21st April 1894 ... .. | 5·22 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... | 3·74 |

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; ↗, stong wind; ▲, hail.

J. H. Gilliland,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Meteorological Office, Govt. of India;
*Calcutta, the 23rd April 1894.*

## Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st April 1894.

| Month. | Date. | Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht. | Temperature. | | | | Hygrometry. | | | | | Rainfall, past 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Daily mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | Dry bulb at 10 A.M. | Wet bulb at 10 A.M. | Vapour tension at 10 A.M. | Dew point at 10 A.M. | Humidity at 10 A.M. | |
| | | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches. | ° | % | Inches. |
| April ... | 15th ... | 29·850 | 87·6 | 98·0 | 20·9 | 77·6 | 90·1 | 81·8 | ·976 | 78·5 | 69 | ... |
| " ... | 16th ... | ·851 | 84·3 | 96·0 | 23·4 | 72·6 | 86·6 | 79·5 | ·914 | 76·5 | 72 | 0·73 |
| " ... | 17th ... | ·779 | 85·7 | 94·0 | 16·7 | 77·3 | 89·6 | 81·5 | ·963 | 78·1 | 70 | ... |
| " ... | 18th ... | ·799 | 77·6 | 83·9 | 12·6 | 71·3 | 79·6 | 74·5 | ·787 | 72·0 | 78 | 0·09 |
| " ... | 19th ... | ·834 | 78·8 | 92·0 | 26·5 | 65·5 | 83·0 | 75·5 | ·783 | 71·8 | 69 | 0·43 |
| " ... | 20th ... | ·856 | 80·9 | 91·0 | 20·2 | 70·8 | 85·2 | 77·5 | ·840 | 73·9 | 69 | ... |
| " ... | 21st ... | ·864 | 77·5 | 90·0 | 25·1 | 64·9 | 84·6 | 78·5 | ·895 | 75·8 | 76 | 1·54 |

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days | ... ... ... | 29·833 |
| | | ° |
| The mean temperature of the seven days | ... ... ... | 81·8 |
| The extreme variation of temperature | ... ... ... | 33·1 |
| The maximum temperature | ... ... ... ... | 98·0 |
| | | % |
| The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days | ... ... | 72 |
| | | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st April 1894 | ... ... | 2·79 |

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. GILLILAND,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
*The 23rd April* 1894.

*Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for January 1894 received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 10th March 1894.*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Population under registration. | Births: Number registered. | Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Cholera: Number registered. | Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Small-pox: Number registered. | Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Fever: Number registered. | Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered. | Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Injury: Number registered. | Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Other causes: Number registered. | Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Total of all causes: Number registered. | Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. | Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered. | Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 24-Parganas ... ... ... | 1,892,033 | 5,792 | *36·72* | 1,179 | *7·44* | 15 | *·08* | 3,791 | *24·00* | 336 | *2·04* | 53 | *·24* | 608 | *3·84* | 5,982 | *37·92* | 4,065 | *26·40* |
| | Calcutta ... ... ... ... | 681,560 | 1,208 | *21·24* | 193 | *3·36* | 4 | *·06* | 851 | *14·88* | 386 | *6·72* | 26 | *·36* | 768 | *13·44* | 2,228 | *39·12* | 1,811 | *31·80* |
| | Mymensingh ... ... ... | 3,472,186 | 11,858 | *40·92* | 2,261 | *7·80* | 28 | *·09* | 6,732 | *23·16* | 88 | *·24* | 12 | *·03* | 1,222 | *4·20* | 10,343 | *35·64* | 6,575 | *22·68* |
| | Total ... | 6,045,779 | 18,858 | *37·32* | 3,633 | *7·20* | 47 | *·08* | 11,374 | *22·56* | 810 | *1·56* | 91 | *·12* | 2,598 | *5·04* | 18,553 | *36·72* | 12,451 | *24·60* |
| | Total for the Province ... ... | 71,069,643 | 278,026 | *46·92* | 19,784 | *3·24* | 812 | *·12* | 174,851 | *29·52* | 5,384 | *·84* | 1,111 | *·12* | 37,507 | *6·24* | 239,449 | *40·32* | 150,829 | *25·44* |
| | Average of corresponding month of previous five years. | ...... | Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892. | | 9,870 | *1·56* | 1,213 | *·12* | 110,596 | *18·60* | 4,295 | *·72* | 1,045 | *·12* | 23,810 | *3·96* | 150,829 | *25·44* | ... | ... |
| | Difference + or − ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | +9,914 | *+1·68* | −401 | Equal. | +64,255 | *+10·92* | +1,089 | *+·12* | +66 | Equal. | +13,697 | *+2·28* | +88,620 | *+14·88* | ... | ... |
| *Districts.* | *Towns.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 Parganas ... | Cossipore-Chitpore ... ... | 31,423 | 46 | *17·52* | 7 | *2·64* | ...... | ...... | 29 | *11·04* | 8 | *3·00* | ...... | ...... | 14 | *5·28* | 58 | *22·08* | 57 | *21·72* |
| 24 Parganas ... | Maniktala ... ... ... | 32,865 | 38 | *13·80* | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 16 | *5·76* | 10 | *3·60* | ...... | ...... | 4 | *1·44* | 30 | *10·92* | 34 | *12·36* |
| 24 Parganas ... | Barnagore ... ... ... | 34,278 | 65 | *22·68* | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 41 | *14·28* | 18 | *6·24* | ...... | ...... | 16 | *5·52* | 75 | *26·16* | 70 | *24·48* |
| 24 Parganas ... | South Suburban ... ... ... | 69,642 | 133 | *22·80* | 7 | *1·20* | ...... | ...... | 89 | *15·24* | 35 | *6·00* | 3 | *·48* | 31 | *5·28* | 165 | *28·32* | 107 | *18·36* |
| 24 Parganas ... | Khorda or South Barrackpore. | 35,647 | 24 | *8·04* | 1 | *·12* | ...... | ...... | 61 | *20·52* | 16 | *5·28* | ...... | ...... | 5 | *1·68* | 83 | *27·84* | 68 | *22·80* |
| 24 Parganas ... | Naihati ... ... ... | 29,724 | 44 | *17·76* | 2 | *·72* | ...... | ...... | 77 | *31·08* | 27 | *10·92* | 1 | *·36* | 14 | *5·64* | 121 | *48·84* | 66 | *26·64* |
| 24 Parganas ... | Nawabganj or North Barrackpore. | 20,980 | 35 | *19·92* | 5 | *2·76* | ...... | ...... | 55 | *31·44* | 36 | *20·52* | ...... | ...... | 5 | *2·76* | 101 | *57·72* | 48 | *27·36* |
| Calcutta ... | Calcutta ... ... .. ... | 681,560 | 1,208 | *21·24* | 193 | *3·36* | 4 | *·06* | 851 | *14·88* | 386 | *6·72* | 26 | *·36* | 768 | *13·44* | 2,228 | *39·12* | 1,811 | *31·80* |
| | Total ... | 936,119 | 1,593 | *20·40* | 215 | *2·64* | 4 | *·04* | 1,219 | *15·60* | 536 | *6·84* | 30 | *·36* | 857 | *10·92* | 2,861 | *36·60* | 2,261 | *28·92* |
| | Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over. | 2,329,521 | 5,199 | *26·76* | 407 | *2·04* | 8 | *·03* | 3,475 | *17·88* | 1,065 | *5·40* | 71 | *·36* | 1,780 | *9·12* | 6,806 | *35·04* | 5,056 | *26·04* |
| | Average of corresponding month of previous five years. | ...... | Complete average figures of past five years are not available. | | 360 | *1·80* | 90 | *·36* | 2,277 | *11·64* | 736 | *3·72* | 84 | *·36* | 1,586 | *8·16* | 5,133 | *26·40* | ...... | ...... |
| | Difference + or − ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | +47 | *+·24* | −82 | *−·33* | +1,198 | *+ 6·24* | +329 | *+1·68* | −13 | Equal. | +194 | *+ ·96* | +1,673 | *+8·64* | ...... | ...... |

Office of Sany. Commr. for Bengal,
*The 24th April 1894.*

W. H. GREGG, *Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,*
*Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.*

# IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

*Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra for the month of March 1894.*

| Date. | River Ganges. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mirzapur. | | Benares. | | Buxar. | | Dinapore. | |
| Distance. Miles. | From Allahabad ... ... 86 | | From Allahabad ... 134 | From Mirzapur ... ... 48 | From Benares 90 | | From Benares 177 | From Buxar ... 87 |
| | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. |
| 1st ... ... | 3·00 | 209·22 | 3·67 | 200·47 | 3·33 | 172·38 | 8·40 | 142·63 |
| 2nd ... ... | 2·83 | 209·05 | 3·33 | 200·13 | 3·25 | 172·30 | 8·20 | 142·43 |
| 3rd ... ... | 2·83 | 209·05 | 3·00 | 199·80 | 3·00 | 172·05 | 8·05 | 142·28 |
| 4th ... ... | 2·75 | 208·97 | 2·83 | 199·63 | 3·00 | 172·05 | 8·00 | 142·23 |
| 5th ... ... | 2·67 | 208·89 | 2·67 | 199·47 | 2·92 | 171·97 | 7·80 | 142·03 |
| 6th ... ... | 2·58 | 208·80 | 2·50 | 199·30 | 2·83 | 171·88 | 7·65 | 141·88 |
| 7th ... ... | 2·42 | 208·64 | 2·33 | 199·13 | 2·75 | 171·80 | 7·60 | 141·83 |
| 8th ... ... | 2·17 | 208·39 | 2·17 | 198·97 | 2·67 | 171·72 | 7·50 | 141·73 |
| 9th ... ... | 2·08 | 208·30 | 2·17 | 198·97 | 2·58 | 171·63 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 10th ... ... | 2·00 | 208·22 | 2·17 | 198·97 | 2·50 | 171·55 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 11th ... ... | 1·92 | 208·14 | 2·17 | 198·97 | 2·50 | 171·55 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 12th ... ... | 1·83 | 208·05 | 2·17 | 198·97 | 2·42 | 171·47 | 7·35 | 141·58 |
| 13th ... ... | 1·75 | 207·97 | 2·08 | 198·88 | 2·33 | 171·38 | 7·30 | 141·53 |
| 14th ... ... | 1·58 | 207·80 | 2·00 | 198·80 | 2·25 | 171·30 | 7·30 | 141·53 |
| 15th ... ... | 1·58 | 207·80 | 1·92 | 198·72 | 2·08 | 171·13 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 16th ... ... | 1·50 | 207·72 | 1·83 | 198·63 | 2·00 | 171·05 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 17th ... ... | 2·00 | 208·22 | 1·83 | 198·63 | 2·00 | 171·05 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 18th ... ... | 2·17 | 208·39 | 2·33 | 199·13 | 2·00 | 171·05 | 7·30 | 141·53 |
| 19th ... ... | 2·33 | 208·55 | 2·58 | 199·38 | 1·92 | 170·97 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 20th ... ... | 2·42 | 208·64 | 2·58 | 199·38 | 1·83 | 170·88 | 7·00 | 141·23 |
| 21st ... ... | 3·00 | 209·22 | 2·58 | 199·38 | 2·17 | 171·22 | 7·00 | 141·23 |
| 22nd ... ... | 3·17 | 209·39 | 2·58 | 199·38 | 2·50 | 171·55 | 7·40 | 141·63 |
| 23rd ... ... | 3·00 | 209·22 | 2·58 | 199·38 | 2·58 | 171·63 | 7·30 | 141·53 |
| 24th ... ... | 2·75 | 208·97 | 2·58 | 199·38 | 2·83 | 171·88 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 25th ... ... | 2·42 | 208·64 | 2·54 | 199·34 | 2·92 | 171·97 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 26th ... ... | 2·08 | 208·30 | 2·50 | 199·30 | 2·75 | 171·80 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 27th ... ... | 1·92 | 208·14 | 2·42 | 199·22 | 2·50 | 171·55 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 28th ... ... | 1·75 | 207·97 | 2·17 | 198·97 | 2·42 | 171·47 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 29th ... ... | 1·58 | 207·80 | 2·00 | 198·80 | 2·42 | 171·47 | 7·10 | 141·33 |
| 30th ... ... | 1·50 | 207·72 | 1·92 | 198·72 | 2·25 | 171·30 | 7·00 | 141·23 |
| 31st ... ... | 1·33 | 207·55 | 1·83 | 198·63 | 2·00 | 171·05 | 6·80 | 141·03 |

| Date. | River Ganges. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Monghyr. | | Sahibganj. | | Rampur Boalia. | | Goalundo. | |
| Distance. Miles. | From Benares 297 | From Dinapore 110 | From Benares 391 | From Monghyr 94 | From Benares 471 | From Sahibganj ... 90 | From Benares 591 | From Rampur Boalia ... 120 |
| | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. |
| 1st ... ... | 1·25 | 103·10 | 2·00 | 70·00 | 1·63 | 43·63 | 1·00 | 9·94 |
| 2nd ... ... | 1·29 | 103·14 | 2·00 | 70·00 | 1·60 | 43·60 | 1·17 | 10·11 |
| 3rd ... ... | 1·12 | 102·97 | 2·00 | 70·00 | 1·60 | 43·60 | 1·08 | 10·02 |
| 4th ... ... | 1·00 | 102·85 | 2·00 | 70·00 | 1·58 | 43·58 | 1·08 | 10·02 |
| 5th ... ... | 0·92 | 102·77 | 1·92 | 69·92 | 1·56 | 43·56 | 1·17 | *10·11 |
| 6th ... ... | 0·79 | 102·64 | 1·83 | 69·83 | 1·56 | 43·56 | 1·33 | 10·27 |
| 7th ... ... | 0·67 | 102·52 | 1·75 | 69·75 | 1·56 | 43·56 | 1·50 | 10·44 |
| 8th ... ... | 0·58 | 102·43 | 1·67 | 69·67 | 1·54 | 43·54 | 1·67 | 10·61 |
| 9th ... ... | 0·50 | 102·35 | 1·58 | 69·58 | 1·54 | 43·54 | 1·83 | 10·77 |
| 10th ... ... | 0·46 | 102·31 | 1·50 | 69·50 | 1·54 | 43·54 | 2·08 | 11·02 |
| 11th ... ... | 0·42 | 102·27 | 1·50 | 69·50 | 1·52 | 43·52 | 2·17 | 11·11 |
| 12th ... ... | 0·33 | 102·18 | 1·42 | 69·42 | 1·52 | 43·52 | 2·42 | 11·36 |
| 13th ... ... | 0·29 | 102·14 | 1·33 | 69·33 | 1·52 | 43·52 | 2·50 | 11·44 |
| 14th ... ... | 0·25 | 102·10 | 1·25 | 69·25 | 1·50 | 43·50 | 2·50 | 11·44 |
| 15th ... ... | 0·21 | 102·06 | 1·17 | 69·17 | 1·50 | 43·50 | 2·58 | 11·52 |
| 16th ... ... | 0·17 | 102·02 | 1·08 | 69·08 | 1·46 | 43·46 | 2·58 | 11·52 |
| 17th ... ... | 0·12 | 101·97 | 1·08 | 69·08 | 1·42 | 43·42 | 2·33 | 11·27 |
| 18th ... ... | 0·12 | 101·97 | 1·00 | 69·00 | 1·37 | 43·37 | 2·25 | 11·19 |
| 19th ... ... | 0·08 | 101·93 | 1·00 | 69·00 | 1·35 | 43·35 | 2·08 | 11·02 |
| 20th ... ... | 0·04 | 101·89 | 0·92 | 68·92 | 1·33 | 43·33 | 2·00 | 10·94 |
| 21st ... ... | 0·04 | 101·89 | 0·83 | 68·83 | 1,27 | 43·27 | 2·00 | 10·94 |
| 22nd ... ... | Below zero. 0·08 | 101·77 | 0·75 | 68·75 | 1·21 | 43·21 | 2·08 | 11·02 |
| 23rd ... ... | 0·17 | 101·68 | 0·75 | 68·75 | 1·17 | 43·17 | 2·17 | 11·11 |
| 24th ... ... | 0·25 | 101·60 | 0·67 | 68·67 | 1·12 | 43·12 | 2·25 | 11·19 |
| 25th ... ... | 0·29 | 101·56 | 0·67 | 68·67 | 1·08 | 43·08 | 2·17 | 11·11 |
| 26th ... ... | 0·37 | 101·48 | 0·67 | 68·67 | 1·04 | 43·04 | 2·00 | 10·94 |
| 27th ... ... | 0·42 | 101·43 | 0·58 | 68·58 | 1·00 | 43·00 | 1·83 | 10·77 |
| 28th ... ... | 0·42 | 101·43 | 0·58 | 68·58 | 0·94 | 42·94 | 1·58 | 10·52 |
| 29th ... ... | 0·50 | 101·35 | 0·58 | 68·58 | 0·89 | 42·89 | 1·42 | 10·36 |
| 30th ... ... | 0·54 | 101·31 | 0·67 | 68·67 | 0·83 | 42·83 | 1·33 | 10·27 |
| 31st ... ... | 0·58 | 101·27 | 0·67 | 68·67 | 0·79 | 42·79 | 1·25 | 10·19 |

| Date. | River Bhagirathi. | | River Jalangi. | | River Brahmaputra. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Berhampore. | | Sarupganj. | | Gowhatty. | |
| | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. | Height over zero of gauge. | Height over mean sea-level. |
| 1st ... ... | 3·81 | 37·55 | 2·00 | 6·30 | 6·00 | 146·89 |
| 2nd ... ... | 3·79 | 37·53 | 2·25 | 6·55 | 5·95 | 146·84 |
| 3rd ... ... | 3·77 | 37·51 | 2·08 | 6·38 | 6·00 | 146·89 |
| 4th ... ... | 3·77 | 37·51 | 2·00 | 6·30 | 6·20 | 147·09 |
| 5th ... ... | 3·75 | 37·49 | 2·00 | 6·30 | 6·50 | 147·39 |
| 6th ... ... | 3·73 | 37·47 | 3·25 | 7·55 | 6·85 | 147·74 |
| 7th ... ... | 3·71 | 37·45 | 2·75 | 7·05 | 7·85 | 148·74 |
| 8th ... ... | 3·69 | 37·43 | 2·67 | 6·97 | 8·80 | 149·69 |
| 9th ... ... | 3·67 | 37·41 | 2·75 | 7·05 | 9·40 | 150·29 |
| 10th ... ... | 3·64 | 37·38 | 2·58 | 6·88 | 10·30 | 151·19 |
| 11th ... ... | 3·62 | 37·36 | 2·50 | 6·80 | 11·00 | 151·89 |
| 12th ... ... | 3·60 | 37·34 | 2·33 | 6·63 | 10·50 | 151·39 |
| 13th ... ... | 3·58 | 37·32 | 2·25 | 6·55 | 10·45 | 151·34 |
| 14th ... ... | 3·56 | 37·30 | 2·04 | 6·34 | 9·55 | 150·44 |
| 15th ... ... | 3·54 | 37·28 | 2·00 | 6·30 | 8·55 | 149·44 |
| 16th ... ... | 3·52 | 37·26 | 1·92 | 6·22 | 8·25 | 149·14 |
| 17th ... ... | 3·50 | 37·24 | 1·92 | 6·22 | 8·05 | 148·94 |
| 18th ... ... | 3·46 | 37·20 | 1·83 | 6·13 | 8·00 | 148·89 |
| 19th ... ... | 3·42 | 37·16 | 2·17 | 6·47 | 7·85 | 148·74 |
| 20th ... ... | 3·37 | 37·11 | 2·50 | 6·80 | 7·70 | 148·59 |
| 21st ... ... | 3·33 | 37·07 | 2·92 | 7·22 | 7·35 | 148·24 |
| 22nd ... ... | 3·29 | 37·03 | 3·00 | 7·30 | 7·15 | 148·04 |
| 23rd ... ... | 3·25 | 36·99 | 2·58 | 6·88 | 7·05 | 147·94 |
| 24th ... ... | 3·22 | 36·96 | 2·25 | 6·55 | 7·50 | 148·39 |
| 25th ... ... | 3·17 | 36·91 | 2·17 | 6·47 | 8·20 | 149·09 |
| 26th ... ... | 3·12 | 36·86 | 2·08 | 6·38 | 8·40 | 149·29 |
| 27th ... ... | 3·08 | 36·82 | 2·00 | 6·30 | 8·55 | 149·44 |
| 28th ... ... | 3·04 | 36·78 | 1·92 | 6·22 | 7·90 | 148·79 |
| 29th ... ... | 3·00 | 36·74 | 1·92 | 6·22 | 7·50 | 148·39 |
| 30th ... ... | 2·96 | 36·70 | 1·92 | 6·22 | 7·45 | 148·34 |
| 31st ... ... | 2·96 | 36·70 | 1·92 | 6·22 | 7·35 | 148·24 |

CALCUTTA,
*The 23rd April 1894.*

G. C. MACONCHY,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

| Nature of Cargo. | Week ending Saturday, the 21st April 1894. | | | Week ending Saturday, the 22nd April 1893. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of boats. | Weight of cargo. | Tollage. | Number of boats. | Weight of cargo. | Tollage. |
| | No. | Mds. | Rs. | No. | Mds. | Rs. |
| Rice and paddy ... ... | 318 | 64,585 | 899 | 309 | 57,920 | 954 |
| Jute ... ... | 13 | 5,050 | 89 | 9 | 4,900 | 74 |
| Firewood ... ... | 80 | 45,725 | 689 | 69 | 35,675 | 522 |
| Other articles ... ... | 754 | 2,11,360 | 3,245 | 583 | 1,24,485 | 1,828 |
| Total ... | 1,165 | 3,26,720 | 4,922 | 970 | 2,22,980 | 3,378 |

# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th April 1894, on 1,610½ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. S. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 318,088* | 3,25,425 9 0* | 31,78,832 30 | 7,25,745 10 0 | 18,238 13 0 | 10,69,410 0 0 | 81,378½ | 124,936½ | 206,314½ |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ...... | 202 1 1 | ...... | 450 10 2 | 11 5 2 | 664 0 5 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous $13\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... ... ... ... | 4,646,793 | 53,73,896 3 0 | 4,70,99,004 20 | 1,00,24,581 10 0 | 2,63,075 5 0 | 1,56,61,553 2 0 | 1,151,516½ | 1,707,005½ | 2,858,521¾ |
| Total for $14\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 4,964,881 | 56,99,821 12 0 | 5,02,77,837 10 | 1,07,50,327 4 0 | 2,81,314 2 0 | 1,67,30,963 2 0 | 1,232,894½ | 1,831,941¾ | 3,064,836½ |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 278,767 | 2,91,451 4 5 | 34,25,861 20 | 6,99,759 13 3 | 22,988 3 9 | 10,14,199 5 5 | 80,197 | 122,084 | 202,281 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 180 15 6 | ...... | 434 7 11 | 14 4 5 | 629 11 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ... ... | 4,488,645½ | 50,49,925 15 11 | 4,49,87,861 10 | 1,00,48,152 6 11 | 2,89,398 2 4 | 1,53,87,476 9 2 | 1,183,779 | 1,684,704 | 2,868,483 |

* Increase is due to the movements of pilgrims.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th April 1894, on 22¼ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. S. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 43,336 | 13,080 11 0 | 12,353 20 | 475 7 0 | 13 0 0 | 13,569 2 0 | 1,181 | 117 | 1,298 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ...... | 587 14 4 | ...... | 21 5 11 | 0 9 4 | 609 13 7 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous $13\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... ... ... ... | *324,058 | *88,761 4 0 | †2,71,156 20 | †10,436 13 0 | ‡144 0 0 | 94,342 1 0 | 12,209 | 1,387 | 13,596 |
| Total for $14\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 367,394 | 96,841 15 0 | 2,83,510 0 | 10,912 4 0 | 157 0 0 | 1,07,911 3 0 | 13,390 | 1,504 | 14,894 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 42,897 | 12,801 13 2 | 9,994 0 | 398 0 0 | 2 13 0 | 13,202 10 2 | 1,252 | 112 | 1,364 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 575 5 10 | ...... | 17 14 2 | 0 2 0 | 593 6 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ... | 359,691 | 94,778 14 5 | 1,89,776 20 | 6,118 6 0 | 172 15 3 | 1,01,070 3 8 | 13,590 | 1,574 | 15,164 |

* Added number of passengers 8,101 and Rs. 2,081 }
† Do. Mds. 57 and deducted " 3 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th March
‡ Do. " 3 } 1894.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th April 1894, on 161⅜ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. S. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | *40,230 | *27,978 8 0 | 48,124 30 | 9,010 8 0 | 40 0 0 | 37,038 0 0 | 7,344¾ | 5,179½ | 12,524 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | ...... | 173 5 7 | ...... | 55 13 3 | 0 4 10 | 229 7 8 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous $13\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... ... ... ... | †375,432 | †2,69,585 1 0 | ‡9,76,032 0 | ‡1,32,973 5 0 | §899 0 0 | 4,03,457 6 0 | 80,123 | 45,793½ | 125,916½ |
| Total for $14\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 415,662 | 2,97,563 9 0 | 10,24,156 30 | 1,41,983 13 0 | 948 0 0 | 4,40,495 6 0 | 87,467¾ | 50,972½ | 138,440½ |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 19,607½ | 18,053 5 4 | 58,056 30 | 9,727 13 3 | 46 11 3 | 27,827 13 10 | 7,668 | 3,220 | 10,8 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 111 13 8 | ...... | 60 4 4 | 0 4 8 | 172 6 8 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ... ... ... | 290,928½ | 2,12,844 12 11 | 10,15,470 0 | 1,29,012 10 3 | 732 11 9 | 3,42,590 2 11 | 84,971 | 49,474 | 134,445 |

* Increase is on account of pilgrims to and from "Dilkhali" fair at Hardwar.
† Deducted number of passengers 54 and added Rs. 335 }
‡ Ditto " 695 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th
§ Added " 5 } March 1894.

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING B. N., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th April* 1894, *on* 813 *miles open*.

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 224,770 | 1,14,170 0 0 | 7,40,460 0 | 92,730 0 0 | 12,070 0 0 | 2,18,970 0 0 | 30,600 | 27,723 | 58,323 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 276 | 140 0 0 | 911 0 | 114 0 0 | *1 0 0 | 255 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year† ... ... ... ... | 2,516,857 | 12,81,233 0 0 | 1,08,52,584 0 | 15,36,520 0 0 | 3,81,392 0 0 | 31,99,145 0 0 | 380,604 | 415,457 | 796,151 |
| Total for 14 weeks ... | 2,771,627 | 13,95,403 0 0 | 11,593,014 0 | 16,29,250 0 0 | 3,93,462 0 0 | 34,18,115 0 0 | 411,204 | 443,180 | 854,474 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 208,465 | 83,819 0 0 | 7,96,506 0 | 98,027 0 0 | 12,108 0 0 | 1,93,954 0 0 | 23,839 | 34,845 | 58,684 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 268 | 108 0 0 | 1,025 0 | 126 0 0 | *1 0 0 | 235 0 0 | ...... | ...... | .. ... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 2,578,530 | 12,42,933 0 0 | 1,05,90,134 0 | 13,43,057 0 0 | 2,36,924 0 0 | 28,22,914 0 0 | 400,225 | 402,119 | 802,344 |

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 3rd February 1894.

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th April* 1894, *on* 813 *miles open*.

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings. | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 185,910 | 90,050 0 0 | 6,64,230 0 | 81,180 0 0 | 11,890 0 0 | 1,83,120 0 0 | 29,090 | 27,078 | 56,168 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 229 | 111 0 0 | 817 0 | 100 0 0 | *2 0 0 | 213 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 14 weeks of half-year† ... ... ... ... | 2,796,750 | 14,00,445 0 0 | 1,16,64,327 0 | 16,15,599 0 0 | 3,97,683 0 0 | 34,13,727 0 0 | 409,626 | 444,439 | 854,065 |
| Total for 15 weeks ... | 2,982,660 | 14,90,495 0 0 | 1,23,28,557 0 | 16,96,779 0 0 | 4,09,573 0 0 | 35,96,847 0 0 | 438,716 | 471,517 | 910,233 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 146,369 | 68,041 0 0 | 7,19,590 0 | 91,513 0 0 | 6,977 0 0 | 1,66,531 0 0 | 28,656 | 29,976 | 58,632 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 188 | 87 0 0 | 926 0 | 118 0 0 | *2 0 0 | 207 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 2,724,899 | 13,10,974 0 0 | 1,13,09,724 0 | 14,34,570 0 0 | 2,43,901 0 0 | 29,89,445 0 0 | 428,881 | 432,095 | 860,976 |

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 17th February 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April* 1894, *on* 125 *miles open*.

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings. | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 40,980 | 11,420 0 0 | 69,350 0 | 3,750 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 15,220 0 0 | 3,667 | 2,005 | 5,672 |
| Or per mile of railway ... | 328 | 91 0 0 | 555 0 | 30 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 122 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year* ... ... ... ... | 414,993 | 1,43,872 0 0 | 7,38,771 0 | 44,968 0 0 | 1,872 0 0 | 1,90,712 0 0 | 49,400 | 23,244 | 72,644 |
| Total for 14 weeks ... | 455,973 | 1,55,292 0 0 | 8,08,121 0 | 48,718 0 0 | 1,922 0 0 | 2,05,932 0 0 | 53,067 | 25,249 | 78,316 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 39,548 | 10,320 0 0 | 78,661 0 | 4,558 0 0 | 58 0 0 | 14,936 0 0 | 3,667 | 2,021 | 5,688 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 316 | 83 0 0 | 629 0 | 36 0 0 | ...... | 119 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 443,870 | 1,57,840 0 0 | 9,93,883 0 | 60,439 0 0 | 1,932 0 0 | 2,20,211 0 0 | 51,850 | 27,548 | 79,398 |

* Audited up to 3rd February 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th April 1894, on 125 miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings. | Total earnings. | Traffic Train miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 31,200 | 10,560 0 0 | 46,980 0 | 3,630 0 0 | 40 0 0 | 14,230 0 0 | 3,379 | 2,293 | 5,672 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 250 | 85 0 0 | 376 0 | 29 0 0 | ...... | 114 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 14 weeks of half-year* ... ... ... ... | 457,301 | 1,57,105 0 0 | 8,20,880 0 | 49,465 0 0 | 1,872 0 0 | 2,08,442 0 0 | 53,447 | 24,869 | 78,316 |
| Total for 15 weeks ... | 488,501 | 1,67,665 0 0 | 8,67,860 0 | 53,095 0 0 | 1,912 0 0 | 2,22,672 0 0 | 56,826 | 27,162 | 83,988 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 28,074 | 8,775 0 0 | 56,051 0 | 4,673 0 0 | 74 0 0 | 13,522 0 0 | 3,379 | 2,293 | 5,672 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 225 | 70 0 0 | 448 0 | 37 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 108 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 471,944 | 1,66,615 0 0 | 10,49,934 0 | 65,112 0 0 | 2,006 0 0 | 2,33,733 0 0 | 55,229 | 29,841 | 85,070 |

* Audited up to 17th April 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th April 1894, on 86 miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 19,680 | 7,300 0 0 | 10,780 0 | 1,340 0 0 | 180 0 0 | 8,820 0 0 | 2,4[illegible]7 | 737 | 3,224 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 229 | 85 0 0 | 125 0 | 16 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 103 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year* ... ... ... ... | 271,379 | 90,090 0 0 | 3,45,762 0 | 32,935 0 0 | 2,153 0 0 | 1,25,178 0 0 | 31,836 | 10,102 | 41,938 |
| Total for 14 weeks ... | 291,059 | 97,390 0 0 | 3,56,542 0 | 34,275 0 0 | 2,333 0 0 | 1,33,998 0 0 | 34,323 | 10,839 | 45,162 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 16,984 | 5,121 0 0 | 13,213 0 | 1,365 0 0 | 73 0 0 | 6,559 0 0 | 2,487 | 737 | 3,224 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 197 | 59 0 0 | 154 0 | 16 0 | 1 0 0 | 76 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 270,412 | 84,510 0 0 | 2,38,439 0 | 21,507 0 0 | 2,762 0 0 | 1,08,779 0 0 | 34,762 | 10,627 | 45,389 |

* Audited up to 3rd February 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th April 1894, on 86 miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 22,870 | 6,890 0 0 | 11,850 0 | 1,260 0 0 | 60 0 0 | 8,210 0 0 | 2,623 | 601 | 3,224 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 266 | 80 0 0 | 138 0 | 14 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 95 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| For previous 14 weeks of half-year* | 292,275 | 97,578 0 0 | 3,56,132 0 | 34,045 0 0 | 2,134 0 0 | 1,33,757 0 0 | 34,323 | 10,839 | 45,162 |
| Total for 15 weeks ... | 315,145 | 1,04,468 0 0 | 3,67,982 0 | 35,305 0 0 | 2,194 0 0 | 1,41,967 0 0 | 36,946 | 11,440 | 48,386 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 13,728 | 4,282 0 0 | 13,298 0 | 1,223 0 0 | 49 0 0 | 5,554 0 0 | 1,690 | 1,488 | 3,178 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 160 | 50 0 0 | 155 0 | 14 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 65 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 284,140 | 88,792 0 0 | 2,51,737 0 | 22,730 0 0 | 2,810 0 0 | 1,14,332 0 0 | 25,685 | 22,862 | 48,567 |

* Audited up to 17th February 1894.

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 7th April 1894, on 756 miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat. | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ... ... ... | 146,780 | (b) 70,440 | 3,84,100 | (c) 55,420 | 11,330 | 1,37,190 | 17,586 | 16,977 | 34,563 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 194·15 | 93·17 | 508·07 | 73·31 | 14·99 | 181·47 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 12 6/7 weeks of half-year (a) ... ... ... ... | 1,275,272 | 5,41,546 | 54,63,596 | 7,50,864 | 1,51,561 | 14,43,971 | 178,640 | 227,313 | 405,953 |
| Total for 13 6/7 weeks ... | 1,422,052 | 6,11,986 | 58,47,696 | 8,06,284 | 1,62,891 | 15,81,161 | 196,226 | 244,290 | 440,516 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ... ... ... .. ... | 93,595 | 41,981 | 4,96,984 | 62,241 | 14,184 | 1,18,406 | 13,836 | 18,917 | 32,753 |
| Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 123·80 | 55·53 | 657·39 | 82·33 | 18·76 | 156·62 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 1,405,438 | 6,23,149 | 62,53,278 | 8,91,607 | 1,80,473 | 16,95,229 | 189,443 | 261,822 | 451,265 |

(a) Includes audited figures for week ending 17th February 1894.
(b) Increase is due to bathing mela for Solar eclipse.
(c) Decrease is due to stagnant market.

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 14th April 1894, on 756 miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat. | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ... | 128,720 | (b) 58,530 | 4,62,570 | 71,170 | 9,840 | 1,39,540 | 14,123 | 19,006 | 33,129 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 170·26 | 77·42 | 611·87 | 94·14 | 13·02 | 184·58 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 13 6/7 weeks of half-year (a) ... ... ... ... | 1,426,823 | 6,12,298 | 57,86,432 | 8,07,797 | 1,65,589 | 15,85,684 | 196,951 | 244,413 | 441,364 |
| Total for 14 6/7 weeks ... | 1,555,543 | 6,70,828 | 62,49,002 | 8,78,967 | 1,75,429 | 17,25,224 | 211,074 | 263,419 | 474,493 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ... ... ... ... | 97,399 | 38,253 | 5,95,589 | 76,419 | 14,969 | 1,29,641 | 13,772 | 20,918 | 34,690 |
| Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... | 128·83 | 50·60 | 787·82 | 101·08 | 19·80 | 171·48 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... | 1,502,837 | 6,61,402 | 68,48,867 | 9,68,026 | 1,95,442 | 18,24,870 | 203,215 | 282,740 | 485,955 |

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 24th February 1894.
(b) Increase is due to mela held at Ajodhya during this week.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th April 1894 ... ... | 10,919 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 10,394 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... ... | 525 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th April 1894 ... ... ... | 214 | 1 | 7 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 203 | 12 | 11 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| Receipts from 1st January to 14th April 1894 ... ... ... | 1,49,278 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,58,427 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,149 | 0 | 0 |

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 18 of 1894.

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

## CONTENTS.



## THE EMBANKMENT REPORT FOR 1892-93.

No. 567*I*.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

*Dated Calcutta, the* 26*th April* 1894.

### RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Embankment Reports for 1892-93.

A material alteration in the scope of, and the procedure followed in submitting, the annual embankment reports was effected by the orders contained in Irrigation Department Resolution No. 5T.—I., dated 2nd May 1893. The reports for 1892-93 were for the first time compiled by Superintending Engineers of Irrigation Circles and submitted direct to the Chief Engineer, instead of the Executive Engineers' reports being forwarded through the Civil Officers and the Board of Revenue, as has been the practice in former years. The reports now deal with not only embankments, but all drainage and other miscellaneous irrigation works which are not dealt with in the Canal Revenue Report.

2. The classification of the public embankments in Bengal given in the report for 1891-92 is adhered to, the embankments being divided into two classes:—

*First.*—Embankments the property of Government, which are maintained at the public expense.

*Second.*—Embankments maintained by Government officers at the cost of the persons interested.

In the first class there are—

A.—The embankments in Orissa which are maintained under Act XXXII of 1855.

B.—The embankments enumerated in Schedule D of Act VI (B.C.) of 1873, among which are included those of the Burdwan Raj estate taken over in 1804, and some additional lengths which have at various times been added to the schedule under the provisions of section 43 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, as also two short lengths of embankments in the Pabna and Bankura districts.

Embankments of the second class are situated in several districts, the most important being those on the banks of the river Gandak in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Saran districts, and those in the Midnapore district. These again are divided into two classes—

C.—Those in which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by the payment of a fixed annual charge under a contract extending over a term of years not exceeding 30, as provided for in sections 63-68 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882.

D.—Those in which the cost of maintenance is recovered from the persons interested by an annual apportionment of the actual charges.

Lengths of embankments and areas protected.

3. The lengths of embankments in each class are shown below. As regards the area protected, the reports for this year are incomplete, but steps are being taken to collect the required information by next year—

| EMBANKMENTS. | LENGTH. | | AREA PROTECTED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | Feet. | Square miles. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Embankments maintained at the expense of Government— | | | |
| A.—In Orissa ... ... | 801 | 2,795 | ...... |
| B.—Schedule D and other Government embankments. | 1,124 | 1,134 | ...... |
| Embankments not maintained at the expense of Government— | | | |
| C.—Maintained under contract. | 470 | 3,622 | ...... |
| D.— Ditto by annual apportionment of charges. | 75 | 840 | ...... |
| Total for 1892-93 ... | 2,471 | 3,111 | ...... |
| Corresponding total for 1891-92 ... | 2,487 | 2,575 | ...... |
| Difference, decrease ... | 15 | 4,744 | |

An addition of 8 miles 920 feet to the reported length of embankments occurred in class A, owing to a thorough revision of the lists in the Orissa Circle, and additions of 2,712 feet in the Hooghly district, South-Western Circle, and of 1,245 feet in the Malda district, Northern Circle, are also reported. The reductions in length comprise 4 miles 1,120 feet in the 24-Parganas district, owing to the abandonment of the embankments on the Bagmari Khal and portions of those on the Charial Khal, a reduction of 8 miles in the Burdwan district on

account of the Chanchai embankment, Schedule D No. 32A, long since abandoned, both in the South-Western Circle; while 12 miles 3,221 feet have been struck off the length of the Champaran embankment in the Champaran district, Sone Circle, of which 1½ miles are due to the washing away of a portion at the northern end of the embankment, 5½ miles to the construction of a shorter retired line at Fatehpur, and 5 miles 3,221 feet to the reductions caused from time to time by numerous retired lines. The lists of the Orissa embankments (class A) are being revised, in view of the land settlement now in progress.

Floods.

4. The floods of the year were of ordinary character, except those in the river Mahanadi and its branches, which rose to an abnormal height, the gauge readings in almost every case being identical with those observed in the great flood of 1872. Although the levels of these two floods are the highest on record, it appears probable, from recent enquiries, that their heights were exceeded by more than six inches by the floods which occurred in the years 1834 and 1835. As might be expected, the embankments were extensively breached, mainly in the Puri Division, where the numerous branches of the Mahanadi which traverse the district are flanked by marginal embankments which cannot be held intact even in years of ordinary flood. No less than 127 breaches occurred in the Puri Division, aggregating 4 miles 87 feet in length, while in the Acquapada Jajpur Division there were 18 of an aggregate length of 1,577 feet. In the Mahanadi Division there was only one large breach, 620 feet long, and three smaller ones, and from the Brahmani-Baitarni Division the number reported is four. The resulting damage to crops was considerable. Remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 15,000 are reported to have been given in the Puri district, and in the Cuttack district half the produce of the crops on 226 acres was lost. In the Sone Circle the zamindari bunds on the Gogra river were breached, and a considerable area inundated in the Saran district. These bunds have been allowed by the zamindars to fall into a state of disrepair; but even if restored to their former condition, they would be ineffective against high floods, and would only partially exclude floods of ordinary height. The question of effectively embanking the Gogra river in the Saran district has for some time past been receiving the careful consideration of Government, the decision finally come to, in Resolution No. 210*I*., dated 8th February 1894, being that it is inexpedient to attempt anything in the nature of efficient protection, but that the existing zamindari bunds may, if the landowners desire, be restored to their former condition.

Surveys and investigations.

5. Only two investigations were carried out during the year under review. One of these had reference to a petition for the construction of a protective embankment on the Kana Nadi in the Birbhum district, and the other to the proposal for embanking the Gogra river referred to in the preceding paragraph. The former scheme has not yet been submitted for the orders of Government.

Original Works.

6. An expenditure of Rs. 13,742 was incurred during the year in the Brahmani-Baitarni Division of the Orissa Circle on river protective works, mainly due to the construction of the six groynes at Patamundi, alluded to in last year's Resolution, which were completed in 1892-93. Among works of smaller cost may be mentioned the erection of a self-acting gauge on the Mutla river at Port Canning, and the raising of a portion of the embankment which protects the town of Cuttack from the Mahanadi floods.

Maintenance.

7. (*a*) *Ordinary repairs.*—The ordinary repairs to the embankments in the Orissa Circle call for no special remark. In the South-Western Circle, the sum spent on ordinary repairs amounted to Rs. 1,65,357, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,37,460 last year. The difference was due mainly to protective works for the safety of the Doro embankment, and to the extra quantity of work found necessary in raising and protecting embankments in the Midnapore and 24 Parganas districts. In the Sone Circle extensive repairs of river protective works were rendered necessary by the damage caused by the flood which occurred in August 1892.

(*b*) *Breaches and retired lines.*—The work of filling the extensive breaches in the Puri Division of the Orissa Circle cost a sum of Rs. 18,571, while in the South-Western Circle the spur works for closing the breaches in the Damodar right embankment at Bangachia were completed, the work having cost in all Rs. 3,715. In this circle the amount expended on retiring embankments, where threatened by encroachments of the rivers, amounted to Rs. 26,621 against

Rs. 29,672 in 1891-92. The principal amounts were Rs. 13,813 for the Sujapur and Mahmudpur retired lines in the Murshidabad district, and Rs. 10,457 for six small retired lines in the 24-Parganas.

The cost of repairing the Burdwan Raj Estate embankments in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly and Midnapore was Rs. 85,803 against Rs. 89,246 in 1891-92.

Financial.

8. The cost of repairing the Orissa embankments (class A) during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,18,039, which for a total mileage of 801 miles is at the average rate of Rs. 147 per mile. The schedule D embankments (class B), whose aggregate length is 1,124 miles, were more expensive to repair, the total cost being Rs. 2,03,071, and the mileage rate Rs. 181 per mile.

As regards embankments maintained by Government, under contract, with the persons interested (class C), the actual cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 92,996, or Rs. 197 per mile; the sums payable under contract, compared with the maintenance charges, including book charges for establishment and tools and plant, are shown in the following table, together with the amount recovered during the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered:—

| Year. | Midnapore District. | | Saran District. | | Champaran District. | | Muzaffarpur District. | | Total. | | Recoveries. | Balance for recovery. | Sur. plus | Defic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maintenance charge. | Contract amount. | Maintenance charge. | Contract amount. | Maintenance charge. | Contract amount. | Maintenance charge. | Contract amount. | Maintenance charge. | Contract amount. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1881-82 ... ... | 53,309 | 55,000 | 4,114 | 23,900 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 57,423 | 78,900 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1882-83 ... ... | 66,320 | 55,000 | 76,938 | 23,900 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,43,258 | 78,900 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1883-84 ... ... | 48,398 | 55,000 | 64,971 | 23,900 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,13,369 | 78,900 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1884-85 ... ... | 36,168 | 55,000 | 32,059 | 23,900 | 36,039 | 13,000 | 52,987 | 10,415 | 1,57,253 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1885-86 ... ... | 52,599 | 55,000 | 18,080 | 23,900 | 10,503 | 13,000 | 14,416 | 10,415 | 95,598 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1886-87 ... ... | 40,009 | 55,000 | 8,354 | 23,900 | 11,730 | 13,000 | 14,247 | 10,415 | 84,340 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1887-88 ... ... | 45,196 | 55,000 | 34,797 | 23,900 | 23,887 | 13,000 | 17,960 | 10,415 | 1,21,840 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1888-89 ... ... | 48,121 | 55,000 | 27,449 | 23,900 | 35,507 | 13,000 | 18,719 | 10,415 | 1,29,796 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1889-90 ... ... | 41,475 | 55,000 | 33,757 | 23,900 | 57,544 | 13,000 | 18,891 | 10,415 | 1,51,667 | 1,02,315 | ... | ...... | | |
| 1890-91 ... ... | 24,165 | 55,000 | 17,348 | 23,900 | 68,540 | 13,000 | 16,595 | 10,415 | 1,26,618 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1891-92 ... ... | 26,291 | 55,000 | 31,038 | 23,900 | 63,275 | 13,000 | 9,393 | 10,415 | 1,29,997 | 1,02,315 | ...... | ...... | | |
| 1892-93 ... ... | 55,087 | 55,000 | 24,536 | 23,900 | 38,848 | 13,000 | 21,770 | 10,415 | 1,40,241 | 1,02,315 | 1,04,158 | 42,079 | ...... | 37,92 |
| Total ... | 5,37,138 | 6,60,000 | 3,83,441 | 2,86,800 | 3,45,873 | 1,17,000 | 1,84,978 | 93,735 | 14,51,430 | 11,57,535 | 11,15,456 | 42,079 | ...... | ...... |

It will be seen from these figures that Government is a loser by Rs. 37,926 on the results of the year, and that the outstanding balance to be recovered amounts to Rs. 42,079.

Under the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, the outlay incurred by the Public Works Department on embankments of class D cannot be brought on the books of the Civil Department as recoverable until it has been accepted by the Collectors concerned, after somewhat protracted enquiries, the unavoidable result being a heavy arrear balance on the books of the Public Works Department. The actual outlay of the year is stated by the Superintending Engineers concerned (Appendix D) to have been 59,170, while the recoveries of the year as reported by Collectors (Appendix D, column 7) were Rs. 18,443, the arrear balance at the close of the year being Rs. 2,55,626, inclusive of amounts not yet accepted by Collectors pending the completion of the enquiries referred to above. Comparing these figures with those submitted by the Board of Revenue (Appendix C), it will be seen that the recoveries of the year (Appendix C, column 17) amounted to Rs. 46,023 instead of Rs 18,443, as reported by the Collectors. No explanation of this discrepancy is given. The figures in the Board's return only include amounts which have been accepted and apportioned by the Civil Department, and hence no comparison between the "Advances" and outstanding balances as here reported and as given by Superintending Engineers can be made. As regards apportionment, further enquiries are necessary under the Act, and even when the apportionment is completed, the amounts are due in instalments, many of which do not fall due till subsequent years. The time therefore that elapses between the actual outlay by Executive Engineers, and the final recovery of the amounts involved by the Civil Department must necessarily be considerable.

The figures supplied by the Board (Appendix C) are shown in a more concise form in the statement below. It is to be remembered that the figures do not include any outlay which has not been finally accepted and apportioned

by the Civil Department. The recoverable amount falling due within the year was Rs. 74,747, out of which Rs. 46,023 was collected, the recoveries thus falling short of the demand by Rs. 28,724. In the explanation given by the Board (Appendix E) it is noticeable that the outstanding balance referred to as amounting to Rs. 28,724 is exclusive of Rs. 61,104 falling due in subsequent years, the total realisable balance being actually Rs. 89,828.

| | Due during the year. | | Due in subsequent years. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column of Board's return. | Amount. | Column of Board's return. | Amount. | Column of Board's return. | Amount. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Outstanding advances ... ... ... ... | 6 | 44,560 | ...... | 42,561 | 2 | 87,121 |
| Advances of the year ... ... ... ... | 7 | 27,167 | ...... | 18,543 | 3 | 45,710 |
| Interest ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8<br>9<br>10 | 1,994<br>873<br>153 | ...... | ...... | 8, 9, 10 | 3,020 |
| Total ... | 11 | 74,747 | 27 | 61,104 | ...... | 1,35,851 |
| Collections of the year ... ... ... ... | 17 | 46,023 | ...... | ...... | 17 | 46,023 |
| Balance (arrear) ... ... ... ... | 26 | 28,724 | 27 | 61,104 | ...... | 89,828 |
| Total ... | ...... | 74,747 | ...... | 61,104 | ...... | 1,35,851 |

*Works carried out by civil officers under the grant provided in the Irrigation budget.*—The amount provided in the budget was Rs. 80,000, out of which Rs. 63,501 was expended during the year. The distribution of this expenditure by districts is given in the sub-joined statement.

| Division. | District. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| Burdwan ... ... | Bankura ... ... | 50 |
| Ditto ... ... | Midnapore ... ... | 10,500 |
| Presidency ... ... | 24-Parganas ... ... | 11,757 |
| Rajshahi ... ... | Bogra ... ... | 1,000 |
| Ditto ... ... | Jalpaiguri ... ... | 1,000 |
| Dacca ... ... | Backergunge ... ... | 3,382 |
| Do. ... ... | Mymensingh ... ... | 300 |
| Chittagong ... ... | Chittagong ... ... | 9,885 |
| Ditto ... ... | Noakhali ... ... | 941 |
| Patna ... ... | Patna ... ... | 1,500 |
| Do. ... ... | Gaya ... ... | 12,160 |
| Do. ... ... | Shahabad ... ... | 1,000 |
| Bhagalpur ... ... | Bhagalpur ... ... | 350 |
| Ditto ... ... | Sonthal Parganas ... | 950 |
| Orissa ... ... | Cuttack ... ... | 300 |
| Do. ... ... | Puri ... ... | 7,817 |
| Do. ... ... | Balasore ... ... | 200 |
| Chota Nagpur ... | Lohardaga ... ... | 459 |
| Ditto ... ... | Singhbhum ... ... | 450 |
| Total ... | ...... | 63,501 |

Information regarding the particular works which were actually carried out in each district has not been furnished, but for next year the Board of Revenue will be asked to submit the short report called for in paragraph 1 of Irrigation Department Resolution No. 5T.—I., dated the 2nd May 1893, giving an account of the works executed. The procedure to be followed in sanctioning and carrying these works was amended by the orders in Irrigation Department letter No. 229*I*., dated the 24th February 1893, and from the year 1893-94 the administrative sanction of Government will be obtained by the Board, after consulting the Chief Engineer, for all works whose cost is estimated to exceed Rs. 1,000.

Works undertaken under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

10. There are five of these works, all of which were undertaken with a view to the drainage of the swamps in the southern part of the Hooghly district. Four of the schemes have been completed, and expenditure on the fifth (the Ampta scheme) has, so far, been confined to preliminary expenses, the project not having yet been sanctioned. The sums required for constructing these works were in the first instance advanced by Government, and are now being recovered by apportionment among the persons benefitted. It was originally intended to recover the cost of maintenance by annual apportionment of the expenditure incurred, but as the number of persons benefitted is large, and the labour and cost of annual apportionment would consequently be extremely great, the cost of maintaining the Dankuni works has been capitalised, and is now being recovered in one apportionment. Government thus accepts the responsibility of maintaining the works in perpetuity. The question of capitalising the Howrah maintenance charges was still under consideration at the close of the year.

The following account of the expenditure incurred to date is given by the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle; the figures relate to expenditure on construction only, and include charges for establishment and tools and plant:—

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Dankuni drainage works ... | 3,96,236 | Completed. |
| 2. | Howrah ditto ... | 2,59,463 | Do. |
| 3. | Rajapur ditto ... | 8,33,033 | Do. |
| 4. | Burrajulla ditto ... | | |
| 5. | Ampta ditto ... | 1,900 | Not sanctioned. |

The following figures relating to the Dankuni works have been obtained from the Accountant-General, Bengal:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| First apportionment in 1877— | |
| Certified Public Works expenditure to end of June 1877 ... ... ... ... | 4,08,869 |
| Cost of maps ... ... ... ... | 1,260 |
| Interest to 30th June 1877 ... ... | 72,570 |
| Total ... | 4,82,699 |
| Deduct short apportioned ... ... ... | 3,811 |
| Actual first apportionment ... ... | 4,78,888 |
| Second apportionment ... ... ... | 26,277 |
| Third apportionment ... ... ... | 5,253 |
| Total ... | 5,10,418 |

The total apportionment, Rs. 5,10,418, includes the actual cost of construction, shown above as Rs. 3,96,236, together with charges for maintenance and interest up to date.

The Collector in his third annual report on the drainage schemes, dated the 17th June 1893, reports that the net recoverable demand of principal, including maintenance charges, is Rs. 5,06,642. Further details reconciling these figures are not at present available The recoveries have exceeded the apportionments by Rs. 534, owing to double payments which will be refunded. The capitalised maintenance charges amount to Rs. 65,344, of which Rs. 28,501 had been collected at the close of the year.

The complete account of the Howrah Drainage Scheme up to 31st December 1891, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th June 1894, shows the cost as follows:—

| | Civil Department expenditure. | Public Works expenditure. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Original cost, including surveys, establishment and tools and plant ... ... | 51,331 | 2,55,121 | 3,06,452 |
| Maintenance ... ... ... | ...... | 3,569 | 3,569 |
| Total ... | 51,331 | 2,58,690 | 3,10,021 |
| Interest ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | 1,01,702 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ...... | ...... | 4,11,723 |

Adding the expenditure up to the end of March 1893, as given by the Collector in his third annual report on the drainage schemes in the Hooghly district, the account stands as follows:—

| | Civil Department expenditure. | Public Works Department expenditure. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Original cost, including surveys, establishment, and tools and plant ... | 51,331 | 2,58,433 | 3,09,761 |
| Maintenance ... ... ... | ...... | 4,783 | 4,783 |
| Total ... | 51,331 | 2,63,213 | 3,14,544 |
| Interest ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | 1,01,702 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ...... | ...... | 4,16,246 |

The figures were supplied by the Accountant-General. The total original cost incurred in the Public Works Department, shown here as Rs. 2,58,433, differs from the amount, Rs. 2,59,463, given by the Superintending Engineer, but no explanation of the discrepancy is at present available.

The expenditure up to 31st December 1892 amounted to Rs. 4,11,723, and the amount apportioned was Rs. 4,17,569, leaving a margin for remissions.

The Accountant-General's account of the expenditure incurred on the Rajapur and Barajolla scheme up to the 31st March 1893 is as follows:—

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Civil Department expenditure. | Public Works Department expenditure. | Total. |
| Original works, including surveys, establishment, and tools and plant. | Rs. 79,917 | Rs. 8,33,758 | Rs. 9,13,675 |
| Maintenance ... ... | ...... | 3,002 | 3,002 |
| Total ... | 79,917 | 8,36,760 | 9,16,677 |

In this case again there is a discrepancy, though of small amount, between the Accountant-General's figures and those supplied by the Superintending Engineer.

The schemes have proved of great benefit to the lands concerned, being used both for drainage and irrigation purposes. Mr. Grierson, the Covenanted Deputy Collector, remarks, after an inspection of the tract, "great swamps, scarcely habitable by reason of leeches, hot beds of malaria, have been converted into magnificent tracts of rice land cultivated by well-to-do healthy peasants"

Drainage work carried out at the cost of Government.

11. Two original works were completed during the year, viz., the Balliagahi drainage works in the southern portion of the Midnapur district at a cost of Rs. 1,73,998, of which the year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,759, and the remodelling of the Protapkhali khal at a total cost of Rs. 7,441. As regards the former, the conversion of the Balliagahi Branch Canal into a drainage channel was undertaken, as explained in last year's Resolution, with the double object of improving the bed of the Rasulpur river by causing an increased scour, and of draining a tract of country known as the Barachauka Jolla, and of that lying to the west of the Argawal circuit embankment. The work has continued to be successful in the above respects during the year under review, while its use as a navigation channel is established. The remodelling of the Protapkhali khal was undertaken in 1891-92, on the representation of the inhabitants living on both sides of the khal, for the efficient drainage of a tract of country about 16 square miles in extent. The khas tahsil drainage khals and the Balli bhil drainage works were maintained, the expenditure on the latter being Rs. 1,901.

Drainage works [under] the Em[bankm]ent Act.

12. Expenditure was incurred on five original works, of which the most important was the drainage of the Dainan basin, on which Rs. 25,865 was spent during the year. The work was completed in March 1893 at a total cost of Rs. 59,769. The only work maintaine d was the Charial khal drainage scheme, completed in the year 1890-91.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of its Appendices (A to E) be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also that copies of this Resolution and of its Appendices (A to E) be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue and Financial Departments; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; Commissioners of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Presidency, Burdwan and Orissa Divisions; Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, Sone, Northern and Western Circles, and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

## APPENDIX A.

*List of public embankments in Bengal in charge of Government officers, showing their length and the actual cost of repairs (without charges for establishment) during the year* 1892-93.

| Name of Civil Division. | District. | Miles of embankments. Maintained at the expense of Government. | | Maintained at the expense of the persons benefitted. Under contract. | | By annual apportionment of charges. | | Total. | | Total miles of embankments. | | Cost of repairs to embankments maintained at the expense of Government. Total. | Rate per mile. | Cost of repairs to embankments maintained at the expense of the persons benefitted. Under contract. Total. | Rate per mile. | By annual apportionment of charges. Total. | Rate per mile. | Amount payable under constract by the persons benefitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Class B. | | Class C. | | Class D. | | | | | | Class B. | | Class C. | | Class D. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | M. | FT. | M. | FT. | M. | FT. | M. | FT. | M. | FT. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Maintained under Act II (B.C.) of 1882.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Muzaffarpur ... | ...... | | 52 | 400 | 24 | 1,050 | 76 | 1,450 | 76 | 1,450 | ...... | ...... | 13,054 | 250·68 | 4,464 | 184·47 | 10,415 |
| | Darbhanga ... | ...... | | ...... | | 17 | 3,960 | 17 | 3,960 | 17 | 3,960 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,918 | 108·06 | ...... |
| | Saran ... ... | ...... | | 119 | 4,222 | ...... | | 119 | 4,222 | 119 | 2,222 | ...... | ...... | 14,900 | 124·37 | ...... | ...... | 23,900 |
| | Champaran ... | ...... | | 56 | 3,960 | ...... | | 56 | 3,960 | 56 | 3,960 | ...... | ...... | 23,577 | 415·45 | ...... | ...... | 13,000 |
| | Gaya ... ... | ...... | | ...... | | 1 | 680 | 1 | 680 | 1 | 680 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 219 | 194·01 | ...... |
| | Total ... | ...... | | 228 | 3,302 | 43 | 410 | 271 | 3,712 | 271 | 3,712 | ...... | ...... | 51,531 | 225·40 | 6,601 | 153·23 | 47·315 |
| Bhagalpur. | Bhagalpur ... | ...... | | ...... | | 3 | 2,960 | 3 | 2,960 | 3 | 2,960 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | (a)783 | 219·90 | ...... |
| | Malda ... ... | 2 | 2,204 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 2 | 2,204 | 157 | 64·94 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Purnea ... ... | ...... | | ...... | | 2 | 1,315 | 2 | 1,315 | 2 | 1,315 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,026 | 456·20 | ...... |
| | Monghyr ... ... | ...... | | ...... | | 11 | 1,320 | 11 | 1,320 | 11 | 1,320 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 783 | 69·60 | ...... |
| | Total ... | 2 | 2,204 | ...... | | 17 | 315 | 17 | 315 | 19 | 2,519 | 157 | 64·94 | ...... | ...... | 1,809 | 106·03 | ...... |
| Rajshahi. | Rajshahi ... ... | 8 | 652 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 8 | 652 | 1,495 | 184·11 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Pabna ... ... | 0 | 5,150 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 0 | 5,150 | 243 | 249·13 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Bogra ... ... | ...... | | ...... | | 0 | 360 | 0 | 360 | 0 | 360 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | (b) | ...... | ...... |
| | Total ... | 9 | 522 | ...... | | 0 | 360 | 0 | 390 | 9 | 882 | 1,738 | 189·58 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Presidency. | Murshidabad ... | 95 | 0 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 95 | 0 | 26,333 | 277·19 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Nadia ... ... | 0 | 4,000 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 0 | 4,000 | 42 | 55·44 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | 24-Parganas ... | 216 | 222 | ...... | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 216 | 222 | 40,456 | 187·26 | ...... | ...... | (−)37 | (−)18 | ...... |
| | Total ... | 311 | 4,222 | ...... | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 313 | 4,222 | 66,831 | 214·34 | ...... | ...... | (−)37 | (−)18 | ...... |
| Burdwan. | Burdwan ... ... | 74 | 1,100 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 74 | 1,100 | 22,008 | 296·56 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Bankura ... ... | 0 | 4,600 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 0 | 4,600 | 56 | 64·37 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Birbhum ... ... | 3 | 1,320 | ...... | | 0 | 3,715 | 0 | 3,715 | 3 | 5,035 | 495 | 152·31 | ...... | ...... | 163 | 231·67 | ...... |
| | Hooghly ... ... | 162 | 1,826 | ...... | | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 168 | 1,826 | 22,442 | 138·23 | ...... | ...... | 390 | 65·00 | ...... |
| | Midnapore ... | 569 | 1,180 | 242 | 320 | 6 | 1,320 | 248 | 1,640 | 808 | 2,820 | 89,344 | 159·48 | 41,465 | 171·30 | 155 | 24·80 | 55,000 |
| | Total ... | 800 | 4,746 | 242 | 320 | 12 | 3,675 | 255 | 75 | 1,055 | 4,821 | 1,34,345 | 167·74 | 41,465 | 171·30 | 708 | 54·67 | 55,000 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,124 | 1,134 | 470 | 3,622 | 75 | 840 | 545 | 4,462 | 1,670 | 316 | 2,03,071 | 180·63 | 92,996 | 197·57 | 9,081 | 120·82 | 1,02,315 |
| | | Class A. | | | | | | | | | | Class A. | | | | | | |
| *Maintained under Act XXXII of 1885.* Orissa | Balasore ... ... | 63 | 3,312 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 63 | 3,312 | 6,907 | 108·55 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Cuttack ... ... | 409 | 5,033 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 409 | 5,033 | 48,842 | 119·14 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Puri ... ... | 327 | 5,010 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 327 | 5,010 | 62,290 | 180·99 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Total ... | 801 | 2,795 | ...... | | ...... | | ...... | | 801 | 2,795 | 1,18,039 | 147·26 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

NOTE.—The figures given in this list as cost of repairs are exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant. The embankments in the Pabna and Bankura districts are embankments maintained at the expense of Government, but they have not yet been included in Schedule D.

(a) Includes Rs. 49 paid by Government. | (b) No expenditure was incurred during the year.

## APPENDIX B.

[Compiled by the Board of Revenue.]

*Statement of recoveries made during the year ending* 31*st March* 1893, *on account of embankments (C class) maintained under the contract system.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT. | Name of embankment. | Annual demand. | Arrear due from previous year. | Advance payments at credit. | Net demand. | COLLECTIONS. Current. | Arrear. | Advance. | Total. | Balance. | REMARKS. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Midnapur ... | Not given | 55,071 | 20,195 | 2,007 | 73,259 | 58,513 | ...... | 61 | 58,574 | 13,992 | The balance has been arrived at by deduction of Rs. 693 on account of remission. |
| Muzaffarpur ... | Gundak embankment. | 8,304 | 5,849 | 1,772 | 12,381 | 3,636 | 4,237 | 923 | 8,796 | 4,508 | The balances in column 8 shown against each of these districts have been arrived at by deducting from the net demands shown in column 6 the collections shown in column 7, minus the advance collections. |
| Darbhanga ... | Ditto ... | 2,119 | 4,188 | ...... | 6,307 | 869 | 1,267 | 179 | 2,315 | 4,171 | |
| Saran ... | Ditto ... | 23,900 | 15,126 | 2,969 | 38,822 | 15,178 | 6,895 | 446 | 22,505 | 16,749 | The net demand in Saran shown in column 6 is the total of columns 3 and 4, minus Rs. 204 adjusted during the year out of Rs. 2,969 shown in column 5. |
| Champaran ... | Ditto ... | 13,000 | 1,627 | ...... | 14,627 | 3,354 | 8,614 | ...... | 11,968 | 2,659 | |
| Total ... | ...... | 1,02,394 | 46,985 | 6,748 | 1,45,396 | 81,550 | 21,013 | 1,589 | 1,04,158 | 42,079 | |

# APPENDIX C.

[Compiled by the Board of Revenue.]

*Advances relating to embankments of class D* [*Act II (B.C.) of* 1882] 1892-93.

| Division. | District. | Outstanding Advances. | | | | Classification of the demand of the year. | | | | | | Collections. | | | | | | | Balances. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Principal. | | | Interest. | | | | | | | |
| | | Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding on 1st April 189 . | Total amount advanced during the year. | Total of columns 2 and 3. | Unrecovered interest of previous years. | Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 2, *i.e.*, instalments falling due for the first time and arrears of previous instalments. | Amount due during the year out of the sum shown in column 3. | Unrecovered interest of previous years, *i.e.*, amount shown in column 5. | Interest payable on account of sums in column 6, *i.e.*, interest made payable with the instalments of principal, and interest chargeable during the year on failure to pay instalments on the due dates. | Interest similarly payable on account of sums in column 7. | Total of five preceding columns. | On account of column 6. | On account of column 7. | On account of column 8. | On account of column 9. | On account of column 10. | Total. | Remissions. | Due on account of column 6. | Due on account of column 7. | Total. | Due on account of column 8. | Due on account of column 9. | Due on account of column 10. | Total. | Total of columns 21 and 25. | Not due during the year out of total in column 4. | Received in advance during the year on account of future instalments. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rdwan ... | Birbhum ... ... | ...... | 1,614 | 1,614 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ... | ...... | ... | ...... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | 1,614 | ... | |
| | Midnapore ... ... | 6,445 | 1,063 | 7,508 | 7 | 3,028 | 1,063 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 4,118 | 2,726 | 511 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 3,260 | ... | 302 | 552 | 854 | ...... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 858 | 3,417 | 1 | Steps have been taken to realise the amount under the Public Demands Recovery Act. |
| | Hooghly ... ... | 20,879 | ...... | 20,879 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | 20,879 | ... | |
| | Total ... | 27,324 | 2,677 | 30,001 | 7 | 3,028 | 1,063 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 4,118 | 2,726 | 511 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 3,260 | ... | 302 | 552 | 854 | ...... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 858 | 25,910 | 1 | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| esidency . | 24-Parganas ... | 19,563 | 5,564 | 25,127 | 1 | 1,327 | ...... | 1 | 3 | ...... | 1,331 | 673 | ...... | 1 | 3 | ... | 677 | ... | 654 | ...... | 654 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 654 | 23,800 | 819 | |
| | Total ... | 19,563 | 5,564 | 25,127 | 1 | 1,327 | ...... | 1 | 3 | ...... | 1,331 | 673 | ...... | 1 | 3 | ... | 677 | ... | 654 | ...... | 654 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 654 | 23,800 | 819 | |
| jshahi ... | Bogra ... .. | 45 | ...... | 45 | ...... | 16 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 16 | ...... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ... | 16 | ...... | 16 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 29 | ... | |
| | Total ... | 45 | ...... | 45 | ...... | 16 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 16 | ...... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ... | 16 | ...... | 16 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 29 | ... | |
| | **Bihar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| tna ... | Patna ... ... | 645 | 297 | 942 | 46 | 645 | ...... | 46 | ...... | ...... | 691 | 632 | ...... | 45 | ... | ... | 677 | ... | 13 | ...... | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 14 | 297 | 4 | |
| | Gaya ... ... | 58 | 20 | 78 | ...... | 58 | 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 78 | 47 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 11 | 20 | 31 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ...... | ... | Rupees 10 have since been realised, certificates and notices issued for Rs. 21. |
| | Muzaffarpur ... | 11,517 | 6,412 | 17,929 | 45 | 11,517 | ...... | 45 | 84 | ...... | 11,646 | 8,033 | ...... | 41 | 57 | ... | 8,131 | ... | 3,484 | ...... | 3,484 | 4 | 27 | ... | 31 | 3,515 | 6,412 | 97 | Certificates have been fil‑d for Rs. 964. Steps are being taken for the realization of the balance. |
| | Darbhanga ... | 8,899 | 4,656 | 13,555 | 470 | 8,899 | ...... | 470 | 215 | ...... | 9,584 | 5,222 | ...... | 265 | 68 | ... | 5,555 | ... | 3,677 | ...... | 3,677 | 205 | 147 | ... | 352 | 4,029 | 4,656 | 448 | Certificates issued to realise the balance. |
| | Saran ... ... | 15,126 | 23,900 | 39,026 | 1,425 | 15,126 | 23,900 | 1,425 | 549 | 132 | 41,132 | 6,895 | 15,368 | 578 | 181 | 36 | 23,058 | ... | 8,231 | 8,532 | 16,763 | 847 | 368 | 96 | 1,311 | 18,074 | ...... | 446 | Rupees 950 have since been realised. |
| | Total ... | 36,245 | 35,285 | 71,530 | 1,986 | 36,245 | 23,920 | 1,986 | 848 | 132 | 63,131 | 20,829 | 15,368 | 929 | 306 | 36 | 37,468 | ... | 15,416 | 8,552 | 23,968 | 1,057 | 542 | 96 | 1,695 | 25,663 | 11,365 | 995 | |
| galpur | Monghyr ... ... | 3,620 | 872 | 4,492 | ...... | 3,620 | 872 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4,492 | 2,998 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | 3,064 | ... | 622 | 806 | 1,428 | ...... | ... | ... | ... | 1,428 | ...... | 1 | Rupees 473 have since been realised, certificate procedure has been resorted to for recovery of Rs. 134 and post-card warning issued for Rs. 821. |
| | Bhagalpur ... ... | 323 | ...... | 323 | ...... | 323 | ... | ...... | 6 | ...... | 329 | 323 | ...... | ... | 6 | ... | 329 | ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ...... | ... | |
| | Purnea ... ... | 1 | 1,312 | 1,313 | ...... | 1 | 1,312 | ...... | ...... | 17 | 1,330 | 1 | 1,212 | ... | ... | 12 | 1,225 | ... | ...... | 100 | 100 | ...... | ... | 5 | 5 | 105 | ...... | ... | |
| | Total ... | 3,944 | 2,184 | 6,128 | ...... | 3,944 | 2,184 | ...... | 6 | 17 | 6,151 | 3,322 | 1,278 | ... | 6 | 12 | 4,618 | ... | 622 | 906 | 1,528 | ...... | ... | 5 | 5 | 1,533 | ...... | 1 | |
| | **Grand Total** ... | 87,121 | 45,710 | 1,32,831 | 1,994 | 44,560 | 27,167 | 1,994 | 873 | 153 | 74,747 | 27,550 | 17,157 | 937 | 328 | 51 | 46,023 | ... | 17,010 | 10,010 | 27,020 | 1,057 | 545 | 102 | 1,704 | 28,724 | 61,104 | 1,816 | |

## APPENDIX D.

[Compiled from figures supplied by Superintending Engineers.]

*Statement showing the outlay incurred, recoveries made, and balance outstanding on account of embankments and drainage works (Class D) maintained during the year* 1892-93.

| Circle. | Names of Embankments. | District. | Balance at end of 1891-92. | Outlay during 1892-93. | Total to end of 1892-93. | Amount recovered and adjusted by the Civil Department during 1892-93. | Balance unadjusted on 31st March 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Embankments.* | | | | | | |
| Sone | Turki embankment ... ... | Muzaffarpur ... | 6,511 | 4,964 | 11,475 | 6,511 | 4,964 |
| | Bazitpore ditto ... ... | Darbhanga ... | 2,544 | 2,146 | 4,690 | 2,544 | 2,146 |
| | Monghyr ditto ... ... | Monghyr ... | 872 | 859 | 1,731 | 872 | 859 |
| | Sukri ditto ... ... | Gaya ... Patna ... Monghyr ... | 616 | 244 | 860 | 616 | 244 |
| South-Western. | Madaria khal embankments ... | Hooghly ... | 557 | 390 | 947 | ...... | 947 |
| | Tolly's Nala ditto ... | 24-Parganas ... | ...... | —37 | —37 | ...... | —37 |
| | Kolia ditto ... | Birbhum ... | ...... | 163 | 163 | 163 | ...... |
| | Joki ditto ... | Midnapore ... | 243 | 155 | 398 | ...... | 398 |
| Northern ... | Chandan ditto (1) ... | Bhagalpur ... | 1,035 | ...... (2) | 1,035 | 1,035 (3) | ...... |
| | Belwa ditto ... | Purnea ... | 1,312 | 1,049 | 2,361 | 1,213 | 1,148 |
| | Chota Manika ditto ... | Bogra ... | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| | Total embankments ... | ...... | 13,690 | 9,933 | 23,623 | 12,954 | 10,669 |
| | *Drainage works.* | | | | | | |
| | Dancuni drainage project ... ... | Hooghly ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Howrah ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ...... | 8,365 | 8,365 | ...... | 8,365 |
| | Rajapur ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ...... | 4,233 | 4,233 | 4,233 | ...... |
| | Burrajulla ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ...... | 684 | 684 | 684 | ...... |
| | Ampta ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| | Kumrool sluice channel ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 28 | 3,051 | 3,079 | ...... | 3,079 |
| | Churial khal drainage project ... | 24-Parganas ... | 1,29,323 | 1,318 | 1,30,641 | 572 | 1,30,069 |
| | Kasradoho sluice ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ...... | 4,289 | 4,289 | ...... | 4,289 |
| | Srirampore sluice ... ... | Midnapore ... | 37,954 | 1,432 | 39,386 | ...... | 39,386 |
| | Danian basin ... ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 33,904 | 25,865 | 59,769 | ...... | 59,769 |
| | Total drainage work ... | ...... | 2,01,209 | 49,237 | 2,50,446 | 5,489 | 2,44,957 |
| | Grand Total ... | ...... | 2,14,899 | 59,170 | 2,74,069 | 18,443 | 2,55,626 |

(1) The Chandan embankment has been transferred to the District Board.
(2) An outlay of Rs. 783 during the year was advanced from District Board Funds.
(3) Includes a sum of Rs. 712 actually recovered in March 1892, but not so shown in last year's statement.

## APPENDIX E.

### Explanation of Appendix B relating to Embankments of class D.

*Extract from Board's Resolution on Return No. XXVIII.—Recovery of several kinds of advances made in different districts in Bengal, during* 1892-93.

*Embankment advances.*—There was a balance of Rs. 87,121 remaining unrealised on the 31st of March 1892, and a sum of Rs. 45,710 was advanced during the year under review for the maintenance and repairs of embankments under Act II (B.C.) of 1882, thus making a total realizable demand of Rs. 1,32,831. Out of this Rs. 71,727, or nearly 54 per cent. with interest amounting to Rs. 3,020, fell due during the year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 46,023, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 28,724, of which Rs. 27,020 were on account of principal and Rs. 1,704 on account of interest. The balances are largest in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran and Monghyr.

In Muzaffarpur, certificates for the recovery of Rs. 964 have been filed, and steps to realize the remainder will soon be taken, as most of the balances were on account of the kist ending on the 28th of March 1893. In Darbhanga, the whole of the balance is covered by certificates. In Saran, a sum of Rs. 950 has been recovered since the close of the year, and the balance is in course of realization. In Monghyr, out of the balance of Rs. 1,428, a sum of Rs. 473 has since been realized. The certificate procedure has been resorted to for the recovery of Rs. 134, and post-card warnings have been issued to the defaulters for the recovery of Rs. 821.

## NOTE ON THE LATE COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

THE following is published for general information.

REVENUE DEPT.,
*The 26th April*, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

*Note on the Late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year* 1893-94.

*Explanatory.*—There are generally speaking two cotton crops in Bengal, viz., the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather.

Under existing orders, returns are required from 23 districts in these Provinces in which cotton is grown. On enquiries recently made, it has been reported that only an early crop of cotton is grown in six districts, viz. Jalpaiguri, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, and that a late crop only is grown in seven districts, viz. Bankura, Birbhum, Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Champaran. Both the early and late varieties are grown in the following districts:—Midnapore, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Angul and Khondmals, Manbhum and Singhbbum. The district of Gaya, which appeared in the early cotton forecast, has been now omitted, both in the estimates of early and late cotton, as the Collector reports that the areas under cultivation (60 acres under early cotton and 40 acres under late cotton) are so nominal that forecasts seem unnecessary. A report on the early cotton crop was issued by this Department on the 8th December 1893. On subsequent enquiry, it was found that, owing to a misunderstanding among District Officers as to what is meant by the early crop and what by the late crop, some districts in which late cotton only is grown were included in the forecast of the early crop, while in other cases it was found that areas returned as planted with early cotton really included cultivation both of the early and late varieties. It has been found necessary therefore to correct the figures furnished in the forecast of the early cotton crop, and to compile them in a revised statement which is hereto annexed.

The cultivation of cotton in these Provinces has, on the whole, very little commercial importance as compared with the cotton crops of other provinces. The Chittagong Hill Tracts is the only district in which cotton cultivation may be said to be increasing, and this is chiefly due to the extension of *jum* and plough cultivation. It is also the only district in which cotton is now grown for export. The produce of the other districts of Bengal is believed to be locally consumed. From statistics of area given in the

attached statements, which it must be remembered are mere estimates, and are not based on measurements, it will be seen that out of the 22 districts of these Provinces included in the returns, nine districts only show areas under cotton exceeding 10,000 acres.

2. *Area sown.*—The total area under late cotton for the year 1893-94 appears from the estimates attached to this note to be 114,300 acres, as against 127,300 acres under the same crop in the previous year. The decrease is due generally to excess of rainfall, especially at the time of sowing. In Cuttack and Puri, however, the diminution in area is reported to be due to want of rain at the sowing time.

The revised figures for the early crop harvested in the cold weather of 1893-94 show 101,600 acres against 103,600 acres of the previous year.

3. *Character of the crop.*—Assuming that 20 annas represents a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, and 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, in Birbhum, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Angul alone is the outturn of late cotton reported to be average or above the average. The crop is less than 8 annas in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore, Muzaffarpur, Puri, and Manbhum. In other places, the crop is estimated to be between half an average crop and a full average crop. Taking the arithmetical mean of the figures of outturn of all the cotton-growing districts, the late crop may be estimated to yield an outturn of 11⅓ annas, or about three-fourths of an average crop. The comparatively low outturn may be attributed to excess of rain during the year. Floods are also reported to have affected the crops adversely in most of the districts of the Patna Division.

The revised figures for the early crop harvested in the cold weather of 1893-94 show a two-thirds crop.

N. N. BANERJEI,

*Assistant to Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Offg. Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

*The 19th April* 1894.

## STATEMENT I.

*Forecast of the late cotton crop of Bengal*, 1893-94.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIVISION. | DISTRICT. | Approximate normal area under *late* cotton. | Approximate area sown last year (1892-93). | Estimated area sown this year (1893-94). | Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1892-93)? | Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1893-94)? | Remarks by the District Officers. | Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. |
| | | | | | Annas. | Annas. | | |
| Burdwan ... | Birbhum ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 16 | 18 | | |
| | Bankura ... ... | 2,000 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 8 | 7 | Owing to rainfall during the sowing time the cultivation of this crop is not very favourable, and it is expected that the outturn will be much below the normal. | |
| | Midnapore ... | 5,000 | 5,000 | 3,100 | 8½ | 7 | The decrease in the area and outturn is due to the unusually heavy rainfall during the year. | |
| | Patna ... ... | 3,100 | 2,500 | 2,300 | 12 | 9 | In the Sadar sub-division there is a decrease in the area sown which was due to excessive rainfall, but the area, though smaller, will give a better yield as the crop is doing well. There is a decrease both in area sown and the estimated outturn in Barh sub-division, which is due to excessive rain at the ploughing time. In the Dinapore sub-division, owing to heavy rainfall throughout the season, the seeds did not germinate properly; hence there is a decrease in outturn. | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patna ... | Saran ... ... | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 13 | 16 | Better outturn this year is due to favourable rainfall. | The estimate of area sown in cotton in Table A of Agricultural Statistics for 1892-93 is 50,300 acres, and in the final bhadoi forecast for 1893 the area is estimated at 11,700 acres. The areas now shown by the Collector for late cotton, which he reports is the only kind of cotton grown in the district, do not agree with either of the above estimates. |
| | Champaran ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 14 | 10 | Incessant rains and floods are the causes of decrease in the outturn. | |
| | Muzaffarpur ... | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 16 | 5 | The decrease in the outturn of this year is due to excessive rains and high floods that have caused great damage to this crop throughout the district. | Much of the loss is believed to have been due to floods. |
| | Darbhanga ... | 12,900 | 12,900 | 12,900 | 16 | 10 | The low outturn is due to excessive rainfall and floods this year. | Excessive rain fell in the months of September and October. |
| Bhagalpur ... | Monghyr ... | 10,300 | 10,300 | 500 | 18 | 10 | The crop was sown late owing to excessive rain; hence the outturn is low. | The enormous decrease in the area sown in 1893-94 is not understood. |
| | Bhagalpur ... | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 16 | 16 | | |
| Orissa ... | Cuttack ... ... | 5,700 | 4,700 | 4,300 | 12 | 14 | The decrease in area is due chiefly to the want of rain at the sowing time. In some parts it is reported that the pending settlement has dissuaded the cultivators from sowing cotton on the sarad lands on which they were previously growing this crop. | |
| | Puri ... ... | 3,300 | 1,600 | 1,200 | 8 | 6 | The decrease in the area and outturn is due to want of rainfall. | |
| | Balasore ... ... | 200 | 200 | 200 | 15 | 14 | The decrease in area as compared with the normal, and in outturn as compared with that of last year, is due to rains at the time of sowing. | |
| | Angul and Khondmals. | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 12 | 16 | The statement refers to Angul sub-division only. No cotton is grown in the Khondmals. | |
| Chota Nagpur ... | Manbhum ... ... | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 14 | 7 | The low outturn is due to the excessive rainfall at the time of sowing. | |
| | Singhbhum ... | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 13 | 13 | | |
| | Total ... | 130,900 | 127,300 | 114,300 | 13½ | 11⅓ | | |

## STATEMENT II.

*Revised forecast of the early cotton crop of Bengal* (1893-94.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIVISION. | DISTRICT. | Approximate normal area under *early* cotton. | Approximate area sown last year (1892-93). | Estimated area sown this year (1893-94). | Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1892-93)? | Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1893-94)? | Remarks by the District Officers. | Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. |
| | | | | | Annas. | Annas. | | |
| Burdwan ... | Midnapur ... | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10 | 9 | The decrease in the outturn is owing to excessive rainfall at the sowing time. | |
| Rajshahi ... | Jalpaiguri ... | 500 | 200 | 300 | 14 | 12 | Owing to moderate rain in sowing time an increased area was sown. Heavy rainfall at the growing time injured the growth of the plant; hence this year's outturn will be worse than that of the last year. | |
| Chittagong ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 7½ | 4 | Excessive rain did much damage to cotton crop; hence the low forecast. The acreage under cotton crop is shown in Table AI of the agricultural statistics for 1891-92 as 12,500, but 17,000 acres as returned under jum crops in Table AI of 1892-93 represent, according to the process of cultivation followed by hillmen here, the area actually under cotton. | The figures in columns 3, 4 and 5 have been changed, in consequence of the Assistant Commissioner's remarks, to 17,000 acres. |
| Bhagalpur ... | Monghyr ... | 400 | 200 | 400 | 12 | 8 | It is reported that there was a break of rain towards the end of the rainy season, and hence there was damage done to this crop. | |
| | Bhagalpur ... | 11,300 | 11,300 | 11,300 | 15 | 16 | ...... | No revised return has been submitted by the Collector for the early cotton crop. Bhagalpur having been reported to grow both the early and late varieties, the difference, between the figures shown in the forecast of early cotton crop published in December 1893 and the figures of the late cotton crop, as now returned by the Collector, has been shown as the area under early cotton in columns 3, 4 and 5. |

| Division | District | | | | | | Remarks | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sonthal Parganas | 12,800 | 12,300 | 13,800 | 11½ | 13 | ...... | |
| Orissa ... | Cuttack ... | 3,100 | 2,100 | 1,900 | 11 | 10 | Owing to unusual heavy rain and consequent floods at the sowing time, the area under this year's cotton crop is below the normal. The low outturn is also due to the same cause and to the high floods and untimely rainfall. | The decrease in area is due to the abnormal fall of rain in the month of [May] (32·08 inches against a normal average fall of 3·45 inches). |
| | Puri ... ... | 14,500 | 12,500 | 10,000 | 6 | 12 | Owing to abundant rainfall in May, the area under cotton decreased, but the outturn is expected to be good owing to the season being favourable. | |
| | Balasore ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 900 | 11 | 12 | The decrease in area is due to excessive rain at the time of sowing, and the increase in outturn, as compared with that of last year, is in consequence of good rains. | |
| | Angul and Khondmals. | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 16 | 16 | No cotton is grown in the Khondmals. | |
| Chota Nagpur ... | Hazaribagh ... | 7,500 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 10½ | 12 | ...... | |
| | Lohardaga ... | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 14 | 12 | This is not a cotton-producing district. What is produced is barely sufficient to meet the consumption of the people of the district. | |
| | Palamau ... ... | 10,000 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 13 | 11 | Owing to excessive rainfall the outturn is worse than last year. | It is not stated why the area sown this year should be below the normal. The decrease may be due to excessive rainfall at sowing time or to misconception as to the term 'normal area,' which is sometimes wrongly taken to be the maximum area ever sown with a particular crop? |
| | Manbhum ... ... | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 14 | 7 | Heavy rainfall injured the crop. | Excessive rainfall fell chiefly in the months of June and July last, but this does not seem to have affected the area sown. |
| | Singhbhum ... | 7,200 | 7,200 | 7,200 | 13 | 14 | | |
| | Total ... | 111,800 | 103,600 | 101,600 | 12 | 10¼ | | |

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 28th April, 1894.*

| | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL. | | | | |
| BURDWAN DIVN. | 1 | Burdwan April 28, '94<br>Kalna ...<br>Katwa ...<br>Raniganj ... | 0·40<br>2·20<br>1·46<br>0·82 | Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. The late rain has done some good. More rain is wanted. Transplantation of sugarcane has begun. Fodder sufficient, but tanks in parts of the district are getting dry. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Burdwan ... ... ... 14 to 16<br>Kalna ... ... ... 10 to 14<br>Katwa ... ... ... 15<br>Raniganj ... ... ... 15½<br>per rupee. |
| | 2 | Birbhum „ 28, '94<br>Rampur Hát ... | 0·41<br>0·71 | Weather—unusually damp and not so hot as it should be. Several abortive storms with high wind at the Sadar. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 13 to 17<br>Rampur Hát ... ... ... 14 to 15<br>per rupee.<br>Cow-pox reported from a few villages in one thana. Normal supply of fodder, and cattle are otherwise doing well. |
| | 3 | Bankura „ 28, '94<br>Vishnupur ... | 0 14<br>Nil | Weather—warm and dry. Rain much wanted for cultivation. Price of common rice stationary. Water and fodder sufficient. |
| | 4 | Midnapore „ 28, '94 | 0·39 | Slight rain in most parts of the district. State and prospects of crops good except in Contai where more rain is wanted. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 14<br>Contai ... ... ... 16<br>Tamluk ... ... ... 14<br>Ghatal ... ... ... 15<br>per rupee. |
| | 5 | Hooghly „ 28, '94<br>Serampore ...<br>Jahanabad ... | Nil<br>1·37<br>0·25 | Heat has increased considerably. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Ploughing proceeding actively. Prices of common rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 12<br>Serampore ... ... ... 11½ to 14<br>Jahanabad ... ... ... 14 to 15<br>per rupee. |
| | 6 | Howrah „ 28, '94<br>Ulubaria .. | 0·02<br>2·42 | Weather—warm. Harvesting of *boro* rice continues. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee according to locality. |
| PRESIDENCY DIVN. | 7 | 24-Parganas „ 28, '94 | 0·04 | Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *aus* and jute has commenced. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—<br>Srs. C.<br>Sadar ... ... 11 to 14 0<br>Barasat ... ... 13 0<br>Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 4<br>Basirhat ... ... 13 13½<br>per rupee. |
| | 8 | Nadia „ 28, '94<br>Kushtia ...<br>Meherpur ...<br>Chuadanga ...<br>Ranaghat ... | Nil<br>0·80<br>1·60<br>Nil<br>2·51 | Weather—seasonable. Cultivation going on briskly. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo improved by recent rain. Prices stationary at 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply generally sufficient. |
| | 9 | Murshidabad „ 28, '94 | 1·21 | Weather—seasonable. There has been a smart shower of rain during the week, and it has done good to a certain extent. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee. |
| | 10 | Jessore „ 28, '94<br>Jhenida ...<br>Magura ...<br>Narail ...<br>Bangaon ... | 0·02<br>0·79<br>1·60<br>2·98<br>1·11 | Weather—hot and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing going on. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient except in Jhenida. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs. C.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 13 0<br>Jhenida ... ... ... 12 0<br>Magura ... ... ... 12 0<br>Narail ... ... ... 13 5<br>Bangaon ... ... ... 10 to 12 0<br>per rupee. |
| | 11 | Khulna „ 28, '94<br>Bagerhat ...<br>Satkhira ... | 0·19<br>1·36<br>1·59 | Weather—cool early in the week, hotter later. Harvesting of *boro* paddy continues; outturn may be 13 or 14 annas. Since the rain land is being prepared for *aus* paddy and jute. Price of rice about 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. In Satkhira drinking water is said to be deficient. |

| Division | No. | District and date of return. | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BENGAL—*concld.* | | | | |
| RAJSHAHI DIVN. | 12 | Rajshahi April 28, '94<br>Nator ...<br>Naugaon ... | 1·10<br>0·87<br>Nil | Weather—seasonable wth occasional north-westers. Agricultural prospects are promising, rain having fallen in fairly sufficient quantities. Fodder and water-supply ample. There is no cattle-disease. Rice selling at from 11½ to 15 seers per rupee. |
| | 13 | Dinajpur „ 28, '94<br>Thakurgaon ... | 2·41<br>1·70 | Weather—hot. Cultivation of *bhadoi* still going on. There was another shower of rain throughout the district: it has done much good to *bhadoi* and jute. Rice selling from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. |
| | 14 | Jalpaiguri „ 28, '94 | 2·75 | Weather—cloudy at intervals. Agricultural operations have been benefited to some extent by rainfall during the week. Sowing of *bhadoi* and jute going on. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. |
| | 15 | Darjeeling „ 28, '94<br>Siliguri ... | 0·96<br>2·18 | Weather—seasonable. Rain has much improved the prospects of tea in the hills and Terai. *In the hills*:—Wheat and barley harvested. Potatoes and *phaphur* flowering. *Bhutta* coming up fairly. *Bhadoi* and *chota marua* being planted. *In the Terai*:—Jute being sown. Prices of coarse rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Hills ... ... ... 7 to 11 } per rupee.<br>Terai ... ... ... 13 to 14 } per rupee. |
| | 16 | Rangpur „ 28, '94<br>Nilphamari ...<br>Kurigaon ...<br>Gaibanda ... | 2·02<br>1·49<br>5·04<br>0·17 | Weather—cloudy with occasional storms. *Aus* paddy and jute are being weeded. Present prospects favourable. Prices of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee. |
| | 17 | Bogra „ 28, '94<br>Naukhila ... | Nil<br>0.13 | Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of *aus* still going on. Common rice selling at 12 seers to 12 seers 12 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | 18 | Pabna „ 28, '94 | 0·98 | Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. The recent rainfall, though not much, has done good to the standing crops. Paddy, jute, *kaon* and *til* are being sown. Common rice sells at from 10 to 13 seers per rupee in the Sirajganj subdivision, and 12 seers per rupee in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. |
| DACCA DIVN. | 19 | Dacca „ 28, '94 | 0·23 | Weather—hot. Harvesting of *boro* paddy going on. Prospects good. Sowing of jute and rice nearly completed. Common rice selling from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder available. There is want of drinking water in many places. No cattle-disease. |
| | 20 | Mymensingh „ 28, '94 | 0·12 | Weather—hot. State and prospects of standing crops good. *Boro* rice is being reaped and the outturn is expected to be 16 annas. Common rice sells at 10½ seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Want of good drinking water is felt in some places in Kishorganj and Netrokona subdivisions. Fodder available. |
| | 21 | Faridpur .. 28, '94<br>Goalundo ...<br>Madaripur ... | 1·02<br>0·7<br>0·63 | Weather—exceedingly hot. State of crops fair. *Boro* rice is being reaped in Goalundo. Condition of cattle good, and water and fodder available. Prices of rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... ... 12½ } per rupee.<br>Goalundo ... ... ... ... 13 } per rupee.<br>Madaripur ... ... ... ... 12 } per rupee. |
| | 22 | Backergunge „ 28, '94<br>Pirojpur ...<br>Patuakhali ...<br>Bhola ... | Nil<br>1·63<br>1·71<br>1·14 | Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Good drinking water somewhat scarce in some parts of the district. |
| CHITTAGONG DIVN. | 23 | Tippera „ 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *boro* nearly over. Sowing of jute and *aus* still going on; *aman* now being sown. Rice selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. |
| | 24 | Noakhali „ 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—close at times and hot. Harvesting of *rabi* crops, except chillies, completed. Sowing of *aus* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at—<br>Srs.<br>Noakhali ... ... ... 11½ } per rupee.<br>Fenny ... ... ... 11 } per rupee. |
| | 25 | Chittagong „ 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot. Sowing of spring crops over. Prospects bad owing to damage by hailstorms. Water and fodder sufficient. |

| | No. | District and date of return. | | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIHAR. | | | | | |
| PATNA DIVISION. | 26 | Patna | April 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—hotter but not unseasonable. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops still continuing in places. Millet and sugarcane holding out good prospects. Opium weighments going on. Common rice selling at—<br>Srs. Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 14½ per rupee.<br>Barh ... ... ...13½ or 14 per rupee.<br>Bihar ... ... ... 17 per rupee.<br>Dinapore ... ... ... 16 per rupee. |
| | 27 | Gaya | „ 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot with east wind during greater part of the week; somewhat unsettled. Sugarcane and *cheena* are the only crops on the ground and are doing well. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 14 per rupee.<br>Jahanabad ... ... ... 14½ per rupee.<br>Nawada ... ... ... 16 per rupee.<br>Aurangabad ... ... ... Not reported. |
| | | Jahanabad | ... | Nil | |
| | | Nawada | ... | 0·19 | |
| | 28 | Shahabad | „ 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—east winds; hot in the afternoon. Threshing of *rabi* crops over. Sugarcane and *cheena* are the only crops standing. They are being irrigated and are reported to be doing well. |
| | 29 | Saran | „ 28, '94 | Nil | Weather—seasonable. *Rabi* threshing going on. *Cheena* sowing still continues. Sugarcane looking well. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs. C.<br>Chapra ... ... ... 13 8 per rupee.<br>Siwan ... ... ... 13 8 per rupee.<br>Gopalganj ... ... ... 14 12 per rupee. |
| | | Siwan | ... | Nil | |
| | | Gopalganj | ... | Nil | |
| | 30 | Champaran | „ 28, '94 | 0·03 | Weather—hot. Reaping of *rabi* crops is over. Weighments of opium in progress. Prices stationary. |
| | 31 | Muzaffarpur | „ 28, '94 | 0·25 | Weather—cloudy for some time accompanied by rainfall; hot with east winds. The recent rainfall has facilitated the preparation of lands for *bhadoi* and rice sowings. Sowings of paddy, *mung* and *cheena* in progress. Weighment of opium over. Threshing of *rabi* crops still continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | | Hajipur | ... | Nil | |
| | 32 | Darbhanga | „ 28, '94 | 0·41 | Weather—hot with east wind. The rainfall of the week has greatly benefited the paddy, *mung* and indigo. More rain is wanted for agricultural purposes. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices almost stationary. |
| | | Samastipore | ... | | |
| | | Madhubani | ... | | |
| BHAGALPUR DIVISION. | 33 | Monghyr | „ 28, '94 | 0·52 | Weather—very hot in the beginning of the week. Strong wind with showers during the latter part. Indigo doing well. Sugarcane plantation going on. Lands for *bhadoi* crops are being prepared. Cattle-disease towards Nawadi. Water plentiful. Fodder sufficient except in Begusarai. Prices of common rice :—<br>Srs.<br>Sadar ... ... ... 11 to 15½ per rupee.<br>Begusarai ... ... ... 14 per rupee.<br>Jamui ... ... ... 15 per rupee. |
| | | Begusarai | ... | Nil | |
| | | Jamui | ... | Nil | |
| | 34 | Bhagalpur | „ 28, '94 | 0·12 | Weather—seasonable. The rain has improved the prospects of the crops which are now very good. Since the last reports received ·65 inch of rain has fallen at Bangaon which will also do good. Price of common rice 16 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. |
| | | Banka | ... | Nil | |
| | | Madhipura | ... | 0·23 | |
| | | Supaul | ... | Nil | |
| | 35 | Purnea | „ 28, '94 | 0·51 | Weather—cloudy and sultry at first, cool since the rain. Sowing of jute and *bhadoi* and *aghani* paddy in progress; germination helped by the recent rain which has also benefited *kauni*, sugarcane and indigo. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices slightly fallen. |
| | | Kishanganj | ... | Nil | |
| | | Araria | ... | Nil | |

| | No. | District and date of return. | | Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches. | Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BIHAR**—*concld.* | | | | | |
| BHAGALPUR DIVN.—*concld.* | 36 | Malda | April 28, '94 | 0·01 | Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain much wanted for *bhadoi* paddy. There are no crops on the fields except *boro* paddy which is coming into ear. *Bhadoi* rice has been sown in some places. Coarse rice is selling at 13 to 16 seers a rupee. No want of fodder and drinking water. |
| | 37 | Sonthal Parganas | „ 28, '94 | 0·68 | Weather—very hot except for one day when the weather was cyclonic in parts of the district. No crops in the ground. Rain has much improved fodder and water-supply. |
| | | Deoghur | ... | 0·47 | |
| | | Godda | ... | Nil | |
| | | Jamtara | ... | 0·26 | |
| | | Pakur | ... | Nil | |
| | | Rajmahal | ... | 1·2 | |
| **ORISSA.** | | | | | |
| ORISSA DIVN. | 38 | Cuttack | „ 27, '94 | 0·33 | Weather—hot; sky overcast. Harvesting of *dalua* rice and tobacco in progress. Common rice sells at—<br>Srs. c. Srs. c.<br>Cuttack ... ... 10 8 to 14 7<br>Jajepur ... ... 13 2 to 15 0<br>Kendrapara ... ... 12 0 to 15 0<br>Banki ... ... 15 12<br>per rupee. |
| | 39 | Balasore | „ 28, '94 | 0·03 | Weather—cool with slight rain. Sugarcane is being planted. Ploughing is going on. Prices of coarse rice:—<br>Srs.<br>Balasore ... ... ... ... 17<br>Bhadrak ... ... ... ... 16<br>per rupee. |
| | 40 | Puri | „ 26, '94 | Nil | Weather—hot. Ploughing going on. Rain still wanted. *Dalua* ripening and in places being cut. State of miscellaneous crops good. Rice sells from 15 seers 12 chitaks to 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee. |
| | | Khurda | ... | Nil | |
| **CHOTA NAGPUR.** | | | | | |
| *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | |
| CHOTA NAGPUR DIVN. | 41 | Hazaribagh | ... | ... | Report not received. |
| | 42 | Lohardaga | April 28, '94 | 0·10 | Weather—getting hot. Ploughing going on. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. |
| | 43 | Palamau | „ 27, '94 | Not measureable. | A slight shower reported from some parts. Hot weather has fairly set in. No crops on the ground. General condition normal. Rice selling at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. |
| | 44 | Manbhum | „ 28, '94 | 0·13 | Weather—hot. High winds occasionally, but very little rain. Sugarcane doing well. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee. |
| | | Gobindpur | ... | Nil | |
| | 45 | Singhbhum | „ 28, '94 | 0·83 | Weather—very cool for this time of year. Prospects so far good. *Mahua* crop may be estimated at over 16 annas. Rice selling from 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Water-supply and fodder sufficient. |

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT., *The 1st May, 1894.*

C. E. BUCKLAND,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interi[or] during the month of January, 1894.*

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

| Whence imported. | FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice. | * Paddy. | Total (in rice). | Wheat. | Gram and pulses. | Other food-grains. | Total. | FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw. | Gunny-bags.† | OILSEEDS. Linseed. | Mustard seed. | Tea, Indian. | Cotton, raw. | Silk, raw. | SUGAR. Refined. | Unrefined. | TOBACCO. Unmanufactured. | Manufac[tured]. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | No. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Md[s]. |
| **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan ... ... | 2,37,039 | 46,268 | 2,65,957 | ...... | 856 | 31 | 2,66,844 | 207 | 11,625 | 201 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 16 | 20 | ...... | 64 | ...... |
| Birbhum ... ... | 2,76,105 | 10,480 | 2,82,655 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,82,655 | 7 | 7,560 | 1,016 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 181 | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Midnapore ... ... | 2,55,193 | 20,937 | 2,68,278 | 2 | 460 | ...... | 2,68,740 | 1,023 | 2,020 | 2,573 | ...... | ...... | 90 | 157 | ...... | 262 | ... | 9 |
| Hooghly ... ... | 1,00,628 | 61,517 | 1,39,076 | 491 | 331 | ...... | 1,39,898 | 1,04,640 | 6,46,371 | 6,671 | 2,418 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 120 | 4,175 | 4,896 | 3,1 |
| 24-Parganas ... | 4,46,609 | 25,808 | 4,62,739 | ...... | 356 | ...... | 4,63,095 | 1,09,228 | 1,86,409 | 10 | 200 | ...... | 544 | ...... | 4,021 | 76,176 | 3,071 | 1 |
| Nadia ... ... | 14,548 | ...... | 14,548 | 382 | 32,761 | 114 | 47,805 | 22,349 | 6,467 | 11,775 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 106 | 3,773 | 1,723 | ...... |
| Murshidabad ... | 64,930 | 2,702 | 66,619 | 473 | 2,216 | 26 | 69,334 | 18,239 | 500 | 3,331 | 268 | ...... | 365 | 673 | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Jessore ... ... | 3,082 | ...... | 3,082 | ...... | 1,563 | ...... | 4,645 | 19,626 | 1,890 | 82 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 36 | 15,612 | 919 | ...... |
| Khulna ... ... | 1,545 | 4,425 | 4,310 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4,310 | 10,651 | ...... | ...... | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 10,725 | ... | ...... |
| Rajshahi ... ... | 2 | 800 | 502 | 369 | 2,370 | ...... | 3,241 | 31,313 | 1,000 | 645 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 204 | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Dinajpur ... ... | 934 | ...... | 934 | ...... | 100 | ...... | 1,034 | 22,314 | 38,045 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Jalpaiguri ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 92,219 | 96,845 | ...... | 98 | 1,112 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 331 | ...... |
| Darjeeling ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5,761 | 3,710 | ...... | ...... | 3,463 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Rangpur ... ... | 12 | ...... | 12 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 12 | 1,88,804 | 3,150 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 706 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4,199 | ...... |
| Bogra ... ... | 110 | ...... | 110 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 110 | 18,381 | 735 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Pabna ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,201 | ...... | 1,201 | 3,01,361 | 87,990 | 566 | 4,573 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 193 | ...... |
| Dacca ... ... | 1,501 | ...... | 1,501 | ...... | 432 | ...... | 1,933 | 4,70,012 | 3,590 | 227 | ...... | ...... | 2,844 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Mymensingh ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 143 | ...... | 143 | 1,19,008 | 280 | ...... | 1,205 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Faridpur ... ... | 2,050 | 650 | 2,456 | ...... | 1,430 | ...... | 3,886 | 94,624 | 5,425 | 1,130 | 1,874 | ...... | 228 | ...... | ...... | 3 | ... | ...... |
| Backergunge ... | 6,51,143 | 1,100 | 6,51,831 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6,51,831 | 6,364 | 420 | ...... | 323 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Tippera ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 20 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Noakhali ... ... | 400 | ...... | 400 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 400 | 17,501 | ...... | ...... | 207 | ...... | 975 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Chittagong ... | 1,357 | ...... | 1,357 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,357 | 199 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 701 | 155 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Total of Bengal ... | 20,57,188 | 1,74,687 | 21,66,367 | 1,717 | 44,219 | 171 | 22,12,474 | 16,53,831 | 1,104,032 | 28,247 | 11,466 | 5,276 | 5,911 | 1,231 | 4,303 | 1,10,746 | 15,399 | 3, |
| **BIHAR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna ... ... | 1,995 | ...... | 1,995 | ...... | 19,056 | 5,164 | 26,215 | 970 | 1,435 | 33,817 | 8,774 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4,011 | 132 | 1, |
| Gaya ... ... | 323 | ...... | 323 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 323 | ...... | 175 | 11,678 | 3,131 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 5,629 | 2 | 8 |
| Shahabad ... ... | 707 | ...... | 707 | ...... | 7,063 | 15 | 7,785 | ...... | ...... | 15,583 | 5,227 | ...... | 1 | ...... | ...... | 7,001 | ... | ...... |
| Saran ... ... | 300 | ...... | 300 | ...... | 944 | 59 | 1,303 | ...... | ...... | 4,062 | 353 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 52 | ... | ...... |
| Champaran ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 328 | 328 | 333 | 70 | 4,483 | 1,362 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Muzaffarpur ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 227 | ...... | 21,631 | 2,852 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 90 | ...... |
| Darbhanga ... | 2,350 | ...... | 2,350 | 600 | 834 | ...... | 3,784 | 63 | 35 | 12,373 | 11,207 | 401 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 139 | 235 | ...... |
| Monghyr ... ... | 6,284 | ...... | 6,284 | 746 | 8,841 | ...... | 15,871 | ...... | 350 | 6,394 | 4,478 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 11 | |
| Bhagalpur ... | 7,517 | ...... | 7,517 | 2,602 | 2,038 | 7,408 | 19,565 | 2,938 | 700 | 6,900 | 23,971 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | |
| Purnea ... ... | 757 | ...... | 757 | ...... | 2,040 | 29 | 2,826 | 25,214 | ...... | 2,304 | 11,356 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 69 | ...... |
| Malda ... ... | 1,340 | ...... | 1,340 | 855 | 754 | ...... | 2,949 | 5,061 | ...... | 445 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 42 | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Sonthal Parganas | 6,055 | ...... | 6,055 | 1,099 | 8,122 | 297 | 15,573 | 10,061 | 1,995 | 4,058 | 13,309 | ...... | ...... | 25 | ...... | ...... | ... | 1 |
| Total of Bihar ... | 27,628 | ...... | 27,628 | 5,902 | 49,692 | 13,300 | 96,522 | 44,867 | 4,760 | 1,23,728 | 86,020 | 401 | 1 | 67 | ...... | 16,832 | 539 | 1,4 |
| **ORISSA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,612 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Balasore ... ... | 65,276 | 4,600 | 68,151 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 68,151 | 5,566 | 1,500 | ...... | ... | ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 40 | ...... |
| Total of Orissa ... | 65,276 | 4,600 | 68,151 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 68,151 | 7,178 | 1,500 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 49 | ...... |
| **CHOTA NAGPUR.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazaribagh ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,446 | ...... | 1,446 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,018 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Manbhum ... | 327 | ...... | 327 | ...... | 40 | ...... | 367 | ...... | 1,260 | ...... | 726 | 307 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 708 | ... | ...... |
| Singhbhum ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 175 | ...... | 97 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Total of Chota Nagpur. | 327 | ...... | 327 | ...... | 1,486 | ...... | 1,813 | ...... | 1,435 | ...... | 3,441 | 307 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 708 | ... | ...... |
| Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. | 21,50,419 | 1,79,287 | 22,62,473 | 7,619 | 95,397 | 13,471 | 23,78,960 | 17,05,876 | 11,11,727 | 1,51,975 | 1,00,927 | 5,984 | 5,912 | 1,298 | 4,303 | 1,28,286 | 15,987 | 5,0 |
| **OTHER PROVINCES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assam ... | 4 | ...... | 4 | ...... | 1,271 | ...... | 1,275 | 26,955 | 1,190 | 262 | 28,659 | 73,897 | 3,488 | 157 | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | 548 | ...... | 548 | 1,00,446 | 41,937 | 717 | 1,43,648 | 2,636 | 2,380 | 81,483 | 36,211 | 455 | 1,08,641 | ...... | 40 | 697 | 116 | |
| Panjab ... ... | 41 | ...... | 41 | 54,402 | 47,521 | 2,158 | 1,04,122 | 149 | ...... | ...... | 22,835 | 94 | 7,750 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Central Provinces | 18,033 | ...... | 18,033 | 18,810 | 18,773 | 1,023 | 56,639 | ...... | 359 | 28,231 | 2,148 | ...... | 1,317 | ...... | ...... | 2 | ... | ...... |
| Rajputana and Central India. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 288 | 37 | 325 | ...... | ...... | 12,146 | 1,832 | ...... | 2,129 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Berar ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,198 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Bombay ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 16 | ...... | 16 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 22,784 | ...... | 676 | ...... | ... | |
| Madras ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 31 | ...... | 31 | 626 | ...... | 57 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | 4,549 | ...... | 550 | |
| Pondicherry ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | |
| Burma ... ... | 7,977 | 29,350 | 26,321 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 26,321 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2,298 | 1 | 14 | ...... | 18 | |
| Other places ... | 35 | ...... | 35 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 35 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | 2 | 27,508 | ...... | 12 | 8 |
| Grand Total of Imports in Jan. 1894 | 21,77,057 | 2,08,637 | 23,07,455 | 1,81,277 | 2,05,234 | 17,406 | 27,11,372 | 17,36,242 | 11,15,647 | 2,74,154 | 1,92,612 | 80,431 | 1,55,521 | 1,462 | 37,090 | 1,28,985 | 16,683 | 5 |
| Grand Total of Imports in Jan. 1893 | 22,82,959 | 1,03,558 | 23,47,683 | 1,97,211 | 2,72,180 | 21,965 | 28,39,039 | 18,80,524 | 16,44,089 | 45,855 | 93,825 | 79,038 | 92,763 | 2,019 | 42,817 | 93,596 | 17,222 | 4 |

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

*The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January, 1894 was as follows :—*

| Exported from Calcutta— | Rice. | Paddy. | Total (in rice). | Wheat. | Gram and pulses. | Other food-grains. | Total. | Jute, raw. | Gunny-bags. | Linseed. | Mustard seed. | Tea, Indian. | Cotton, raw. | Silk, raw. | Sugar, Refined. | Sugar, Unrefined. | Tobacco, Unmanufactured. | Tobacco, Manufactured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Indian ports, viz.— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... | 85,180 | ...... | 85,180 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 85,180 | 12 | 14,19,100 | ...... | ...... | 2,041 | ...... | ...... | 514 | ...... | ... | |
| Madras ... .. | 378 | ...... | 378 | 8 | 18,416 | 3,094 | 21,896 | ...... | 68,050 | ...... | ...... | 3 | ...... | 51 | 110 | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Other ports in Madras... ... | 61,364 | ...... | 61,364 | 39 | 2,401 | ...... | 63,804 | ...... | 207,500 | ...... | 272 | 7 | ...... | 6 | 49 | 14 | ... | 77 |
| Burma ... ... | 2,981 | ...... | 2,981 | 678 | 16,736 | 2,262 | 22,657 | ...... | 25,16,600 | ...... | ...... | 152 | ...... | 19 | 781 | 265 | 6,231 | 27 |
| Other Indian ports... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 49 | 3,520 | 18 | 3,587 | ...... | 120,900 | ...... | ...... | 4 | ...... | ...... | 3,341 | 4,006 | 1,314 | 5 |
| Pondicherry ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 70,300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Sind ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 12,900 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ... | ...... |
| Total of Inter-portal trade ... | 1,49,903 | ...... | 1,49,903 | 774 | 41,073 | 5,374 | 1,97,124 | 12 | 44,15,350 | ...... | 272 | 2,207 | ...... | 76 | 4,795 | 4,285 | 7,545 | 38 |
| To Foreign ports— United Kingdom | 1,80,682 | ...... | 1,80,682 | 42,197 | 41,338 | ...... | 2,64,217 | 8,60,575 | 13,22,400 | 3,51,914 | 16,576 | 1,00,090 | 7,606 | 308 | ...... | ...... | ... | 1 |
| Other Foreign ports ... ... | 9,26,904 | 408 | 9,27,159 | 764 | 24,043 | 10,682 | 9,62,648 | 4,87,681 | 84,18,350 | 19,940 | 56,954 | 6,999 | 72,189 | 356 | 472 | 604 | 645 | 57 |
| Total of Foreign trade ... ... | 11,07,586 | 408 | 11,07,841 | 42,961 | 65,381 | 10,682 | 12,26,865 | 13,48,256 | 97,40,750 | 3,71,854 | 73,530 | 1,07,089 | 79,795 | 664 | 472 | 604 | 645 | 58 |
| Grand Total of Exports in January 1894 | 12,57,489 | 408 | 12,57,744 | 43,735 | 1,06,454 | 16,056 | 14,23,989 | 13,48,268 | 14,156,100 | 3,71,854 | 73,802 | 1,09,296 | 79,795 | 740 | 5,267 | 4,889 | 8,190 | 96 |
| Grand Total of Exports in January 1893 | 13,34,529 | 4,076 | 13,37,076 | 46,642 | 1,00,048 | 25,708 | 15,09,474 | 14,99,940 | 16,211,730 | 1,71,563 | 35,425 | 88,046 | 48,836 | 1,744 | 5,686 | 7,127 | 7,799 | 8 |

*The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of January, 1894.*

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

| Specification of Routes. | Food-grains. | | | | | Fibrous Products. | | Oilseeds. | | Tea, Indian. | Cotton, raw. | Silk, raw. | Sugar. | | Tobacco. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Paddy. | Wheat. | Gram and pulses. | Other food-grains. | Jute, raw. | Gunny bags. | Linseed. | Mustard seed. | | | | Refined. | Un-refined. | Unmanufactured. | Manufactured. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | No. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| By country boats ... | 13,71,195 | 1,16,570 | 5,888 | 39,822 | 1,355 | 5,32,228 | 814,367 | 17,860 | 22,018 | 223 | 5,224 | 144 | 901 | 36,275 | 5,752 | 2,874 |
| ,, river steamers ... | 67,093 | 1,975 | 2 | 490 | ...... | 5,12,510 | 1,190 | 1,387 | 24,367 | 73,674 | 3,168 | 241 | 100 | 3 | 193 | ...... |
| ,, rail { E. I. Railway | 5,75,834 | 59,012 | 1,75,387 | 1,51,301 | 15,973 | 55,359 | 29,925 | 2,46,024 | 1,40,717 | 1,258 | 1,21,036 | 824 | ...... | 18,147 | 690 | 414 |
| ,, rail { E. B. S. Railway. | 4,453 | 297 | ...... | 13,208 | 78 | 5,37,709 | 246,365 | 8,826 | 5,510 | 4,575 | 508 | 246 | ...... | 10,821 | 5,109 | ...... |
| ,, road ... ... ... | 88,305 | 10,283 | ...... | 366 | ...... | 92,271 | 22,300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 344 | ...... | 3,342 | 63,739 | 4,310 | 1,747 |
| ,, sea ... ... ... | 70,177 | 29,500 | ...... | 47 | ...... | 6,165 | 1,500 | 57 | ...... | 701 | 25,241 | 7 | 32,747 | ... .. | 629 | 760 |
| Grand Total of Imports in January 1894 ... | 21,77,057 | 2,08,637 | 1,81,277 | 2,05,234 | 17,406 | 17,36,242 | 1,115,647 | 2,74,154 | 1,92,612 | 80,431 | 1,55,521 | 1,462 | 37,090 | 1,28,985 | 16,683 | 5,795 |
| Grand Total of Imports in January 1893 ... | 22,82,959 | 1,03,558 | 1,97,211 | 2,72,180 | 21,965 | 18,80,524 | 1,644,089 | 45,855 | 93,825 | 79,038 | 92,763 | 2,019 | 42,817 | 93,596 | 17,222 | 4,891 |

*The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of January, 1894.*

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

| Whither exported. | Cottonpiece-goods. | | Cotton twist. | | Salt. | Kerosine oil. | Gunny-bags. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European. | Indian. | European. | Indian. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds.* | No. |
| **BENGAL.** | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan ... | 1,31,792 | ...... | 741 | 1,102 | 27,104 | 5,069 | 1,76,196 |
| Birbhum ... | 47,550 | 1,692 | 111 | 960 | 16,316 | 1,974 | 1,41,155 |
| Midnapore ... | 2,25,043 | ...... | 2,970 | ...... | 23,548 | 1,042 | 15,930 |
| Hooghly ... | 1,71,295 | 2,287 | 1,168 | 86 | 2,958 | 4,078 | 1,04,120 |
| 24-Parganas ... | 1,67,376 | 3,797 | 536 | ...... | 12,345 | 6,602 | 16,631 |
| Nadia ... | 1,61,140 | ...... | 1,406 | 367 | 19,029 | 3,184 | 44,810 |
| Murshidabad ... | 38,998 | 648 | 100 | 24 | 11,150 | 90 | 32,739 |
| Jessore ... | 61,607 | ...... | 543 | 12 | 16,901 | 2,587 | 5,575 |
| Khulna ... | 39,707 | ...... | 53 | 35 | 5,153 | 682 | 280 |
| Rajshahi ... | 1,25,430 | ...... | 24 | 77 | 10,792 | 557 | 14,490 |
| Dinajpur ... | 70,172 | ...... | 65 | 102 | 10,989 | 584 | 36,120 |
| Jalpaiguri ... | 26,647 | ...... | ...... | 286 | 8,886 | 1,278 | 3,115 |
| Darjeeling ... | 73,257 | ...... | ...... | 221 | 8,885 | 898 | 2,380 |
| Rangpur ... | 2,17,908 | ...... | ...... | 565 | 16,379 | 1,920 | 7,210 |
| Bogra ... | 1,57,641 | ...... | ...... | 32 | 6,884 | 394 | 44,520 |
| Pabna ... | 96,539 | 180 | 68 | 29 | 21,277 | 3,834 | 6,650 |
| Dacca ... | 4,90,301 | 612 | 2,463 | 89 | 60,407 | 15,495 | 4,090 |
| Mymensingh ... | 1,46,644 | ...... | 24 | ...... | 16,243 | 1,328 | 630 |
| Faridpur ... | 93,640 | ...... | 676 | 105 | 31,836 | 2,011 | 2,765 |
| Backergunge ... | 1,88,732 | ...... | 1,581 | ...... | 40,200 | 5,387 | 11,270 |
| Tippera ... | 29,501 | ...... | 209 | ...... | 5,930 | ...... | ...... |
| Noakhali ... | 24,624 | ...... | 50 | ...... | 4,000 | 486 | 9,300 |
| Chittagong ... | 1,28,850 | ...... | 51 | 11 | 450 | ...... | ...... |
| Total of Bengal ... | 29,14,394 | 9,216 | 12,929 | 3,903 | 3,97,662 | 59,480 | 6,79,706 |
| **BIHAR.** | | | | | | | |
| Patna ... | 2,57,057 | 684 | 237 | 942 | 21,872 | 16,442 | 1,00,620 |
| Gaya ... | 1,36,299 | ...... | 7 | 2,095 | 12,984 | 1,488 | 17,150 |
| Shahabad ... | 2,62,403 | ...... | 2 | 1,017 | 24,474 | 1,197 | 28,700 |
| Saran ... | 2,26,878 | 36 | ...... | 257 | 23,731 | 2,118 | 10,080 |
| Champaran ... | 3,13,542 | 504 | ...... | 473 | 15,561 | 4,275 | 8,225 |
| Muzaffarpur ... | 1,96,163 | ...... | ...... | 31 | 11,119 | 2,220 | 21,665 |
| Darbhanga ... | 2,82,604 | 108 | 7 | 468 | 24,850 | 1,572 | 31,920 |
| Monghyr ... | 83,287 | 1,152 | 28 | 912 | 21,524 | 3,570 | 29,315 |
| Bhagalpur ... | 2,64,776 | ...... | 48 | 865 | 29,791 | 1,667 | 73,575 |
| Purnea ... | 2,57,125 | ...... | ...... | 756 | 17,882 | 589 | 22,570 |
| Malda ... | 10,519 | ...... | 14 | ...... | 7,850 | ...... | 4,385 |
| Sonthal Parganas ... | 1,33,911 | 1,368 | 104 | 1,286 | 11,468 | 1,969 | 37,275 |
| Total of Bihar ... | 24,25,064 | 3,852 | 447 | 9,102 | 2,23,106 | 37,107 | 385,480 |
| **ORISSA.** | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack ... | ...... | ...... | 44 | 194 | ...... | 1,946 | 8,950 |
| Balasore ... | 86,900 | ...... | 1,216 | 4,476 | 29,399 | 1,696 | 103,950 |
| Total of Orissa ... | 86,900 | ...... | 1,260 | 4,970 | 29,399 | 3,642 | 112,900 |
| **CHOTA NAGPUR.** | | | | | | | |
| Hazaribagh ... ... ... | 22,144 | ...... | ...... | 321 | 5,494 | 851 | 2,520 |
| Manbhum ... ... ... | 69,470 | 180 | 107 | 1,295 | 19,995 | 1,745 | 6,370 |
| Singhbhum ... ... ... | 3,413 | ...... | ...... | 526 | 3,708 | 92 | 6,720 |
| Total of Chota Nagpur ... | 94,997 | 180 | 107 | 2,142 | 29,197 | 2,688 | 15,610 |
| Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ... | 55,21,355 | 13,248 | 14,743 | 20,117 | 6,79,364 | 1,02,917 | 1,193,696 |
| **OTHER PROVINCES.** | | | | | | | |
| Assam ... ... ... ... | 6,90,308 | 432 | 1,637 | 58 | 54,219 | 12,627 | 38,770 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... | 27,07,614 | 4,176 | 2,094 | 914 | 39,562 | 45,324 | 249,590 |
| Panjab ... ... ... ... | 5,18,932 | 216 | 461 | 7 | ...... | 1,013 | 320,075 |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 1,16,376 | 324 | 77 | 190 | ...... | 12,792 | 324,520 |
| Rajputana and Central India | 68,550 | 108 | 48 | ...... | ...... | 1,169 | 47,880 |
| Berar ... ... ... | 654 | ...... | ...... | 21 | ...... | ...... | 14,490 |
| Nizam's Territory ... ... | 421 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 7,483 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1,419,100 |
| Madras ... ... ... | 59,367 | 245 | 200 | 459 | ...... | 1,175 | 275,550 |
| Pondicherry ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 174 | 70,300 |
| Burma ... ... ... | 1,77,198 | ...... | 566 | 829 | ...... | 134 | 2,516,600 |
| Sind ... ... ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 12,900 |
| Other places ... ... ... | 43,670 | 8,875 | 20 | 2,139 | 54 | 75 | 9,740,750 |
| Grand Total of Exports in January 1894 ... | 99,11,928 | 27,624 | 19,846 | 24,734 | 7,73,199 | 1,77,400 | 16,224,221 |
| Grand Total of Exports in January 1893 ... | 96,18,494 | 27,552 | 20,951 | 23,566 | 6,11,761 | ...... | 17,795,500 |

* As per tariff declaration value.

*The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January, 1894, was as follows:—*

| IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA— | Rs.* | Rs. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Foreign Ports— | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom ... ... | 1,45,21,128 | ...... | 17,291 | ... .. | 5,00,776 | ...... | ...... |
| Other Foreign ports ... | 1,64,864 | ...... | 768 | ...... | 3,31,519 | 2,18,201 | ...... |
| Total of Foreign Trade ... | 1,46,85,992 | ...... | 18,059 | ...... | 8,32,295 | 2,18,201 | ...... |
| From Indian Ports— | | | | | | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 71,154 | 2,14,150 | ...... | 16,833 | 49,233 | ...... | ...... |
| Madras ... ... ... | 1,950 | 87,550 | 3 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Other ports in Madras ... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 128 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Burma ... ... ... | 20,390 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Other Indian ports ... | ...... | 300 | ...... | 5 | ...... | ...... | 1,500 |
| Total of Interportal Trade ... | 93,494 | 3,02,000 | 3 | 16,966 | 49,233 | ...... | 1,500 |
| Grand Total of Imports in January 1894 .. | 1,47,79,486 | 3,02,000 | 18,062 | 16,966 | 8,81,528 | 2,18,201 | 1,500 |
| Grand Total of Imports in January 1893... | 85,39,037 | 1,31,954 | 7,927 | 8,819 | 7,42,017 | ...... | 40,200 |

*The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of January, 1894.*

| Specification of Routes. | Cotton Piece-goods. | | Cotton Twist. | | Salt. | Kerosine oil. | Gunny-bags |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European. | Indian. | European. | Indian. | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | No. |
| By country boats ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,61,340 | 2,215 | 2,503 | ...... | 2,51,332 | 16,271 | 1,72,104 |
| ,, river steamers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,40,539 | 432 | 4,238 | 58 | 96,871 | 41,665 | 74,445 |
| ,, rail { East Indian Railway ... ... ... ... | 60,33,555 | 11,268 | 3,689 | 14,167 | 3,08,600 | 97,279 | 1,648,745 |
| ,, rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway ... ... ... | 19,13,639 | 792 | 6,807 | 2,025 | 83,740 | 11,292 | 162,330 |
| ,, road ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,60,908 | 3,797 | 524 | 76 | 3,583 | 5,697 | 10,497 |
| ,, sea ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,01,947 | 9,120 | 2,085 | 8,408 | 29,073 | 5,196 | 14,156,100 |
| Grand Total of Exports in January 1894 ... | 99,11,928 | 27,624 | 19,846 | 24,734 | 7,73,199 | 1,77,400 | 16,224,221 |
| Grand Total of Exports in January 1893 ... | 96,18,494 | 27,552 | 20,951 | 23,566 | 6,11,761 | ...... | 17,795,500 |

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
*The 25th April 1894.*

C. E. BUCKLAND,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

## Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

| Meteorological Division. | Division. | District. | Representative station. | STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°. | Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°. | Variation from mean. | Wind. Prevailing direction. | Mean wind velocity. | Temperature. Highest. | Date. | Lowest. | Date. | Mean maximum temperature. | Mean minimum temperature. | Mean daily temperature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South-West Bengal. | Burdwan ... | Burdwan ... ... | Burdwan ... | 29·690 | 29·735 | —·003 | SSW | 131 | 99·4 | 25th April | 73·4 | 22nd April | 95·8 | 76·6 | 86·2 |
| | | | Raniganj ... | 29·454 | 29·738 | +·016 | Sly | 218 | 102·7 | 27th ,, | 70·9 | 27th ,, | 98·8 | 76·1 | 87·5 |
| | | Birbhum ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bankura ... ... | Bankura ... | 29·446 | 29·694 | +·008 | SE | 158 | 103 1 | 28th ,, | 73·6 | 22nd ,, | 98·5 | 77·3 | 87·8 |
| | | Midnapore ... ... | Midnapore ... | 29·652 | 29·747 | +·021 | Sly | 193 | 98·3 | 23, 27 & 28. ,, | 74·1 | 22nd ,, | 97·0 | 77·1 | 87·1 |
| | | Hooghly ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Howrah ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Presidency | 24-Parganas ... ... | Saugor Island | 29·787 | 29·756 | —·001 | S | 442 | 92·2 | 26—28 ,, | 81·0 | 22nd ,, | 91·6 | 81·9 | 86·8 |
| | | Calcutta ... ... | Calcutta ... | 29·777 | 29·744 | —·007 | SSW | 127 | 96·1 | 28th ,, | 73·7 | 22nd ,, | 92·1 | 76·8 | 84·5 |
| | | Nadia ... ... | Krishnagar ... | 29·747 | 29 742 | +·033 | SSW | 168 | 97·2 | 28th ,, | 71·7 | 22nd ,, | 94·1 | 76·0 | 85·1 |
| | | Murshidabad ... ... | Berhampore | 29·731 | 29·747 | +·002 | SSW | 114 | 99·7 | 27th ,, | 67·6 | 27th ,, | 95·9 | 75·1 | 85·5 |
| | | Jessore ... ... | Jessore ... | 29·779 | 29·759 | —·007 | SSE | 80 | 99·0 | 28th ,, | 71·9 | 22, 23 ,, | 94·1 | 75·6 | 84·9 |
| | | Khulna ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Bengal. | Rajshahi ... | Rajshahi ... ... | Rampur Boalia | 29·720 | 29·739 | +·011 | SW | 135 | 95·1 | 26 & 28 ,, | 68·9 | 27th ,, | 92·1 | 74·9 | 83·5 |
| | | Dinajpur ... ... | Dinajpur ... | 29·682 | 29·759 | +·009 | Variable | 33 | 101·1 | 23rd ,, | 70·2 | 22nd ,, | 96·5 | 73·1 | 84·8 |
| | | Jalpaiguri ... ... | Jalpaiguri ... | 29·549 | 29·793 | +·028 | Ely | 74 | 92·4 | 24th ,, | 68·6 | 27th ,, | 87·9 | 71·3 | 79·6 |
| | | Darjeeling ... ... | Darjeeling ... | 22·979 | — | +·013 | Calm | 127 | 64·1 | 28th ,, | 47·8 | 23rd ,, | 61·3 | 51·2 | 56·2 |
| | | | Gnatong ... | 18·868 | — | — | NW | 76 | 50·4 | 25 & 26 ,, | 29·6 | 22nd ,, | 48·7 | 33·9 | 41·3 |
| | | Kuch Bihar ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Rangpur ... ... | Rangpur ... | 29·699 | 29·777 | +·007 | E | 54 | 91·8 | 28th ,, | 68·8 | 27th ,, | 88·6 | 72·0 | 80·3 |
| | | Bogra ... ... | Bogra ... | 29·741 | 29·755 | +·029 | E | 49 | 96·2 | 28th ,, | 71·4 | 22nd ,, | 92·8 | 74·8 | 83·8 |
| | | Pabna ... ... | Sirajganj ... | 29·768 | 29·767 | +·015 | S | 80 | 96·3 | 28th ,, | 70·7 | 22nd ,, | 91·5 | 74·7 | 83·1 |
| East Bengal. | Dacca ... | Dacca ... ... | Nara; anganj | 29·802 | 29·770 | —·009 | SEly | 136 | 93·1 | 27th ,, | 73·2 | 23rd ,, | 91·7 | 76·3 | 84·0 |
| | | Mymensingh ... ... | Mymensingh | 29·770 | 29·781 | +·014 | ESE | 79 | 94·2 | 28th ,, | 71·5 | 22nd ,, | 90·0 | 74·9 | 82·5 |
| | | Faridpur ... ... | Faridpur ... | 29·793 | 29 787 | +·019 | SWly | 47 | 89·5 | 28th ,, | 70·9 | 22nd ,, | 86·8 | 74·6 | 80·7 |
| | | Backergunge ... ... | Barisal ... | 29·810 | 29·768 | +·012 | SSW | 85 | 93 3 | 28th ,, | 71·9 | 23rd ,, | 91·2 | 74·7 | 82·9 |
| | Chittagong | Tippera ... ... | Comilla ... | 29·805 | 29·789 | +·010 | SE | 82 | 95·3 | 27 & 28 ,, | 70·3 | 23rd ,, | 92·7 | 73·9 | 83·3 |
| | | Noakhali ... ... | Noakhali ... | 29·789 | 29·779 | +·007 | SSW | 85 | 91·0 | 28th ,, | 71·8 | 23rd ,, | 89·0 | 73·4 | 81·2 |
| | | Chittagong ... ... | Chittagong .. | 29·768 | 29·802 | —·020 | SSE | | 91·7 | 27th ,, | 71·1 | 23rd ,, | 89·8 | 73·7 | 81·8 |
| | | South Lushai Hills ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar. | Patna ... | Patna ... ... | Bankipore ... | 29·472 | 29·706 | —·019 | E | 136 | 104·7 | 26th ,, | 74·6 | 27th ,, | 100·2 | 77·1 | 88·6 |
| | | Gaya ... ... | Gaya ... | 29·371 | 29·693 | —·017 | E | 162 | 107·0 | 26th ,, | 71·8 | 28th ,, | 103·2 | 77·1 | 90·2 |
| | | Shahabad ... ... | Dehri ... | 29·403 | 29·702 | +·007 | SE | 131 | 107·4 | 26 & 27 ,, | 73·0 | 28th ,, | 103·8 | 78·1 | 91·0 |
| | | | Buxar ... | 29·504 | 29·696 | 0 | E | 96 | 105·5 | 26th ,, | 72·3 | 27th ,, | 101·2 | 76·7 | 89·0 |
| | | | Arrah ... | 29·550 | 29·689 | +·002 | Variable | 34 | 106·0 | 26th ,, | 72·0 | 28th ,, | 100·1 | 77·2 | 88·7 |
| | | Saran ... ... | Chapra ... | 29·580 | 29·713 | +·019 | ESE | 125 | 104·5 | 26th ,, | 71·6 | 28th ,, | 99·9 | 75·8 | 87·8 |
| | | Champaran ... ... | Motihari ... | 29·544 | 29·725 | +·015 | ENE | 134 | 101·5 | 26th ,, | 66·8 | 28th ,, | 96·7 | 73·9 | 85·3 |
| | | Muzaffarpur ... ... | Muzaffarpur | 29·587 | 29·718 | — | ESE | 111 | 100·7 | 26th ,, | 70·2 | 28th ,, | 96·5 | 74·4 | 85·5 |
| | | Darbhanga ... ... | Darbhanga ... | 29·603 | 29·723 | —·014 | ESE | 129 | 98·8 | 26th ,, | 71·4 | 27th ,, | 95·3 | 74·7 | 85·0 |
| | Bhagalpur... | Monghyr ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Bhagalpur ... ... | Bhagalpur ... | 29·607 | 29·719 | +·013 | SE | 87 | 99·3 | 26, 27 ,, | 70·0 | 28th ,, | 96·5 | 74·3 | 85·5 |
| | | Purnea ... ... | Purnea ... | 29·663 | 29·742 | —·007 | E & ESE | | 97·5 | 27th ,, | 71·2 | 27th ,, | 94·2 | 73·6 | 83·9 |
| | | Malda ... ... | Malda ... | 29·709 | 29·733 | +·032 | SE | 87 | 100·4 | 26th ,, | 70·2 | 22nd ,, | 97·2 | 74·6 | 85·9 |
| | | Sonthal Parganas ... | Naya Dumka | 29·273 | 29·716 | +·011 | S | 115 | 101·2 | 26th ,, | 72·3 | 22nd ,, | 97·0 | 76·2 | 86·6 |
| Orissa. | Orissa ... | Cuttack ... ... | Cuttack ... | 29·714 | 29·736 | —·021 | SSW | 147 | 102·2 | 28th ,, | 77·9 | 28th ,, | 99·1 | 80·5 | 89·8 |
| | | | False Point... | 29·793 | 29·756 | —·013 | S | 359 | 90·5 | 28th ,, | 76·1 | 28th ,, | 89·0 | 80·1 | 84·6 |
| | | Balasore ... ... | Balasore ... | 29·731 | 29·733 | +·005 | SW | 241 | 95·4 | 28th ,, | 74·8 | 28th ,, | 93·0 | 76·8 | 84·9 |
| | | Puri ... ... | Puri ... | 29·779 | 29·734 | — | SW | 366 | 89·7 | 27th ,, | 79·6 | 28th ,, | 88·5 | 81·1 | 84·8 |
| | | | Gopalpur ... | 29·784 | 29·745 | — | SWly | 473 | 89·2 | 27 & 28 ,, | 72·1 | 28th ,, | 87·8 | 77·8 | 82·8 |
| Chota Nagpur. | Chota Nagpur ... | Hazaribagh ... ... | Hazaribagh .. | 27·564 | 29·689 | —·022 | SWly | 213 | 103·2 | 26th ,, | 68·3 | 26th ,, | 98·7 | 72·0 | 85·4 |
| | | Lohardaga ... ... | Ranchi ... | 27·659 | 29·698 | 0 | SW | 165 | 101·0 | 26th ,, | 68·4 | 22nd ,, | 97·0 | 72·4 | 84·7 |
| | | Palamau ... ... | Daltonganj ... | 28·982 | 29·664 | — | Variable | 161 | 108·3 | 26 & 27 ,, | 67·0 | 28th ,, | 105·2 | 74·6 | 89·9 |
| | | Manbhum ... ... | ...... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Singhbhum ... ... | Chaibassa ... | 29·007 | 29·708 | +·009 | SW | 76 | ? | — | 74·5 | 22nd ,, | ? | 77·0 | ? |

*Explanation.—Summary*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The
mean are the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question
tions in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one of which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of April 1894.

| Variation from normal mean. | Mean, 8 A.M. temperature. | Average humidity at 8 A.M. | Average cloud amount at 8 A.M. | Rainfall of week at observing station. | DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district. | Normal mean. | Average number of rainy days. | Normal number of rainy days. | Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district. | Normal mean. | Variation. | Since 1st April 1894. Mean for district. | Normal mean. | Variation. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —2·1 | 81·9 | 78 | 5·9 | 0·40 | | 0·84 | | 1·15 | | 1·88 | | | 1·88 | | Burdwan. |
| —2·3 | 81·2 | 75 | 2·6 | 0·94 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 0·44 | 0·45 | 1·33 | 0·78 | 0·83 | 1·12 | —0·29 | 0·83 | 1·12 | —0·29 | Birbhum. |
| —2·9 | 83·2 | 75 | 2·7 | 0·24 | 0·23 | 0·38 | 1·00 | 0·59 | 1·03 | 1·00 | +0·03 | 1·03 | 1·00 | +0·03 | Bankura. |
| —3·7 | 83·9 | 70 | 3·0 | 0·30 | 0·18 | 0·69 | 0·75 | 0·82 | | 1·50 | | | 1·50 | | Midnapore. |
| | | | | | 0·04 | 0·71 | 0·33 | 1·02 | 3·05 | 1·71 | +1·34 | 3·05 | 1·71 | +1·34 | Hooghly. |
| | | | | | 0·10 | 0·55 | 0·50 | 1·08 | 1·58 | 1·51 | +0·07 | 1·58 | 1·51 | +0·07 | Howrah. |
| +1·0 | 85·3 | 79 | 6·7 | Nil | 0·21 | 0·92 | 0·33 | 1·08 | 2·40 | 1·75 | +0·65 | 2·40 | 1·75 | +0·65 | 24-Parganas. |
| —1·1 | 83·0 | 80 | 5·1 | 0·04 | 0·04 | 0·68 | 0·00 | 1·05 | 3·47 | 1·57 | +1·90 | 3·47 | 1·57 | +1·90 | Calcutta. |
| —1·8 | 83·2 | 77 | 5·6 | Nil | 0·40 | 1·00 | 0·80 | 1·45 | 2·79 | 2·56 | +0·23 | 2·79 | 2·56 | +0·23 | Nadia. |
| —2·1 | 81·2 | 85 | 6·0 | 1·21 | | 0·43 | | 0·77 | | 1·24 | | | 1·24 | | Murshidabad. |
| —0·5 | 83·5 | 83 | 3·6 | 0·02 | 0·37 | 1·41 | 0·60 | 1·86 | 3·13 | 3·07 | +0·06 | 3·13 | 3·07 | +0·06 | Jessore. |
| | | | | | 0·23 | 1·18 | 0·67 | 1·63 | 2·08 | 2·87 | —0·79 | 2·08 | 2·87 | —0·79 | Khulna. |
| —1·3 | 82·5 | 82 | 3·1 | 1·07 | 0·41 | 0·57 | 0·67 | 0·94 | 2·19 | 1·17 | +1·02 | 2·19 | 1·17 | +1·02 | Rajshahi. |
| +2·6 | 79·3 | 82 | 3·3 | 1·91 | | 0·55 | | 0·77 | | 0·96 | | | 0·96 | | Dinajpur. |
| +1·3 | 77·0 | 83 | 6·6 | 2·60 | 2·75 | 1·70 | 4·00 | 2·05 | 3·86 | 3·82 | +0·04 | 3·86 | 3·82 | +0·04 | Jalpaiguri. |
| +2·0 | 55·5 | 92 | 7·7 | 0·96 | 1·49 | 2·19 | 3·00 | 2·97 | 4·30 | 4·55 | —0·25 | 4·30 | 4·55 | —0·25 | Darjeeling. |
| — | 41·3 | 79 | 5·7 | 1·10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 9·33 | 2·21 | 3·75 | 2·61 | | 4·05 | | | 4·05 | | Kuch Bihar. |
| +0·7 | 78·4 | 86 | 2·7 | 2·02 | 3·23 | 1·76 | 2·00 | 1·57 | 4·60 | 3·13 | +1·47 | 4·60 | 3·13 | +1·47 | Rangpur. |
| 0 | 82·4 | 80 | 2·1 | Nil | 0·62 | 0·89 | 0·00 | 1·32 | 3·13 | 1·66 | +1·47 | 3·13 | 1·66 | +1·47 | Bogra. |
| +0·9 | 81·1 | 85 | 2·6 | 0·02 | 0·50 | 1·16 | 1·00 | 1·63 | 2·44 | 2·69 | —0·25 | 2·44 | 2·69 | —0·25 | Pabna. |
| +0·8 | 81·9 | 84 | 3·6 | 0·54 | 0·30 | 1·81 | 1·00 | 2·30 | 3·82 | 4·16 | —0·34 | 3·82 | 4·16 | —0·34 | Dacca. |
| +1·9 | 80·3 | 83 | 4·4 | 0·12 | | 1·51 | | 2·07 | | 3·48 | | | 3·48 | | Mymensingh. |
| —1·7 | 81·8 | 84 | 2·0 | 1·02 | | 1·58 | | 1·91 | | 3·42 | | | 3·42 | | Faridpur. |
| +0·4 | 83·6 | 78 | 2·1 | 0·11 | 0·41 | 1·23 | 0·75 | 1·41 | | 2·83 | | | 2·83 | | Backergunge. |
| +1·5 | 82·1 | 89 | 2·6 | 0·02 | | 1·47 | | 1·82 | | 4·44 | | | 4·44 | | Tippera. |
| —0·9 | 81·9 | 91 | 3·9 | Nil | | 1·39 | | 1·38 | | 3·77 | | | 3·77 | | Noakhali. |
| +0·6 | 82·0 | 81 | 1·6 | Nil | | 1·04 | | 1·41 | | 2·32 | | | 2·32 | | Chittagong. |
| | | | | | Nil | 1·06 | 0·00 | 1·65 | 1·92 | 3·00 | —1·08 | 1·92 | 3·00 | —1·08 | South Lushai Hills. |
| +0·7 | 85·1 | 57 | 0 | Nil | 0·04 | 0·03 | 0·25 | 0·13 | 0·06 | 0·18 | —0·12 | 0·06 | 0·18 | —0·12 | Patna. |
| —0·5 | 88·9 | 55 | 0·4 | Nil | 0·05 | 0·08 | 0·25 | 0·12 | 0·05 | 0·23 | —0·18 | 0·05 | 0·23 | —0·18 | Gaya. |
| +1·0 | 89·5 | 45 | 0·4 | 0·03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +0·3 | 85·8 | 45 | 0·1 | Nil | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·00 | 0·07 | 0·03 | 0·15 | —0·12 | 0·03 | 0·15 | —0·12 | Shahabad. |
| +0·2 | 86·6 | 54 | 0 | Nil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| +0·2 | 85·9 | 59 | 0 | Nil | 0·11 | 0·06 | 0·33 | 0·24 | 0·11 | 0·16 | —0·05 | 0·11 | 0·16 | —0·05 | Saran. |
| +1·1 | 82·6 | 75 | 1·1 | 0·03 | 0·02 | 0·29 | 0·00 | 0·35 | 0·04 | 0·67 | —0·63 | 0·04 | 0·67 | —0·63 | Champaran. |
| — | 82·2 | 73 | 0 | 0·25 | | 0·25 | | 0·42 | | 0·57 | | | 0·57 | | Muzaffarpur. |
| +0·3 | 82·1 | 70 | 0 | 0·41 | 0·35 | 0·28 | 0·67 | 0·58 | 0·49 | 0·57 | —0·08 | 0·49 | 0·57 | —0·08 | Darbhanga. |
| | | | | | 0·86 | 0·12 | 1·00 | 0·20 | 1·03 | 0·36 | +0·67 | 1·03 | 0·36 | +0·67 | Monghyr. |
| —0·3 | 83·3 | 68 | 0·1 | 0·12 | 0·56 | 0·29 | 1·00 | 0·47 | 1·04 | 0·68 | +0·36 | 1·04 | 0·68 | +0·36 | Bhagalpur. |
| +0·7 | 80·8 | 77 | 0 | 0·51 | 0·52 | 0·79 | 1·00 | 0·93 | 1·97 | 1·41 | +0·56 | 1·97 | 1·41 | +0·56 | Purnea. |
| +0·8 | 83·9 | 75 | 4·1 | 0·01 | 0·03 | 0·19 | 0·00 | 0·31 | 0·74 | 0·81 | —0·07 | 0·74 | 0·81 | —0·07 | Malda. |
| —1·0 | 82·8 | 70 | 1·3 | 0·68 | 0·54 | 0·23 | 1·17 | 0·51 | 1·13 | 0·69 | +0·44 | 1·13 | 0·69 | +0·44 | Southal Parganas. |
| —1·1 | 86·1 | 64 | 4·4 | 0·01 | | 0·34 | | 0·52 | | 1·21 | | | 1·21 | | Cuttack. |
| —0·4 | 85·3 | 74 | 5·4 | 1·02 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| —2·7 | 83·6 | 79 | 4·3 | 0·29 | | 0·44 | | 0·77 | | 1·47 | | | 1·47 | | Balasore. |
| — | 82·6 | 81 | 4·3 | Nil | | 0·26 | | 0·37 | | 0·58 | | | 0·58 | | Puri. |
| — | 82·2 | 85 | 1·0 | 0·36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| —1·5 | 82·3 | 54 | 1·3 | 0·55 | | 0·07 | | 0·13 | | 0·23 | | | 0·23 | | Hazaribagh. |
| —1·2 | 81·6 | 60 | 0·6 | 0·10 | | 0·08 | | 0·25 | | 0·40 | | | 0·40 | | Lohardaga. |
| — | 80·7 | 59 | 1·1 | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | 0·00 | 0·11 | 0·01 | 0·24 | —0·23 | 0·01 | 0·24 | —0·23 | Palamau. |
| | | | | | 0·36 | 0·16 | 1·00 | 0·42 | 0·41 | ·60 | —0·19 | 0·41 | 0·60 | —0·19 | Manbhum. |
| ? | 84·5 | 63 | 2·7 | 0·83 | 0·83 | 0·13 | 1·00 | 0·30 | 1·21 | 0·63 | +0·58 | 1·21 | 0·63 | +0·58 | Singhbhum. |

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returned received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the subdivision l

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of April 1894.

| Meteorological division. | Division. | District. | Station. | RAINFALL. Sunday, 22nd. | Monday, 23rd. | Tuesday, 24th. | Wednesday, 25th. | Thursday, 26th. | Friday, 27th. | Saturday, 28th. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTH-WEST BENGAL. | Burdwan. | Burdwan ... | Kalna ... | 1·49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 1·02 | | 2·10 | | 2·10 |
| | | | Burdwan ... | 0·08 | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | 0·30 | ... | 1 | 0·40 | 1·07 | 1·58 | 2·12 | 1·58 | 2·12 |
| | | | Katwa ... | 0·09 | ... | 0·73 | ... | ... | 0·55 | ... | 2 | 1·37 | 0·43 | 1·68 | 1·42 | 1·68 | 1·42 |
| | | | Raniganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 0·54 | | 1·20 | | 1·20 |
| | | | *Mankur* ... | 0·90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·90 | ? | 0·90 | ? | 0·90 | ? |
| | | Birbhum ... | Suri ... | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | 0·21 | 0·10 | ... | 3 | 0·41 | 0·51 | 0·64 | 1·03 | 0·64 | 1·03 |
| | | | Hetampur ... | 0·09 | ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | 0·07 | ... | Nil | 0·17 | 0·16 | 0·97 | 0·86 | 0·97 | 0·86 |
| | | | Rampur Hât | 0·71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | 1 | 0·75 | 0·59 | 0·89 | 1·34 | 0·89 | 1·34 |
| | | | *Bolpur* ... | 0·22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·13 | ... | 1 | 0·35 | ? | 1·44 | ? | 1·44 | ? |
| | | | *Murari* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·13 | ... | 1 | 0·13 | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Labpur* ... | 0·83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·14 | ... | 2 | 0·97 | ? | 0·97 | ? | 0·97 | ? |
| | | Bankura ... | Bankura ... | 0·14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·14 | 0·50 | 0·60 | 1·33 | 0·60 | 1·33 |
| | | | Vishnupur ... | 0·11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·11 | 0·45 | 1·29 | 1·37 | 1·29 | 1·37 |
| | | | Maliara ... | ... | 0·25 | ... | ... | ... | 0·42 | ... | 2 | 0·67 | 0·31 | 0·96 | 0·69 | 0·96 | 0·69 |
| | | | Khatra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·17 | 1·28 | 0·60 | 1·28 | 0·60 |
| | | | *Indas* ... | 0·38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | ... | 2 | 0·61 | ? | 2·32 | ? | 2·32 | ? |
| | | | *Kotalpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | | 5·15 | ? | 5·15 | ? |
| | | | *Onda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·15 | ? | 0·15 | ? |
| | | | *Gangajalghati* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·25 | ... | 1 | 0·25 | ? | 0·57 | ? | 0·57 | ? |
| | | | *Raipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·28 | ? | 0·28 | ? |
| | | | *Sonamukhi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·09 | ? | 0·09 | ? |
| | | Midnapore ... | Contai ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·19 | ... | 1 | 0·19 | 0·50 | | 1·26 | | 1·26 |
| | | | Tamluk ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·72 | | 1·42 | | 1·42 |
| | | | Midnapore ... | ... | 0·39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·39 | 0·66 | 0·62 | 1·33 | 0·62 | 1·33 |
| | | | Ghatal ... | 0·02 | 0·11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·13 | 0·68 | 2·51 | 1·75 | 2·51 | 1·75 |
| | | | *Kukrahati* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 2·45 | ? | 2·45 | ? |
| | | | *Garhbeta* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | 1 | 0·32 | ? | 0·97 | ? | 0·97 | ? |
| | | | *Panskura* ... | 0·43 | 0·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·63 | ? | 1·90 | ? | 1·90 | ? |
| | | | *Dantoon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ? | 2·29 | ? | 2·29 | ? |
| | | Hooghly ... | Serampore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·75 | 5·32 | 1·69 | 5·32 | 1·69 |
| | | | Hooghly ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·63 | 1·71 | 1·62 | 1·71 | 1·69 |
| | | | Jahanabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | ... | 1 | 0·12 | 0·74 | 2·14 | 1·74 | 2·14 | 1·74 |
| | | Howrah ... | Howrah ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·71 | 3·70 | 1·94 | 3·70 | 1·94 |
| | | | Mohesreka ... | 0·13 | ... | 0·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·17 | 0·40 | 1·48 | 1·08 | 1·48 | 1·08 |
| | | | *Uluberia* ... | 1·60 | ... | 0·05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1·65 | ? | 2·60 | ? | 2·60 | ? |
| | Presidency. | 24-Parganas... | Saugor Island | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·59 | 0·07 | 1·24 | 0·07 | 1·24 |
| | | | Diamond Harbour. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·13 | 0·24 | 2·09 | 0·24 | 2·09 |
| | | | *Canning Town* | 0·22 | 2·70 | 0·15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Alipore (Obsy.) | 0·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·04 | 0·68 | 3·47 | 1·57 | 3·47 | 1·57 |
| | | | Barrackpore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·84 | 4·56 | 1·62 | 4·56 | 1·63 |
| | | | Dum-Dum ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·95 | 4·09 | 1·91 | 4·09 | 1·91 |
| | | | Barasat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·89 | 2·92 | 1·73 | 2·92 | 1·73 |
| | | | Basirhat ... | ... | 0·87 | 0·41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1·28 | 1·13 | 2·60 | 1·86 | 2·60 | 1·86 |
| | | Nadia ... | Ranaghat ... | 1·36 | ... | 0·27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1·63 | 1·02 | 3·88 | 2·70 | 3·88 | 2·70 |
| | | | Krishnagar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·90 | 2·13 | 2·25 | 2·13 | 2·25 |
| | | | Chuadanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·04 | 3·58 | 2·62 | 3·58 | 2·62 |
| | | | Meherpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·76 | 2·65 | 2·41 | 2·65 | 2·41 |
| | | | Kushtia ... | 0·20 | ... | 0·13 | 0·05 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·38 | 1·27 | 1·70 | 2·77 | 1·70 | 2·77 |
| | | Murshidabad | Kandi ... | 0·74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·19 | ... | 2 | 0·93 | 0·46 | 0·93 | 1·48 | 0·93 | 1·48 |
| | | | Berhampore | 0·21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·00 | ... | 2 | 1·21 | 0·60 | 1·21 | 1·53 | 1·21 | 1·53 |
| | | | Lalbag ... | 0·30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·30 | 0·45 | 0·50 | 1·02 | 0·50 | 1·03 |
| | | | Azimganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 0·31 | | 1·23 | | 1·23 |
| | | | Jangipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·27 | 0·45 | 1·01 | 0·45 | 1·01 |
| | | | Lalgola ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·30 | 0·50 | ... | 2 | 0·80 | 0·49 | 0·80 | 1·13 | 0·80 | 1·13 |
| | | | *Akhriganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·26 | ... | 1 | 2·26 | ? | 2·76 | ? | 2·76 | ? |
| | | | *Patkabari* ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·10 | ? | 1·45 | ? | 1·45 | ? |
| | | Jessore ... | Narail ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·42 | 4·59 | 2·91 | 4·59 | 2·91 |
| | | | Jessore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 1·81 | 2·90 | 3·58 | 2·90 | 3·58 |
| | | | Jhenidah ... | ... | ... | 0·24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·24 | 1·13 | 2·78 | 3·01 | 2·78 | 3·01 |
| | | | Magura ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·15 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·15 | 1·71 | 3·41 | 3·57 | 3·41 | 3·57 |
| | | | Bangaon ... | ... | ... | 0·45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·45 | 1·00 | 1·97 | 2·34 | 1·97 | 2·34 |
| | | Khulna ... | Satkhira ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·37 | 2·37 | 2·68 | 2·37 | 2·68 |
| | | | Bagerhat ... | ... | 0·49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·49 | 1·01 | 1·38 | 3·04 | 1·38 | 3·04 |
| | | | Khulna ... | 0·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·19 | 1·17 | 2·47 | 2·90 | 2·49 | 2·90 |
| | | | *Nakipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Rampal* ... | 0·03 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·03 | ? | 1·57 | ? | 1·57 | ? |
| NORTH BENGAL. | Rajshahi. | Rajshahi ... | Boalia ... | 0·16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·94 | ... | 2 | 1·10 | 0·47 | 2·54 | 1·21 | 2·54 | 1·21 |
| | | | Nator ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·07 | ... | 0·07 | ... | Nil | 0·14 | 0·88 | 2·95 | 1·83 | 2·95 | 1·83 |
| | | | *Naugaon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·36 | 1·11 | 0·48 | 1·11 | 0·48 |
| | | | *Lalpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·43 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·43 | ? | 1·47 | ? | 1·47 | ? |
| | | | *Nanda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Dinajpur ... | Mahadebpur | 0·45 | 0·12 | | | | | | | | 0·44 | | 0·93 | | 0·93 |
| | | | Churaman ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·31 | 3·12 | 0·49 | 3·12 | 0·49 |
| | | | Raiganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·51 | ... | 1 | 1·51 | 0·62 | 4·48 | 1·00 | 4·48 | 1·00 |
| | | | Dinajpur ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·47 | ... | 1·94 | ... | 2 | 2·41 | 0·79 | 4·56 | 1·57 | 4·56 | 1·57 |
| | | | Balurghat ... | ... | 0·14 | 0·03 | 0·40 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·57 | 0·59 | 1·63 | 0·79 | 1·63 | 0·79 |
| | | | *Thakurgaon* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·32 | 0·58 | ... | 2 | 0·90 | ? | 3·38 | ? | 3·38 | ? |
| | | Jalpaiguri ... | Jalpaiguri ... | ... | ... | 0·40 | 1·36 | 0·40 | 0·59 | ... | 4 | 2·75 | 1·70 | 3·86 | 3·82 | 3·86 | 3·82 |
| | | | *Alipore Dooar* | ... | ... | ... | 5·05 | 0·55 | 0·22 | ... | 3 | 5·82 | ? | 9·89 | ? | 9·89 | ? |
| | | | *Fallacotta* ... | ... | ... | 0·52 | 1·35 | 0·29 | 0·48 | ... | 4 | 2·64 | ? | 3·99 | ? | 3·99 | ? |
| | | | *Debiganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·84 | 1·17 | ... | ... | 2 | 5·01 | ? | 6·83 | ? | 6·83 | ? |
| | | | *Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)* | 0·35 | ... | 0·41 | 0·21 | ... | 0·10 | ... | 4 | 1·07 | ? | 3·31 | ? | 3·31 | ? |
| | | Darjeeling ... | Baxa ... | 0·38 | ... | 0·16 | 0·33 | 0·15 | 0·58 | ... | 5 | 1·60 | 3·53 | 4·73 | 8·06 | 4·73 | 8·06 |
| | | | Siliguri ... | ... | ... | 1·09 | 0·94 | 0·08 | 0·52 | ... | 3 | 2·63 | 2·07 | 5·37 | 3·08 | 5·27 | 3·08 |
| | | | Darjeeling ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 0·78 | 0·08 | ... | 2 | 0·96 | 1·65 | 4·68 | 4·11 | 4·68 | 4·11 |
| | | | Kalimpong ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | 0·55 | 0·12 | 0·07 | ... | 2 | 0·77 | 1·51 | 2·89 | 2·94 | 2·89 | 2·94 |
| | | | *Kurseong* ... | 0·05 | ... | 0·01 | 0·35 | 0·25 | 0·14 | ... | 3 | 0·80 | ? | 5·51 | ? | 5·51 | ? |
| | | | *Pedong* ... | 0·03 | ... | 0·01 | 0·04 | 0·09 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·17 | ? | 2·01 | ? | 2·01 | ? |
| | | Kuch Bihar... | Dinhatta ... | ... | ... | ... | 6·19 | 2·02 | 3·08 | ... | 3 | 11·29 | 2·13 | 11·85 | 3·63 | 11·85 | 3·63 |
| | | | Kuch Bihar... | ... | ... | 0·36 | 7·25 | 2·39 | 2·99 | ... | 4 | 12·99 | 2·15 | 15·72 | 4·87 | 15·72 | 4·87 |
| | | | Mickliganj ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | 3·55 | 3·21 | 0·77 | ... | 4 | 7·65 | 2·29 | 8·30 | 3·87 | 8·30 | 3·87 |
| | | | Mathabhanga | ... | ... | 0·16 | 3·83 | 0·76 | 0·65 | ... | 4 | 5·40 | 2·25 | 6·31 | 3·75 | 6·31 | 3·75 |
| | | | *Fulbari* ... | ... | 0·18 | 0·05 | 3·18 | 4·00 | 1·50 | ... | 4 | 8·91 | ? | 11·64 | ? | 11·64 | |
| | | Rangpur ... | Bhawaniganj *(Gaibanda)*. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·02 | ... | ... | 1 | 3·02 | 1·27 | 3·54 | 2·52 | 3·54 | 2·53 |
| | | | Rangpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·91 | 1·11 | ... | 2 | 2·02 | 1·59 | 4·45 | 2·72 | 4·45 | 2·73 |
| | | | *Peerganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·68 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·68 | ? | 5·33 | ? | 5·33 | ? |
| | | | Kurigaon ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | ... | 4·71 | 1·48 | ... | 3 | 6·42 | 2·40 | 7·42 | 4·32 | 7·42 | 4·32 |
| | | | *Gobindganj* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Bagdogra *(Nilphamari)* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·93 | 0·51 | ... | 2 | 1·44 | ? | 2·93 | 2·94 | 2·93 | 2·94 |
| | | | *Ulipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·48 | 0·84 | 1·92 | ... | 3 | 3·24 | 1·77 | 5·60 | ? | 5·60 | ? |
| | | | *Sunderganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·30 | 2·92 | ... | ... | 2 | 4·22 | ? | 5·12 | ? | 5·12 | ? |
| | | Bogra ... | Sherpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·67 | 2·19 | 1·33 | 2·19 | 1·33 |
| | | | Nowkhilla ... | ... | ... | 0·07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·07 | 1·24 | 2·76 | 1·91 | 2·76 | 1·90 |
| | | | Bogra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·84 | 7·19 | 1·99 | 7·19 | 1·99 |
| | | | Panchbibi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·81 | 0·38 | 1·46 | 0·38 | 1·46 |
| | | Pabna ... | Pabna ... | 0·53 | ... | ... | 0·45 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·98 | 1·38 | 2·28 | 2·97 | 2·28 | 2·97 |
| | | | Sirajganj ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·02 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·02 | 0·93 | 2·59 | 2·40 | 2·59 | 2·40 |

## Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of April 1894—*contd.*

| Meteorological Division. | Division. | District. | Station. | Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd. | Monday, 23rd. | Tuesday, 24th. | Wednesday, 25th. | Thursday, 26th. | Friday, 27th. | Saturday, 28th. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rainfall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EAST BENGAL. | Dacca. | Dacca ... | Munshiganj ... | ... | 0·19 | 0·22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·41 | 1·75 | 3·31 | 4·60 | 3·36 | 4·60 |
| | | | Dacca | ... | 0·23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·23 | 1·53 | 2·75 | 4·19 | 2·75 | 4·19 |
| | | | Narayanganj | ... | 0·56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·56 | 2·17 | 2·96 | 4·19 | 2·96 | 4·19 |
| | | | Manikganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·79 | 6·20 | 2·66 | 6·20 | 2·66 |
| | | | *Jaydebpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 4·22 | ? | 4·22 | ? |
| | | Mymensingh | Kishorganj | ... | 0·67 | | | | | | | | 1·80 | | 4·34 | | 4·34 |
| | | | Atia (*Tangail*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·58 | 4·98 | 2·94 | 4·98 | 2·93 |
| | | | Mymensingh | ... | 0·04 | 0·08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·12 | 1·45 | 2·92 | 3·40 | 2·92 | 3·40 |
| | | | Jamalpur ... | ... | 0·18 | 0·06 | ... | 0·28 | ... | ... | 2 | 0·52 | 1·13 | 4·38 | 2·77 | 4·38 | 2·77 |
| | | | Netrakona ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·59 | 1 | 0·59 | 1·60 | 5·54 | 3·93 | 5·54 | 3·93 |
| | | | *Subarnakhali* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1·83 | ? | 1·83 | ? |
| | | | *Durgapur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | Nil | 0·04 | ? | 2·54 | ? | 2·54 | ? |
| | | | *Sherpur Town* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·24 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·24 | ? | 2·52 | ? | 2·52 | ? |
| | | | *Diwanganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·82 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Faridpur ... | Madaripur ... | | | | | | | | | | 1·27 | | 3·28 | | 3·28 |
| | | | Faridpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·02 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·02 | 1·56 | 7·96 | 3·38 | 7·96 | 3·38 |
| | | | Goalundo ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·92 | 3·86 | 3·60 | 3·86 | 3·60 |
| | | Backergunge | Patuakhali ... | 0·11 | ... | 0·68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0·79 | 1·72 | 3·14 | 2·81 | 3·14 | 2·81 |
| | | | Pirojpur ... | 0·80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·80 | 0·79 | 2·26 | 2·31 | 2·26 | 2·31 |
| | | | Barisal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·96 | 1·82 | 2·96 | 1·82 | 2·96 |
| | | | *Gaurnadi* ... | 0·01 | 0·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·05 | ? | 1·78 | ? | 1·78 | ? |
| | | | Bhola ... | ... | ... | 0·05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·05 | 1·44 | 3·03 | 3·24 | 3·03 | 3·24 |
| | | | *Daulatkhan* | ... | 0·12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·12 | ? | 3·45 | ? | 3·45 | ? |
| | | | *Bauphal* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 3·72 | ? | 3·72 | ? |
| | Chittagong. | Hill Tippera | Agartala ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·40 | 2·03 | 4·55 | 2·03 | 4·55 |
| | | Tippera ... | Comilla ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·43 | 2·08 | 4·49 | 2·08 | 4·49 |
| | | | Chandpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·39 | 1·66 | 4·07 | 1·66 | 4·07 |
| | | | Brahmanbaria | | | | | | | | | | 1·58 | | 4·65 | | 4·65 |
| | | | *Ramchandrapur.* | 0·40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·40 | ? | 2·90 | ? | 2·90 | ? |
| | | | *Nasirnagar* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Daudkandi* ... | 0·20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·20 | ? | 5·31 | ? | 5·31 | ? |
| | | | *Kasba* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Laksam* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 1·30 | ? | 1·30 | ? |
| | | Noakhali ... | Noakhali ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·51 | 2·13 | 3·66 | 2·13 | 3·66 |
| | | | Fenny ... | ... | 0·21 | | | | | | | | 1·26 | | 3·87 | | 3·87 |
| | | | *Harishpur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ramganj* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Chittagong ... | Cox's Bazar... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·08 | 2·75 | 2·08 | 2·75 | 2·08 |
| | | | Chittagong ... | | | | | | | | | | 1·60 | | 2·56 | | 2·56 |
| | | | *Kutubdia* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Satkanya* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Kodala* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | |
| | | | *Fenua* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | |
| | | | *Mirsarai* ... | ... | 0·54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·54 | ? | 1·04 | ? | 1·04 | ? |
| | | | *Chandpur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | South Lushai Hills. | Rangamatia... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 1·06 | 1·92 | 3·00 | 1·92 | 3·00 |
| | | | *Bundarban* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 2·45 | ? | 2·45 | ? |
| BIHAR. | Patna. | Patna ... | Patna ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·05 | 0·02 | 0·19 | 0·02 | 0·19 |
| | | | Dinapore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | 0·01 | 0·22 | 0·01 | 0·22 |
| | | | Bihar ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·05 | | 0·21 | | 0·21 |
| | | | Barh ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·15 | ... | 1 | 0·15 | 0·01 | 0·20 | 0·09 | 0·20 | 0·09 |
| | | | *Bikram* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Hilsa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Gaya ... | Aurangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·09 | Nil | 0·23 | Nil | 0·23 |
| | | | Gaya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·11 | Nil | 0·29 | Nil | 0·29 |
| | | | Nawadah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·19 | ... | 1 | 0·19 | 0·13 | 0·19 | 0·27 | 0·19 | 0·27 |
| | | | Jahanabad ... | | | | | | | | | | Nil | | 0·16 | | 0·16 |
| | | | *Arwal* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Daudnagar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sherghati* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Rajauli* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Pakri Barawan.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·23 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Shahabad ... | Buxar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·01 | 0·02 | 0·16 | 0·02 | 0·16 |
| | | | Dehri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | Nil | 0·03 | Nil | 0·07 | 0·11 | 0·07 | 0·11 |
| | | | Bhabhua ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·04 | 0·02 | 0·13 | 0·02 | 0·13 |
| | | | Sasaram ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | Nil | 0·17 | Nil | 0·17 |
| | | | Arrah ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·01 | | 0·16 | | 0·16 |
| | | | *Mohanea* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Khiri* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ageaon* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Ramagar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Koath* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sikroul* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Basswan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Monaharpur* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Saran ... | Gopalganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | 1 | 0·32 | 0·04 | 0·32 | 0·09 | 0·32 | 0·09 |
| | | | Siwan ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·10 | | 0·20 | | 0·20 |
| | | | *Ekma* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | Chapra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·03 | Nil | 0·19 | Nil | 0·19 |
| | | | *Seereepur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | Nil | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Anaour* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Basantpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Champaran... | Motihari ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·03 | ... | Nil | 0·03 | 0·30 | 0·06 | 0·68 | 0·06 | 0·68 |
| | | | Bettiah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·28 | Nil | 0·66 | Nil | 0·66 |
| | | | *Bagaha* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Burhurwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Muzaffarpur | Sitamarhi ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·40 | | 1·06 | | 1·06 |
| | | | Muzaffarpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·15 | | | | 0·29 | | 0·51 | | 0·51 |
| | | | Hajipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·07 | Nil | 0·16 | Nil | 0·16 |
| | | | *Paru* ... | | | | | 0·65 | | | | | ? | | | | |
| | | | *Mahuwa* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | | | |
| | | | *Sheohar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·30 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·30 | ? | 0·30 | ? | 0·30 | ? |
| | | | *Pupri* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Darbhanga ... | Taipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·65 | ... | 1 | 0·65 | 0·15 | 0·79 | ? | | ? |
| | | | Darbhanga ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·41 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·41 | 0·25 | 0·42 | 0·31 | 0·79 | 0·31 |
| | | | Madhubani ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·43 | 0·27 | 0·56 | 0·42 | 0·56 |
| | | | *Bahera* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·30 | ... | 1 | 0·30 | ? | 0·84 | 0·85 | 0·27 | 0·85 |
| | | | *Rosera* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·40 | ... | 1 | 0·40 | ? | 0·46 | ? | 0·84 | ? |
| | Bhagalpur. | Monghyr ... | Begu Sarai ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·90 | ... | 1 | 1·90 | 0·12 | 2·01 | ? | 0·46 | ? |
| | | | Monghyr ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·52 | ... | 1 | 0·52 | 0·09 | 0·52 | 0·29 | 2·01 | 0·29 |
| | | | Jamui ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·16 | ... | 1 | 0·16 | 0·14 | 0·55 | 0·36 | 0·52 | 0·36 |
| | | | *Gogri* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | 0·45 | 0·55 | 0·45 |
| | | | *Shaikhpura* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Chakai Bamda.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 | ... | Nil | 0·09 | ? | 0·09 | ? | 0·09 | ? |
| | | | *Chupreon* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |

## Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of April 1894—*concld.*

| Meteorological division. | Division. | District. | Station. | RAINFALL. Sunday, 22nd. | Monday, 23rd. | Tuesday, 24th. | Wednesday, 25th. | Thursday, 26th. | Friday, 27th. | Saturday, 28th. | Total number of rainy days. | Rainfall of week. | Average rainfall of week. | Total rainfall since 1st of month. | Average total rainfall from 1st of month. | Total rain fall since 1st April 1894. | Average rainfall from 1st April to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BIHAR—*concluded.* | Bhagalpur—*concluded.* | Bhagalpur ... | Madhipura ... | 0·14 | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 | 0·71 | ... | 2 | 0·94 | 0·52 | 1·06 | 0·85 | 1·06 | 0·85 |
| | | | *Bangaon (Syfabad.)* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·64 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·64 | ? | 0·82 | ? | 0·82 | ? |
| | | | Supaul ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·16 | ... | 1 | 1·16 | 0·29 | 1·24 | 0·68 | 1·24 | 0·68 |
| | | | *Pratapganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·37 | 1·22 | ... | 2 | 1·59 | ? | 2·59 | | 2·59 | ? |
| | | | Bhagalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | ... | 1 | 0·12 | 0·19 | 1·28 | 0·68 | 1·28 | 0·68 |
| | | | Banka ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·17 | 0·54 | 0·52 | 0·54 | 0·52 |
| | | | *Colgong* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | 1 | 0·10 | ? | 0·27 | ? | 0·27 | ? |
| | | Purnea ... | Kishanganj ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·84 | ... | 1 | 0·84 | 1·29 | 1·86 | 1·78 | 1·86 | 1·78 |
| | | | Araria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | ... | 1 | 0·20 | 0·60 | 2·13 | 1·31 | 2·13 | 1·31 |
| | | | Purnea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·51 | ... | 1 | 0·51 | 0·49 | 1·91 | 1·14 | 1·9 | 1·14 |
| | | | *Gondwara (Korah).* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·08 | | ... | Nil | 0·08 | ? | 1·83 | ? | 1·83 | ? |
| | | | *Barsoe* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | |
| | | | *Forbesganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | Nil | 0·04 | ? | 0·46 | ? | 0·46 | ? |
| | | | *Kuliaganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·90 | 2·07 | 0·92 | ... | 3 | 3·89 | ? | 5·10 | ? | 5·10 | |
| | | Malda ... | Malda ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·01 | 0·19 | 0·28 | 0·82 | 0·28 | 0·82 |
| | | | Chanchal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | Nil | 0·04 | 0·19 | 1·18 | 0·77 | 1·18 | 0·77 |
| | | | *Gajol* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Sibganj* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·07 | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·07 | ? | 0·30 | ? | 0·30 | |
| | | Sonthal Parganas. | Rajmahal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·19 | 1·74 | 0·88 | 1·74 | 0·88 |
| | | | Godda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·09 | 0·08 | 0·48 | 0·08 | 0·48 |
| | | | Pakaur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·16 | ... | 1 | 0·16 | 0·17 | 0·63 | 0·44 | 0·63 | 0·44 |
| | | | Naya Dumka | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | 0·21 | 0·37 | ... | 3 | 0·68 | 0·31 | 1·39 | 0·94 | 1·39 | 0·94 |
| | | | Deoghur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·47 | 0·96 | ... | 2 | 1·43 | 0·35 | 1·93 | 0·85 | 1·93 | 0·85 |
| | | | Jamtara ... | 0·19 | ... | ... | ... | 0·07 | 0·68 | ... | 2 | 0·94 | 0·24 | 0·98 | 0·49 | 0·98 | 0·49 |
| | | | *Belbodda* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Nanihat* ... | | | | | 0·25 | | | | | ? | | | | ? |
| | | | *Assenboni* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Katikund* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·35 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·35 | ? | 0·35 | ? | 0·35 | ? |
| | | | *Modhupur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·12 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·12 | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sarwan* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·30 | 0·20 | ... | 2 | 0·50 | ? | 0·72 | ? | 0·72 | ? |
| | | | *Saroth* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·70 | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Barkope* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Danrey* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Bhagya* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Mohespore* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·20 | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Bahwa* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Sahibganj* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Chandi* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| ORISSA. | Orissa. | Cuttack ... | Jagatsingpur | | | | | | | | | | 0·15 | | 0·65 | | 0·65 |
| | | | Banki ... | 0·02 | | | | | | | | | 0·15 | | 0·34 | | 0·34 |
| | | | Cuttack ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·58 | | 1·35 | | 1·35 |
| | | | False Point ... | 1·02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1·02 | 0·47 | 2·34 | 2·14 | 2·34 | 2·14 |
| | | | Kendrapara... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·25 | 1·87 | 1·06 | 1·87 | 1·06 |
| | | | Jajpur ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | 2 | 0·20 | 0·32 | 2·07 | 1·67 | 2·07 | 1·67 |
| | | | *Dharmsala* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Salipore* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Pal Lahara ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Balasore ... | *Akhyapada* ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·43 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·43 | ? | 2·83 | ? | 2·83 | ? |
| | | | Chandbali ... | ... | 0·60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 0·21 | | 0·94 | | 0·9 |
| | | | Bhadrak ... | ... | ... | 0·25 | 0·28 | ... | ... | 0·14 | 3 | 0·67 | 0·34 | 2·49 | 1·77 | 2·49 | 1·7 |
| | | | Soro ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·48 | 1·91 | 1·56 | 1·91 | 1·5 |
| | | | Balasore ... | 0·03 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | 0·03 | 0·70 | 1·94 | 2·29 | 1·94 | 2·2 |
| | | | Jellasore ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·46 | | 1·09 | | 1·0 |
| | | | Baripada ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·46 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0·46 | 0·43 | 1·74 | 1·09 | 1·74 | 1·0 |
| | | Puri ... | Puri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·31 | 0·72 | 0·58 | 0·72 | 0·58 |
| | | | Khurda ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·29 | | 0·65 | | 0·65 |
| | | | Bhanpur ... | 0·01 | | | | | | | | | 0·17 | | 0·51 | | 0·51 |
| | | | *Gop* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Satpara* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Pipli* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Nayagarh* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Ranpur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | Kuruma a ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| CHOTA NAGPUR. | Chota Nagpur. | Hazaribagh ... | Pachamba (*Giridih*). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·42 | ... | 1 | 1·42 | 0·13 | 1·52 | 0·49 | 1·52 | 0·49 |
| | | | Hazaribagh... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·01 | 0·54 | ... | 1 | 0·55 | 0·11 | 0·65 | 0·34 | 0·65 | 0·34 |
| | | | Semtaguriah... | | | | | | | | | | 0·12 | | 0·25 | | 0·25 |
| | | | Mahudi Hills | | | | | | | | | | 0·01 | | 0·10 | | 0·10 |
| | | | Jhumra Hill | | | | | | | | | | Nil | | Nil | | Nil |
| | | | *Barhi* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·32 | ... | 1 | 0·32 | ? | 0·32 | ? | 0·32 | ? |
| | | | *Chatra* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | ... | Nil | 0·04 | ? | 0·04 | ? | 0·04 | ? |
| | | | *Karangdeha* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·20 | ... | 1 | 0·20 | ? | 0·30 | ? | 0·30 | ? |
| | | | *Ramgar* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | Lohardaga ... | Lohardaga ... | | | | | | | | | | 0·03 | | 0·26 | | 0·26 |
| | | | Ranchi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·08 | ... | Nil | 0·08 | 0·13 | 0·46 | 0·54 | 0·46 | 0·54 |
| | | | *Silli* ... | | | | | 0·40 | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Palkot* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·00 | ... | 1 | 2·00 | ? | 2·05 | ? | 2·05 | |
| | | | *Tumar* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·70 | ... | 1 | 1·70 | ? | 1·70 | ? | 1·70 | ? |
| | | | *Chainpur* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | | | ? |
| | | Palamau ... | Palamau (*Daltanganj*). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | 0·02 | 0·01 | 0·24 | 0·01 | 0·24 |
| | | | *Balumath* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Husainabad*... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | | *Garhwa* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | Nil | ? | Nil | ? |
| | | Manbhum ... | Purulia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·27 | ... | 1 | 0·27 | 0·21 | 0·36 | 0·74 | 0·36 | 0·74 |
| | | | Gobindpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·45 | ... | ... | 1 | 0·45 | 0·12 | 0·45 | 0·57 | 0·45 | 0·57 |
| | | | *Raghunathpur.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·10 | ... | 1 | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? | 0·10 | ? |
| | | | *Barabhum* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil | Nil | ? | 0·55 | ? | 0·55 | ? |
| | | | *Jhalda* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·10 | ... | ... | 1 | 1·10 | ? | 1·10 | ? | 1·10 | ? |
| | | | *Chas* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·04 | ... | Nil | 0·04 | ? | 0·18 | ? | 0·18 | ? |
| | | | *Pandra* ... | 0·22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | ... | 2 | 0·72 | ? | 0·95 | ? | 0·95 | ? |
| | | Singhbhum... | Chaibassa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·83 | ... | 1 | 0·83 | 0·13 | 1·21 | 0·63 | 1·21 | 0·63 |
| | | | *Chakardharpur.* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·50 | | | | | ? | | ? | | |
| | | | *Ghatsila* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Baharagura* | ... | ... | 0·29 | | | 0·20 | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Gailkura* ... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Kalikapur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·26 | ... | 1 | 0·26 | ? | 0·26 | ? | 0·26 | ? |
| | | | *Monahorpur* | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |
| | | | *Kharsawan*... | | | | | | | | | | ? | | ? | | ? |

*Explanation.*—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the efinition of a rainy day is when at least 0 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the* 1*st May* 1894.

# SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL 1894.

AT the commencement of the week pressure was very nearly normal all round the Bay with an area of abnormally high pressure and abnormally low temperature over the land area to the north. A slight fall of the barometer on the 22nd did not much alter the relative distribution, but transferred the line of zero deviation from normal considerably further north, a movement which was continued during the 23rd by a further slight fall of the barometer. Until the morning of the 26th no serious change had taken place, and so far as Bengal and the adjacent provinces were concerned, the distribution showed the usual isobaric curves in about normal direction. On this date, however, irregular pressure changes in Burma created an area of relatively low pressure off the Tenasserim coast. By the 27th this shallow depression had become slightly deeper, owing to a slow fall in Burma, and the effect was somewhat intensified by a slow to brisk recovery over the west coast of the Bay. The chief indications of unsettled weather, however, were the shift of wind and rising sea at Diamond Island. By the morning of the 28th pressure had given way over the whole reporting area, but especially at Saugor Island and Diamond Island, where the fall amounted to nearly one-eighth of an inch, and it became apparent that a small storm had formed in the Andaman sea almost precisely like the one which formed last year on almost exactly the same date. This is the more noteworthy, inasmuch as a storm in the Bay is a most unusual occurrence for the month of April.

The *pressure* changes in Bengal on the 27th had altered the distribution very considerably, and the area of lowest relative pressure in this region had become transferred to Assam.

*Temperature* changes during the week have also been of considerable importance. On the 22nd the defect from the normal in South-West Bengal averaged as much as 6°, while on the 28th it is about normal, being in excess to the east and in defect to the west. There has been a very appreciable rise in temperature everywhere except in Burma, and the eastern districts have been hotter than usual. The week closes with an abnormally hot area in East and North Bengal and temperature slightly deficient in the western districts. The average mean temperature for the whole week is in defect 1·7° for South-West Bengal and 1·4° for Chota Nagpur and Orissa, while it is in excess 0·7° in North Bengal, 0·4° in East Bengal and 0·6° in Bihar. The highest maxima during the week were 107·4° at Dehri and 107° at Gaya.

*Rainfall.*—All districts have received rain, in all cases arising from local thunderstorms. The average for North Bengal stands as high as 2·62 inches, considerably more than double the normal, and although Chota Nagpur has received only 0·60 inch, still this represents six times its usual share. Bihar obtained about its usual average, but South, West and East Bengal are considerably behind the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of April 1894:—

| Meteorological Divisions. | Temperature. | | | | | | Rainfall. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest observed during week. | Lowest observed during week. | Averages for week. | | | Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week. | Of week. | | | Rainy days. | | | Since 1st of month. | | Since 1st April 1894. | |
| | | | Of highest of each day. | Of lowest of each day. | Of mean for each day. | | Average. | Normal average. | Variation. | Average number in week. | Normal average number in week. | Variation. | Average. | Normal average. | Average. | Normal average. |
| South-West Bengal ... | 103·1 | 67·6 | 95·3 | 76·9 | 86·2 | −1·7 | 0·36 | 0·78 | −0·42 | 0·76 | 1·11 | −0·35 | 2·02 | 1·83 | 2·02 | 1·83 |
| North Bengal ... ... | 101·1 | 68·6 | 91·6 | 73·5 | 82·5 | +0·7 | 2·62 | 1·13 | +1·49 | 1·65 | 1·38 | +0·27 | 4·53 | 2·18 | 4·53 | 2·18 |
| East Bengal ... ... | 95·3 | 70·3 | 90·2 | 74·5 | 82·3 | +0·4 | 0·27 | 1·45 | −1·18 | 0·56 | 1·83 | −1·27 | 2·98 | 3·54 | 2·98 | 3·54 |
| Bihar ... ... | 107·4 | 66·8 | 98·6 | 75·7 | 87·2 | +0·6 | 0·27 | 0·20 | +0·07 | 0·54 | 0·35 | +0·19 | 0·56 | 0·50 | 0·56 | 0·50 |
| Orissa ... ... | 102·2 | 72·1 | 91·5 | 79·3 | 85·4 | −1·4 | 0·26 | 0·36 | −0·10 | 0·56 | 0·59 | −0·03 | 1·79 | 1·17 | 1·79 | 1·17 |
| Chota Nagpur* ... ... | 103·2* | 68·3* | 97·8* | 71·6* | 85·1* | −1·4* | 0·60 | 0·09 | +0·51 | 0·83 | 0·14 | +0·69 | 0·76 | 0·39 | 0·76 | 0·39 |

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
*The 1st May 1894.*

J. H. GILLILAND,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th April 1894.

| Month. | Date. | Maximum in sun. | Number of hours of bright sunshine. | Mean pressure barometer at 32° Faht. | Temperature. Mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb. | Vapour tension. | Dew point. | Humidity. | Wind. Prevailing direction. | Miles recorded. | Rain. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894. | | ° | | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches | ° | % | | | Inches. | |
| April | 22nd | 150·0 | 8·1 | 29·780 | 82·0 | 90·8 | 15·8 | 75·0 | 76·8 | 0·856 | 74·5 | 79 | SSW and SSE ... | 126 | Nil | Partially cloudy, t. |
| " | 23rd | 155·8 | 6·9 | ·762 | 82·6 | 92·1 | 15·8 | 76·3 | 78·0 | ·899 | 76·0 | 81 | SSE and SW ... | 114 | " | Partially cloudy, ⏝. |
| " | 24th | 156·5 | 7·5 | ·738 | 84·6 | 92·6 | 15·5 | 77·1 | 78·4 | ·889 | 75·7 | 76 | S and SSW ... | 126 | " | Partially cloudy, o. |
| " | 25th | 149·7 | 11·3 | ·735 | 85·6 | 92·7 | 15·1 | 77·6 | 78·8 | ·893 | 75·8 | 74 | SSW ... | 149 | " | Chiefly clear. |
| " | 26th | 152·4 | 10·6 | ·736 | 85·1 | 93·1 | 16·4 | 76·7 | 78·2 | ·872 | 75·1 | 73 | SSW and S ... | 149 | " | Chiefly clear. |
| " | 27th | 152·2 | 9·8 | ·710 | 86·6 | 96·1 | 17·7 | 78·4 | 79·2 | ·899 | 76·0 | 73 | SSW and variable. | 138 | " | Chiefly clear. |
| " | 28th | 152·9 | 11·0 | ·620 | 87·6 | 99·3 | 21·3 | 78·0 | 75·9 | ·738 | 70·1 | 57 | SW and SSW ... | 66 | " | Chiefly clear. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Inches. |
| The mean pressure of the seven days ... ... ... ... | 29·726 |
| The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 29·730 |
| | Hours. |
| The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... ... ... | 65·2 |
| The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... ... | 89·8 |
| | ° |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | 84·9 |
| The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 84·5 |
| The extreme variation of temperature ... ... ... ... | 24·3 |
| The maximum temperature ... ... ... ... ... | 99·3 |
| | Miles. |
| The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... ... ... | 13 |
| | % |
| The mean relative humidity ... ... ... ... | 73 |
| The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... | 72 |
| | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th April 1894... ... ... | Nil |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 0·89 |
| The total fall from 1st January to 28th April 1894 ... ... | 5·22 |
| The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ... ... ... ... ... | 4·63 |

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; ⏝ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
*Calcutta, the 30th April 1894.*

J. H. GILLILAND,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

**Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th April 1894.**

| Month. | Date. | Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht. | Temperature. | | | | | | Hygrometry. | | | Rainfall, past 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Daily mean. | Maximum. | Range. | Minimum. | Dry bulb at 10 A.M. | Wet bulb at 10 A.M. | Vapour tension at 10 A.M. | Dew point at 10 A.M. | Humidity at 10 A.M. | |
| | | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches. | ° | % | Inches. |
| April ... | 22nd ... | 29·841 | 83·8 | 93·0 | 18·4 | 74·6 | 86·6 | 80·5 | ·960 | 78·0 | 76 | 0·03 |
| " ... | 23rd ... | ·817 | 85·1 | 94·0 | 17·8 | 76·2 | 88·6 | 81·5 | ·988 | 78·8 | 73 | ... |
| " ... | 24th ... | ·801 | 85·4 | 94·0 | 17·2 | 76·8 | 86·6 | 79·5 | ·913 | 76·5 | 72 | ... |
| " ... | 25th ... | ·798 | 86·9 | 95·0 | 16·2 | 78·8 | 90·6 | 81·5 | ·954 | 77·8 | 67 | ... |
| " ... | 26th ... | ·778 | 85·9 | 95·0 | 18·2 | 76·8 | 89·6 | 80·5 | ·920 | 76·6 | 66 | ... |
| " ... | 27th ... | ·781 | 88·4 | 98·0 | 19·2 | 78·8 | 91·0 | 81·0 | ·924 | 76·8 | 63 | ... |
| " ... | 28th ... | ·682 | 88·9 | 100·0 | 22·2 | 77·8 | 91·1 | 78·5 | ·807 | 72·8 | 56 | ... |

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... ... ... | 29·785 |
| | ° |
| The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... ... | 86·3 |
| The extreme variation of temperature ... ... ... | 25·4 |
| The maximum temperature ... ... ... ... | 100·0 |
| | % |
| The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... ... | 68 |
| | Inches. |
| The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th April 1894 ... ... | 0·03 |

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

J. H. Gilliland,
*For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.*

Meteorological Office, India,
*The* 30*th April* 1894.

# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1894, on 1,617$\frac{3}{5}$ mean miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 341,652* | 3,48,959 15 0* | 34,79,254 0 | 8,19,903 7 0 | 16,572 6 0 | 11,85,435 12 0 | 74,871½ | 126,853½ | 201,724½ |
| Or per mile of railway ... | ...... | 215 11 8 | ...... | 506 13 10 | 10 3 11 | 732 13 5 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 14$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... | 4,972,074 | 57,20,609 12 0 | 5,01,07,874 10 | 1,07,47,553 4 0 | 2,77,523 2 0 | 1,67,45,686 2 0 | 1,232,894½ | 1,831,941½ | 3,064,836½ |
| Total for 15$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 5,313,726 | 60,69,569 11 0 | 5,35,87,128 10 | 1,15,67,456 11 0 | 2,94,095 8 0 | 1,79,31,121 14 0 | 1,307,765½ | 1,958,795½ | 3,266,561 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 256,146 | 2,61,432 11 4 | 31,69,895 20 | 7,37,772 6 6 | 24,547 9 11 | 10,23,752 11 9 | 73,131 | 123,435 | 196,566 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 162 5 3 | ...... | 458 1 7 | 15 3 11 | 635 10 9 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ... | 4,744,791½ | 53,11,358 11 3 | 4,81,57,756 30 | 1,07,85,924 13 5 | 3,13,945 12 3 | 1,64,11,229 4 11 | 1,256,910 | 1,808,139 | 3,065,049 |

* There is a general increase in coaching which is due to journeys of marriage parties and pilgrims.

## TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1894, on 22¼ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 24,636 | 5,962 1 0 | 17,837 30 | 910 2 0 | 14 0 0 | 6,886 3 0 | 1,026 | 118 | 1,144 |
| Or per mile of railway ... | ...... | 267 15 4 | ...... | 40 14 5 | 0 10 1 | 309 7 10 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 14$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... | *367,707 | *96,930 15 0 | †2,83,498 0 | †10,899 4 0 | ‡159 0 0 | 1,07,989 3 0 | 13,390 | 1,504 | 14,894 |
| Total for 15$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 392,343 | 1,02,893 0 0 | 3,01,335 30 | 11,809 6 0 | 173 0 0 | 1,14,875 6 0 | 14,416 | 1,622 | 16,038 |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 20,983½ | 5,451 7 0 | 11,028 10 | 427 15 0 | 9 2 0 | 5,888 8 0 | 831 | 137 | 968 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 245 0 1 | ...... | 19 3 9 | 0 6 7 | 264 10 5 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ... | 380,074½ | 1,00,230 5 5 | 2,00,804 30 | 6,546 5 0 | 182 1 3 | 1,06,958 11 8 | 14,421 | 1,711 | 16,132 |

* Added number of passengers 313 and Rs. 89 }
† Deducted Mds. 12 and „ 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th March
‡ Added „ 2 } 1894.

## DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st April 1894, on 161$\frac{2}{5}$ miles open.*

| | Coaching Traffic. | | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | Traffic Train-miles run. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 20,884 | 17,311 1 0 | 48,692 30 | 9,227 4 0 | 57 0 0 | 26,595 5 0 | 5,526¾ | 4,186 | 9,712¾ |
| Or per mile of railway ... | ...... | 107 4 1 | ...... | 57 2 9 | 0 5 8 | 164 12 6 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 14$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year ... | *417,054 | *3,00,843 9 0 | †10,25,972 30 | ‡1,41,996 13 0 | ‡960 0 0 | 4,43,800 6 0 | 87,467¾ | 50,972¾ | 138,440½ |
| Total for 15$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 437,938 | 3,18,154 10 0 | 10,74,665 20 | 1,51,224 1 0 | 1,017 0 0 | 4,70,395 11 0 | 92,994 | 55,158¾ | 148,152¾ |
| **Comparison.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... | 16,512½ | 17,599 5 10 | 61,845 10 | 9,864 0 0 | 57 14 0 | 27,521 3 10 | 6,713 | 3,235 | 9,984 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | ...... | 109 0 8 | ...... | 61 1 10 | 0 5 9 | 170 8 3 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ... | 307,441 | 2,30,444 2 9 | 10,77,315 10 | 1,38,876 10 3 | 790 9 9 | 3,70,111 6 9 | 91,684 | 52,709 | 144,393 |

* Added number of passengers 1,392 and Rs. 3,280 }
† Do. Mds. 1,816 and „ 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 17th
‡ Do. „ 12 } March 1894.

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st April 1894, on 813 miles open.*

| | COACHING TRAFFIC. | | MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. | | Other earnings. | Total earnings. | TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 189,250 | 96,240 0 0 | 6,68,500 0 | 87,520 0 0 | 13,790 0 0 | 1,97,550 0 0 | 29,170 | 24,772 | 53,942 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 233 | 118 0 0 | 822 0 | 108 0 0 | *2 0 0 | 228 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year† ... ... ... ... | 2,992,801 | 14,93,359 0 0 | 1,24,07,032 0 | 16,87,949 0 0 | 4,24,407 0 0 | 36,05,715 0 0 | 437,006 | 472,222 | 909,228 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 3,182,051 | 15,89,599 0 0 | 1,30,75,532 0 | 17,75,469 0 0 | 4,38,197 0 0 | 38,03,265 0 0 | 466,176 | 496,994 | 963,170 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 150,011 | 70,787 0 0 | 6,27,459 0 | 83,032 0 0 | 10,919 0 0 | 1,64,738 0 0 | 28,317 | 29,013 | 57,330 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 193 | 91 0 0 | 808 0 | 106 0 0 | *2 0 0 | 199 0 0 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 2,874,910 | 13,81,761 0 0 | 1,19,37,183 0 | 15,17,602 0 0 | 2,54,820 0 0 | 31,54,183 0 0 | 457,198 | 461,108 | 918,306 |

* Excluding steamer earnings.
† Audited up to 17th February 1894.

## BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st April 1894, on 125 miles open.*

| | COACHING TRAFFIC. | | MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. | | Other earnings. | Total earnings. | TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 31,060 | 10,900 0 0 | 49,520 0 | 3,390 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 14,490 0 0 | 3,880 | 1,792 | 5,672 |
| Or per mile of railway ... .. | 248 | 87 0 0 | 396 0 | 27 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 116 0 0 | ..... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year* ... ... ... ... | 494,199 | 1,71,581 0 0 | 8,76,850 0 | 53,814 0 0 | 1,977 0 0 | 2,27,372 0 0 | 57,223 | 26,765 | 83,988 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 525,259 | 1,82,481 0 0 | 9,26,370 0 | 57,204 0 0 | 2,177 0 0 | 2,41,862 0 0 | 61,103 | 28,557 | 89,660 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 27,826 | 9,501 0 0 | 79,645 0 | 4,959 0 0 | 304 0 0 | 14,764 0 0 | 3,880 | 1,810 | 5,690 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... | 223 | 76 0 0 | 637 0 | 40 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 118 0 0 | ..... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 499,770 | 1,76,116 0 0 | 11,29,579 0 | 70,071 0 0 | 2,310 0 0 | 2,48,497 0 0 | 59,109 | 31,651 | 90,760 |

* Audited up to 3rd March 1894.

## DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st April 1894, on 86 miles open.*

| | COACHING TRAFFIC. | | MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. | | Other earnings (estimated). | Total earnings. | TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Coaching receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Mds. s. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week ... | 20,630 | 6,190 0 0 | 12,550 0 | 1,560 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 8,000 0 0 | 2,487 | 737 | 3,224 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 240 | 72 0 0 | 146 0 | 18 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 93 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year* | 315,145 | 1,04,468 0 0 | 3,67,982 0 | 35,305 0 0 | 2,194 0 0 | 1,41,967 0 0 | 36,946 | 11,440 | 48,386 |
| Total for 16 weeks ... | 335,775 | 1,10,658 0 0 | 3,80,532 0 | 36,865 0 0 | 2,444 0 0 | 1,49,967 0 0 | 39,433 | 12,177 | 51,610 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ... ... | 14,234 | 4,553 0 0 | 11,347 0 | 820 0 0 | 107 0 0 | 5,480 0 0 | 1,751 | 1,513 | 3,264 |
| Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ... | 166 | 53 0 0 | 132 0 | 10 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 64 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... ... | 298,374 | 93,345 0 0 | 2,63,084 0 | 23,550 0 0 | 2,917 0 0 | 1,19,812 0 0 | 27,436 | 24,395 | 51,831 |

* Audited up to 17th February 1894.

## BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st April 1894, on 756 miles open.*

| | COACHING TRAFFIC. | | MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC. | | Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat. | Total earnings. | TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of passengers. | Receipts. | Weight carried. | Receipts. | | | Coaching. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | | Rs. | MDS. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | |
| Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ... ... | 127,400 | (b) 53,700 | 5,21,150 | 77,830 | 9,570 | 1,41,100 | 12,818 | 21,928 | 34,746 |
| Or per mile of railway ... ... | 168·52 | 71·03 | 689·35 | 102·95 | 12·66 | 186·64 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| For previous $14\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year (a) ... ... ... ... | 1,559,703 | 6,72,767 | 62,12,578 | 8,79,559 | 1,74,912 | 17,27,238 | 211,773 | 263,558 | 475,331 |
| Total for $15\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ... | 1,687,103 | 7,26,467 | 67,33,728 | 9,57,389 | 1,84,482 | 18,68,338 | 224,591 | 285,486 | 510,077 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ... ... ... ... | 92,604 | 35,381 | 5,44,878 | 75,156 | 15,450 | 1,25,987 | 13,750 | 21,335 | 35,085 |
| Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ... | 122·49 | 46·80 | 720·74 | 99·41 | 20·44 | 166·65 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ... | 1,595,441 | 6,96,783 | 73,93,745 | 10,43,182 | 2,10,892 | 19,50,857 | 216,965 | 304,075 | 521,040 |

(a) Includes audited figures up to week ending 3rd March 1894.
(b) Increase is due to Ajodhya mêla.

## DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st April 1894 ... ... | 13,754 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 13,715 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... ... | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st April 1894 ... ... ... | 269 | 11 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 268 | 14 | 10 |
| Increase ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| Receipts from 1st January to 21st April 1894 ... ... ... | 1,63,032 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding period of 1893 ... ... ... ... ... | 1,72,142 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,110 | 0 | 0 |

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 19 of 1894.

# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1894.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.



## *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts,* 1861 *and* 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 21st April, 1894.

### Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN.
The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E.
The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.
The HON'BLE MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.
The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.
The HON'BLE C. A. WILKINS.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The HON'BLE L. GHOSE.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE W. C. BONNERJEE.
The HON'BLE J. G. WOMACK.
The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR.
The HON'BLE J. N. STUART.

## BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, III OF 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON moved that the clauses of the Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1884, as amended by the enlarged Select Committee, be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that section 40 of the Bill be omitted. He said :—

"Section 40 provides that the Local Government, on the report of the Commissioner of the Division, may require the Commissioners of a municipality to revise the assessments, on the Local Government being satisfied that the assessments made by them are insufficient or inequitable, or may call upon the Commissioners to show cause against such order. If they fail to comply with such order, or if the assessment, as revised by them, is still considered insufficient or inequitable, the Local Government may require the Commissioners to appoint an Assessor for a period specified in the order, and such Assessor shall exercise all the powers of assessment vested by this Act in the Commissioners. I gratefully acknowledge that the section is a considerable improvement on the original section, which provided that there should be an Assessor in respect of each municipality or an Assessor in respect of two or more municipalities according to the directions of the Government; that he was to be a permanent official; that although appointed by the Commissioners, he was to be appointed under rules to be framed by the Government, and he could be dismissed by the Local Government alone. This somewhat drastic provision has been abandoned in favour of the section to which my amendment refers. I am free to admit that there are instances of unjust or inequitable assessment made by Municipal Commissioners, but I am not satisfied that the section, even as revised by the Select Committee, is necessary. I do not see the justification for this section. Is this the remedy for inequitable or insufficient assessment? Ought we not rather to trust the Commissioners, depend on the steady operation of those forces which are already at work, and which are making our municipal institutions a greater success, day by day. We are familiar with the history of municipal and parliamentary institutions in England; we know how they have outgrown the defects and even the corruptions of their early days until they have become what they now are—the models of similar institutions throughout the civilized world. Similar circumstances will contribute to produce similar results even in India. It is the patience and forbearance of the Rulers of the English people that have produced these results. Patience and forbearance will not be lost upon the Bengal Municipalities. Great administrative achievements are not the work of a day: they are the growth of time, the slow result of those forces which work noiselessly in the bosom of society. They are less the outcome of legislative enactments, however wise in their scope, and however beneficent in their intentions.

"I should feel less hesitation in accepting the amendment of the law proposed by this section, if I could persuade myself to believe that the evil was widespread or general; but, so far from that being the case, every revision of the municipal assessment has been attended with a substantial increase of municipal revenue. I hold in my hand the Government Reports on the Working of Municipalities in Bengal, containing the figures of four years preceding 1893-94 (the figures for 1893-94 are not yet available), and they amply bear out the view which I have ventured to put forward, namely, that the result of municipal assessments shows a distinct increase of municipal revenue each time. For instance, the result of the revision of assessment in 1889-90 was to give an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 10,984, taking all the municipalities in Bengal; the result of the revision in 1890-91 was even more satisfactory, the increase being to the extent of Rs. 21,075; in 1891-92 it was still more satisfactory, looking at the figures from the point of view which I shall presently explain; the increase was Rs. 19,926, but this includes a decrease of

nearly Rs. 8,000 owing to a revision of the assessments in the Darjeeling Municipality, so that there was an increase of Rs. 26,000 in respect of all the municipalities in Bengal excluding Darjeeling; in 1892-93, the last year for which we have the figures, there was an increase of Rs. 55,234 over the revenues of the preceding year. Could anything be more conclusive or convincing than these figures, in the eloquent testimony which they bear to the capacity and public spirit of our Municipal Commissioners in making assessments? Here and there, there may be cases of partiality—here and there, there may be instances of insufficient and inequitable assessments, but taking the assessments as a whole—and the practical administrator is bound to be guided by general results and not by isolated cases—it must be admitted that the Municipal Commissioners in Bengal have done their duty properly and well, and that, under their fostering care and influence, the municipal revenues have steadily increased. I submit that, under the circumstances, it would be but a poor return for loyal and devoted work done by the bulk of the Municipalities in Bengal for the Government to ask for and to assume a further extension of the powers of control in order to be able to deal with isolated instances of municipal recusancy. Your Honour observed the other day that we ought to assume that Municipal Commissioners would act reasonably. I feel sure that if you trust them and place confidence in them, your trust will not be abused—your confidence will not be misplaced; they will evoke a deeper sense of responsibility, and will call forth a wider effort on the part of the Municipal Commissioners to prove themselves worthy of the confidence which the Government has reposed in them. With these remarks, I have the honour to move that section 40 of the Bill be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"After the elaborate discussion to which the Assessor sections of this Bill have been subjected, and after the modifications which have been made in them from time to time, with the object of complying, as far as possible, with the reasonable wishes of the public, so far as they could be ascertained, I had hoped that the sections, as they now stand in the Bill, would have been passed into law by this Council without being once more put upon their defence. But it appears, Sir, that this aspiration was premature, and that the hon'ble member who has moved the amendment considers himself bound to press to the very last the views of which he is the exponent, and to attempt what I trust, Sir, will prove to be the hopeless task of persuading this Council that the power which it is proposed to confer upon Government to require the appointment of an Assessor of municipal taxes under certain circumstances is wholly unnecessary and entirely opposed to the best interests of municipal administration in Bengal. As the glove has been thrown down, Sir, I have no alternative but to lift it. I will endeavour to show, with as much brevity as the subject permits, what strong grounds exist for the appointment of an Assessor, and how much the Lieutenant-Governor has conceded to the wishes and the opinions of the numerous advisers of all classes whom he has consulted.

"The circumstances under which the appointment of an Assessor was first mooted are described in a letter addressed by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India on the 21st September, 1891. It was there explained that the Lieutenant-Governor's attention had been drawn during his tours of inspection to the general inadequacy and inequality of municipal assessments throughout Bengal: he had found specific instances where Municipal Commissioners had displayed unfairness and partiality in assessments, and 'he had good grounds for believing that Municipal Commissioners themselves would not be sorry to be relieved of a duty which is profoundly distasteful to them, which places them in positions of considerable trial and temptation, and which, if they do their duty, may expose them to unpleasant social obloquy. Moreover, apart from the question of assessments which are wilfully unfair, very great inequality in assessment arises from the practice of the Commissioners dividing the work and each taking different wards or groups to value. Such a division of duties is inevitable, so long as the difficult task of valuation is discharged by a number of gentlemen who have no special qualification for the duty, and do not work on any common principle. But it is clear that it must tend to

produce great injustice in the incidence of municipal taxation on individuals, and that the appointment of a single Assessor would lead to a more equitable distribution of public burdens.'

"The letter then proceeds to point out that exactly similar consequences followed in England upon the attempt to assess the poor-rate through the agency of members of a committee appointed by the vestry, the result being that, by successive enactments, power has been conferred on the guardians of parishes and unions to appoint fit and proper persons to make the assessment for them. The principles of the latest English legislation on the subject (32 and 33 Vict., cap. 67) were adopted as the basis of the sections as first framed, and section 21 of the draft Bill, which accompanied the letter from which I have been quoting, provided that, wherever the tax upon persons or rate upon holdings was imposed or came under revision, the Commissioner of the Division might appoint an Assessor of municipal taxes: this officer was to have the powers of the Commissioners in regard to assessments subject to an appeal to the Magistrate of the District: the Commissioner of the Division was empowered to appoint an Assessor either for a particular municipality or for all or some of the municipalities situated within a certain area, and was to settle his remuneration and regulate his procedure. This draft Bill was circulated on the 21st September, 1891, to local officers for opinion, and that opinion was generally favourable to the principle of these sections, though many officers criticised their details. Several officers corroborated the statement that municipal assessments were unequal and inadequate. After these reports had been considered, a further draft of the Bill was prepared and circulated on the 7th January, 1892, for an expression of the opinion of Commissioners, District Officers and Municipal Commissioners.

"The provisions as to the Assessor were contained in sections 27 to 31 of that Bill. It was then enacted that whenever the Magistrate of the District found reason to disapprove of any assessment, he was to call on the Commissioners to revise it, and if they failed to do so, or to satisfy him that it was fair and proper, he could, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, appoint an Assessor for the purpose: the Assessor was to be associated with two Municipal Commissioners, and arrangements were made for the decision of differences between the Assessor and his colleagues. In commenting upon these sections, the Hon'ble MR. RISLEY wrote as follows:—

'In the sections which have been drafted for this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor has endeavoured to attain the object in view with the least possible interference with the independence of the Municipal Commissioners. Under section 62 of the Act, as it now stands, the Magistrate of the District has already the power to call for and examine the assessment list: and the procedure provided in section 112A of the Bill gives the Commissioners ample power to remove, of their own motion, the defects to which the Magistrate may draw attention. If, after the full warning which will be given to them, they neglect to take the necessary action to revise the list, they have only themselves to blame when the Magistrate takes the work of assessment out of their hands. Even in that case, however, they will be given ample opportunity to state their views while the assessment is going on.'

"The Government of India gave a general assent to these provisions. Before the third draft of the Bill was introduced into Council on the 16th July, 1892, these proposals had been further modified, and section 28 provided for the appointment of an Assessor of municipal taxes for every municipality or any two or more municipalities according as the Local Government shall direct: he was to be appointed by the Commissioners themselves, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor was empowered to make the necessary rules for his pay and appointment: at the same time, a complete set of instructions was elaborated to guide him in the work of assessment.

"The preliminary report of the Select Committee was laid before Council on the 30th August of the same year: the Bill as presented by them made practically no alterations in the Assessor sections, the reason being that until the question was settled whether the tax on persons should be retained, the Committee considered it useless to go into the matter of the Assessor. The Bill in the form which was presented to Council was circulated once more, and when the Select Committee which sat through the cold weather of 1892-93 prepared

the draft, which for reasons that I have already stated in this Council was never presented, the Assessor provisions were practically unaltered.

"Then, Sir, came the enlargement of this Council, followed by the appointment of an enlarged Select Committee, and the whole question was re-examined *ab initio*. A majority of the Committee accepted, as proved, the necessity for the appointment of an Assessor under certain circumstances, but it was felt that the then existing provisions of the Bill for the appointment of an Assessor were of too general application, and that it would be sufficient to provide for the appointment of an Assessor upon proof being given in each case of the necessity for such a course. The words of the Select Committee's report were these:—

'After mature consideration, we have omitted section 31 of the Bill referred to the Select Committee, providing for the appointment of an Assessor of municipal taxes and for his proceedings. We were inclined to doubt the necessity of any general order of this character, and were unable to devise any satisfactory principle for its application. We have therefore met what we consider to be the requirements of the case by providing (section 40 of the Bill) a new section (111A) of the Act, which gives power to the Local Government, whenever the assessment of a municipality appears to be insufficient or inequitable, to call upon the Commissioners to revise, amend or justify it, and in default to appoint an Assessor for the purpose.'

"Such, Sir, in a few words, is the history of what is now section 40 of the Bill, and I have grievously wasted the time of this House, and lamentably misused the gift of speech, if I have failed to show with what scrupulous attention the proposal to appoint an Assessor has been considered, and how carefully the scheme has been remodelled from time to time with the object of placing it before Council in the most suitable form. No general appointment of Assessors is now to take place under the orders of the local officers, but wherever there is reason to believe that the assessment in any municipality is insufficient or inequitable, the Commissioners are to be told by the Local Government of their reputed shortcomings, and are to be invited to correct them: should they fail to do so, even then Government will not appoint an Assessor, but the Commissioners themselves will be directed to do so, the supervision of Government being confined to the regulation of his allowances and to fixing the period within which his labours are to be completed.

"It seems to me, Sir, that this measure is one which should command the unhesitating support of this Council. The existence in many municipalities of inadequate and inequitable assessments has been asserted by the highest authority in the Province as the result of his personal investigations, and I unhesitatingly declare that the experience of every member here, who has ever been conversant with municipal affairs, will corroborate the Lieutenant-Governor's conclusions. It has therefore become essential, in the interests of the municipal public, that the power of ordering a revision of faulty assessments should be conferred upon Government, and I submit that the necessary power of interference has been assumed with a solicitous consideration for the independence and self-respect of municipal authorities which merits the gratitude of the friends of Municipal Self-Government, and should have protected the Administration from the attack of the mover of this amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR said:—"I will not detain the Council long, for the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has very ably and fully given the history of the origin of this section and the changes which it has gone through. I will, therefore, confine myself to the following few remarks:—I was a member of the Select Committee by whom, after a great deal of deliberation, this section (40) of the Bill was framed. I do not think there is any question of distrust or want of confidence, because the power of appeal will still rest with the Commissioners. It is owing to the help which the Commissioners themselves desire to have in making assessments that it is proposed to appoint an Assessor, and from my experience, I believe that in most cases the Commissioners themselves will be glad to get rid of the burden of making the assessments, because their associations with their neighbours and friends will oblige them either to make themselves unpopular, or to yield to private influences. For example: in Patna, the Municipal Commissioners themselves applied to the Commissioner of the Division to permit them to have a paid Assessor, and I am glad to inform the

Council that the work is far better done by a paid assistant; the assessments are made properly and equitably and without any hitch, and appeals are heard by the Commissioners without having to take the trouble to go from house to house, and make the assessments themselves. It is not the intention of the Government to take action under this section in every case, but only in cases where the work of assessment is not properly done. The section requires the Government first to call upon the Commissioners to revise and correct the assessment, and the Select Committee were satisfied that such a provision would not detract from the self-respect and dignity of the Commissioners. With these observations, I would strongly oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR said :—"I oppose this amendment. Unfortunately I was not in my place in Council when the hon'ble mover of the amendment spoke, and therefore I have not heard what he said in support of his amendment, but I am of opinion that the existence of a provision, such as section 40, is necessary in the cases of municipalities in which the assessments may be inequitable. Hon'ble members may remember that at the last meeting of the Council, the hon'ble mover of the present amendment had an amendment carried which would enable Municipal Commissioners to impose different taxes in different wards of the same municipality. I have reason to apprehend that in the wards where Muhammadan residents predominate the personal tax will be the rule, and as the assessment of this tax is based upon no certain data, but would often be the result of mere guess-work, I am afraid that Muhammadans will be unjustly taxed. Muhammadans as a rule try to live well, while their Hindu neighbours are wisely economical, they will appear better off than they really are, and their income will be taken to be higher than it actually is, and in most cases they will be inequitably assessed; therefore, I say there ought to be a provision in the Act which will enable the Government to do justice to those who may be inequitably assessed. For these reasons, I strongly object to the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. BONNERJEE said :—"It appears to me that this new section, which is intended to be added to the old section 111, will not be of any practical efficacy. The evil intended to be guarded against is, the insufficiency or inequitableness of assessments. The new section provides that where the assessment of a municipality is insufficient or inequitable, the Local Government may, by an order in writing, require the Commissioners to revise and amend the assessment, or to show cause against such order; and if they fail to comply with the order, or if in the opinion of the Local Government the revised and amended assessment is insufficient or inequitable, the Government may require the Commissioners to appoint an Assessor, and such Assessor shall exercise all the powers of assessment vested in the Commissioners. Therefore the appointment of an Assessor is to be made, if the Local Government is not satisfied with the assessment made by the Commissioners, or, in other words, if the Government is satisfied that the assessment is insufficient or inequitable. As has been pointed out by the hon'ble member who spoke last but one, under section 113 of the present Act, any person who is dissatisfied with the assessment made upon him, may apply to the Commissioners to review such assessment. It is proposed by section 41 of the Bill to add to section 113 of the Act the following proviso :—'When an Assessor has been appointed under section 111A, notice of every such application shall be given by the Commissioners to the Assessor.' Assuming that section 41 of the Bill is carried, we shall have appeals preferred to the Commissioners against assessments made by the Assessor, and under section 114 of the Act, appeals so preferred shall be heard and determined by three Commissioners, who, under section 42 of the Bill, if carried, are to be appointed by the 'Commissioners at a meeting.' The state of things, then, will be this: you will have an Assessor appointed because there has been an insufficient or improper assessment; the Assessor will make his assessment, which will be taken to be a sufficient and equitable assessment; then there will be an appeal to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners to whom the appeal will be referred for disposal, will have the power of going back to the old assessment. If they do so, there is nothing in the proposed Act to set them right by any authority.

"If it is intended to guard against insufficient and inequitable assessments by Municipal Commissioners, the Commissioners should have no power to interfere with the assessments made by an Assessor appointed under section 111A; but if you give the Commissioners the power of hearing appeals from such assessments, you practically come back to the original order of things. Besides, these sections will, I apprehend, give rise to a considerable amount of difficulty. You may have a great many intrigues going on at the same time; petition after petition may be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division; they will probably be forwarded to the Government, and the work of the Government will thus be heavily increased. I think that the plan devised by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is not workable in the spirit in which it is intended to be worked, and will be entirely inefficacious. I therefore suggest that the consideration of this section should stand over, and if it is determined to make provision to guard against insufficient and inequitable assessments, some other plan should be adopted instead of the one provided in the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER said:—"I think the arguments which have been put forward by the last speaker tend to show that section 41 of the Bill should be omitted altogether. Section 40 provides that the Assessor shall exercise all the powers of assessment vested by the Act in the Municipal Commissioners. It will apparently follow that, under section 113 of the Act, any person aggrieved by an assessment should apply not to the Commissioners, but to the Assessor to review the amount of assessment, or to exempt him from assessment. I think this point has been overlooked. The procedure would then work all right."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I shall support this amendment. I consider the words 'insufficient' and 'inequitable' vague. They ought not to be admitted into our Statute Law. 'Insufficient' may mean *either* that the taxes raised are not sufficient to cover the ordinary requirements and expenses of a municipality, or while the amount raised is sufficient for these purposes, it is capable of increase if assessed in a strict and not liberal manner. The word 'inequitable' is to my mind meaningless. The Roman Prætors were supposed to smooth the asperities of the law; Lord Chancellors in former days decided in Courts of Equity according to their notions of equity and good conscience. There was no limit to their discretion, and their judgments might have overstepped the boundary line which divides discretion from caprice. At the present time, the rules and principles in Equity are as strict as those at Common Law. Popularly speaking, 'inequitable' is applied to cases which, though not illegal or contrary to law, seem to the mind of the speaker as something wrong and beyond the domain of the law. What something is, may be discretion or caprice. Powers of this kind should be clearly defined. They are extraordinary powers. Without a clear specification, mischief or vexation may be occasioned. If by the word 'inequitable' the idea is intended to be conveyed that the amount raised is not in accordance with the law or inequal in its incidence, a clear indication of the exact intention of the Legislature should be given.

"Any individual who is improperly assessed has a right of appeal, under which his complaint may prove successful. And I do not see that he has any 'equity' in saying that his neighbour, according to his views, has not been rightly assessed. That is a matter for the Commissioners; and looking on the subject by the light of my experience, I do not think that leniency is generally to be attributed to them. If municipal constitutions have reached the stage of trust, as I hear it loudly proclaimed at this Council, they should not be submitted to such control as is devised in the proposed section."

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—"As a member of the Select Committee I wish to explain why I shall vote in favour of this amendment, and also desire to bear testimony to the spirit of conciliation with which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill approached the consideration of this matter when it was discussed in Committee. I have to thank him and the Government for the various concessions which have been made in regard to these Assessor sections. As these sections stood originally in the Bill referred to the enlarged Select Committee, I felt, with my friends, that they were open to very serious

objections. It was then sought to make the Assessor almost wholly independent of the Municipal Commissioners, and to make him a sort of Mayor of the Palace, but all those obnoxious features having disappeared, I should have felt no hesitation in supporting the section as it stands, but for the fact that at a Conference attended by many Municipal Commissioners, mostly Chairmen of Municipalities in the Presidency Division, I found that, while they were unanimous in welcoming the appointment of an Assessor, as they would thereby get rid of a thankless and odious duty which renders them liable either to the imputation of being partial or to that of being unjustly severe, they were also of opinion that there are many municipalities where they can ill afford to pay for the services of an Assessor, because, unless such an officer is sufficiently and adequately paid, you will be importing into the municipal establishment an additional officer, who will make good the deficiency in his pay by levying black-mail, and it was felt, therefore, that it would be inadvisable to compel every municipality to appoint an Assessor, but that, when they can afford it, Municipal Commissioners would greatly appreciate the services of such an officer.

"The hon'ble member on my right (MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM) also referred to the concessions made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and especially to the appeal allowed to the Commissioners in meeting; but I am bound to say that no thanks are due to the hon'ble member for those concessions; for whenever we proposed any modification, and the hon'ble member in charge was disposed to make any concession, the hon'ble member on my right always voted against us. The hon'ble member opposite (MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR) has referred to the Muhammadans, and seems to think that wherever the Muhammadans are in the majority, the tax upon persons would prevail. I must say that if I was in such a position, I should be thankful for it, for I should then know that my tax could never exceed seven rupees a month, whereas in regard to the rate on the annual value of houses and lands there was absolutely no limit. Therefore I say that instead of making that a subject of complaint, the hon'ble member should be thankful. For these reasons, if my hon'ble friend presses his amendment, it will be my duty to support it."

The Hon'ble MR ALLEN said:—"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has opposed this section on the ground that he is unable to understand what 'inequitable' means. I will say that it would be inequitable if my small house at Ballygunge was to be rated at a higher rate than the Advocate-General's large house in Park Street. He says he is unable to understand what the meaning of 'insufficient' is in this connection. I understand that if the Commissioners absolutely refuse to provide funds enough to keep the streets clean, or to perform the other duties imposed on them under this Act while the wealth of the municipality is amply sufficient to provide those funds, in that case their assessment would be insufficient. This will clear up the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's doubts as to the sense in which these words are used in this section. Then as to what the Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR said, it was not that rich men would have to pay more than poor men, but that the habit of Muhammadans living with a certain ostentation while in fact they are poor, will lead to their being taxed as if rich, and that a Muhammadan, whose income is barely sufficient to maintain him, may, in consequence of that ostentation, be assessed at a higher rate than a Hindu millionaire who contents himself with a *dhoti* and an umbrella. The hon'ble member who has pointed out the inconsistency of appointing an Assessor in consequence of insufficient or inequitable assessments made by the Commissioners, and then allowing an appeal from that Assessor's assessments back to those very condemned Commissioners, has apparently scored a point, but this success rests on an assumption that the Commissioners in their first insufficient and inequitable assessment were acting with deliberate and resolute perverseness.

"I have not understood from the first inception of this amending Bill that any such suggestion was meant to be implied or offered. The idea was that for various causes, ignorance, weak amiability, or a dozen other such deceptive and delusive reasons, they were led to make assessments which would not bear close

scrutiny. But to say that they will afterwards stand to their doubtful assessment, when its inadequacy has been pointed out by the Assessor, and when all the materials for the assessment are brought before them, is to impute to the Commissioners a wilful perverseness which, though it may be true, and others may have reason to suggest, I myself do not suggest or believe. Therefore it does not appear to me that there is anything so unreasonable in appointing an Assessor to correct an inadequate and insufficient assessment of the Commissioners of a municipality, and afterwards allowing persons desirous of appealing to appeal to those very Commissioners. Everybody, I think, has heard of the soldier who being condemned by Philip drunk, appealed to Philip sober; and here the appeal would be from the Commissioners uninformed to the Commissioners informed. While pointing out these few matters, it must not be supposed that I for one have the least approval or affection for this section of the Bill as it stands. I should have much preferred if the original provisions of the Bill as announced by the member in charge when introducing it had been firmly adhered to, and I believe it would have given more satisfaction throughout the country."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"After the exhaustive debate which has taken place, I am relieved of the necessity of replying at any considerable length. There seems to be some confusion in the mind of the hon'ble member to my right (MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM). I need hardly say that there is a considerable difference between an Assessor appointed by the municipality of their own free will and accord and an Assessor forced upon an unwilling municipality by the fiat of the Government. The hon'ble member has no experience of a case where a municipality had to appoint an Assessor under orders from Government. I am perfectly certain that this section, if allowed to remain, would lead to considerable friction. Persons dissatisfied with the assessment made by the Commissioners will appeal to the Commissioner of the Division and the Magistrate of the District; explanations will be demanded from the Municipal Commissioners, and in this way considerable irritation will be produced where there should be no irritation at all. And not only this. The section will lead to the creation of an *imperium in imperio* in many municipalities—a very undesirable state of things. Under the circumstances, I hope the amendment will be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"With the permission of the President, I wish to make two remarks. I was about to say that two of the hon'ble members—the Hon'ble MR. BONNERJEE and the Hon'ble MR. COLLIER—appear to have fallen into error in failing to notice that in section 40 no power is given to the Assessor to hear appeals. The only powers conferred upon him are powers of assessment. That was one remark. The other is, that the Hon'ble MR. BONNERJEE also failed to notice that the revision of assessment under sections 113 and 116 would ordinarily proceed from appeals filed by Assessees who are suffering from excessive assessments; whereas the employment and the operations of the Assessor would necessarily result only from inadequate and insufficient assessments. The revision of the assessments in these two cases would therefore start from entirely opposite and distinct poles."

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER said:—"The words in section 40 are 'all the powers of assessment,' and the words in section 113 are 'shall apply to the Commissioners to review the amount of assessment,' and I should have thought that to review the amount of assessment is clearly one of the 'powers of assessment.'"

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"If there is any discrepancy between the wording of any amendments and the section in the Act, we shall have an opportunity of bringing them into harmony with each other in the time which will elapse between the final discussion of the clauses and the passing of the Bill. Any amendment which may not be in accordance with our meaning, and not calculated to carry out the intentions of the Council, may be corrected on that occasion, and be brought into harmony with the provisions of the Act. I have only to express my entire agreement with what the Hon'ble the Legal